

CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH SOMATIC COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

Phraseological units with somatic components (body parts) are widely used in many languages, reflecting cultural perceptions and human experiences. This article explores the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek phraseological units that include somatic elements, such as head, hand, eye, and heart. The study aims to analyze the semantic meanings and cultural implications of these expressions in both languages.

Keywords: Phraseological units, somatic components, semantics, linguocultural analysis, English, Uzbek.

Introduction

Somatic phraseological units, which involve body parts, play a significant role in expressing emotions, actions, and relationships. These expressions often carry metaphorical meanings rooted in cultural beliefs. This study contrasts English and Uzbek phraseological units with somatic components, highlighting linguistic parallels and cultural distinctions.

Somatic phraseological units can be categorized based on the body parts they reference. Below are common examples from English and Uzbek. Somatic phraseological units that involve the "head" are widely used in various languages to express cognitive, emotional, and social concepts. This article explores the semantic features of phraseological units with the "head" component in English and Uzbek, highlighting their metaphorical meanings and cultural significance.

1. Head-Related Expressions

English: Keep a cool head (Stay calm and rational)

Uzbek: Boshi bilan javob bermoq (To take full responsibility)

Phraseological units containing the somatic component "head" are frequently used in both English and Uzbek to convey meanings related to intelligence, leadership, responsibility, and emotional states. This study aims to analyze the semantic patterns of such expressions and compare their cultural connotations.

Phraseological units with "head" can be classified into different semantic groups based on their meanings and functions.

Intelligence and Thought Process

English: Use one's head (Think wisely)

Uzbek: Bosh ishlatmoq (To use one's head)

Both expressions indicate the use of intellect and rationality.



English: Be the head of something (To be in charge)

Uzbek: Bosh bo‘lmoq (To lead)

Both languages associate "head" with leadership and responsibility.

Emotional and Psychological States

English: Keep a cool head (Stay calm and rational)

Uzbek: Boshini yo‘qotmoq (To lose one's head, meaning to panic)

These expressions reflect different aspects of emotional control.

Social and Moral Responsibility

English: Hold one's head high (To maintain dignity)

Uzbek: Bosh ko‘tarib yurmoq (To walk with confidence and honor)

The concept of "head" in phraseological units carries significant cultural meanings:

English: Focuses on individuality, intelligence, and self-reliance.

Uzbek: Emphasizes leadership, social responsibility, and moral values.

Phraseological units with "head" in English and Uzbek share many semantic similarities but differ in their cultural interpretations. Understanding these expressions provides insight into the cognitive and social structures of both languages.

2. Heart-Related Expressions

Somatic phraseological units containing the component "heart" are widely used to express emotions, moral values, and psychological states. This article examines the semantic characteristics of phraseological units with the "heart" component in English and Uzbek, focusing on their metaphorical meanings and cultural significance.

Phraseological units involving the word "heart" play a crucial role in both English and Uzbek, conveying meanings related to emotions, sincerity, courage, and moral values. This study explores the semantic structure of such expressions and highlights their cultural implications.

Phraseological units with "heart" can be grouped into different categories based on their meanings and functions.

Emotional Expressions

English: With all one's heart (With complete sincerity and dedication)

Uzbek: Yurakdan (From the heart, sincerely)

Both expressions emphasize deep sincerity and devotion.

Courage and Strength

English: Have a big heart (To be generous and kind)

Uzbek: Yuragi keng (To be open-hearted and kind)

These expressions highlight generosity and moral strength.

Love and Affection

English: Break someone's heart (To cause deep emotional pain)

Uzbek: Yuragini sindirmoq (To break someone's heart)

Both languages use the heart metaphor for emotional suffering.

Fear and Weakness

English: Lose heart (To become discouraged)

Uzbek: Yuragi orqaga tortmoq (To lose courage, feel hesitant)

These phrases reflect psychological states of fear and discouragement.

The concept of "heart" in phraseological units reflects different cultural values:

English: Often associated with emotions, love, and sincerity.

Uzbek: Strongly connected to moral values, kindness, and bravery.

Phraseological units with "heart" in English and Uzbek demonstrate both universal and culture-specific meanings. Understanding these expressions enhances cross-cultural communication and deepens linguistic comprehension.

English: Wear one's heart on one's sleeve (Show emotions openly)

Uzbek: Ko'ngli ochiq (Open-hearted)

The contrastive study of somatic phraseological units in English and Uzbek shows that both languages share universal metaphors but adapt them based on cultural context. These findings highlight the importance of phraseological studies in understanding cross-cultural communication.

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