

## STUDY OF SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGY WITHIN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the study of somatic phraseology in German and Uzbek languages, Germanic languages, Romance languages, Slavic languages, languages of the Thai-Chinese group, more than two languages, and related and non-related languages in Uzbek linguistics.

**Keywords:** somatic phraseologism, comparative analysis, cultural, lexical unit, alternative, structural features, phraseographic source.

The concept of "somatism" ["somatism" is derived from the Greek word "soma" means "body"] was first used by the Estonian phraseologist F. Vakk. He studies the Estonian phraseology involving the names of body parts such as head, nose, eyes and ears. In this research, the linguist compares somatic expressions in Estonian with Finnish, Livonian, German, English, and Russian languages [12].

Somatic phraseologisms in the German language have been comparatively widely studied. This is especially important within the Germanic language group. K. Faro tried to clarify the lexicographic aspects of somatic phraseology in German and Dan (which is part of the German language group and is the official language of Denmark). Although within a narrow scope, the researcher analyzes the ambiguity and stability of somatic phraseology and strengthens his views by citing examples from fiction [1].

K. Lund creates a comparative model of somatic phrases in German and Swedish. According to him, the basis of comparative phraseology is the concept of system, semantic and morphological alternatives [6; pp. 163-173].

Cross-examination of somatic phraseology in the German language has also been carried out on a large scale within the framework of the Romance languages. G. Kempke structurally and semantically analyzed somatic phraseologisms with the "head" lexeme in the German language and described their different and similar aspects and usage.

In his work, K. Gitterl tries to shed light on the specific features of somatic phraseology in the Italian language, analyze them semantically and structurally, and also identify their alternative variants in the German language. In this work, only phrasemes with the "hand" component were analyzed, because somatic phraseology with this lexeme is the most productive.

H H.J. Holsinger emphasizes the main issues and problems of the comparative analysis of somatic phraseologisms. Analyzing somatic phraseology in German and Spanish, he highlighted not only the syntactic and semantic differences between the two languages, but also the similarities. Within the scope of German and Spanish languages, we can recognize the works of linguists such as R. M. Pinel Lopez [7], S. García, E. Toledo.

Somatic phraseologisms in the German language have also been comparatively studied with the languages belonging to the Slavic group, in which the Russian language occupies a special

place. A.D. Reichstein created a comprehensive work devoted to the comparative analysis of somatic phraseologisms in German and Russian languages. In this work, A. Reichstein reflected the cross-linguistic confrontational analysis of the phraseological system of the German and Russian languages. He studies somatic phraseologisms not lexically and syntactically, but the genetic, structural and functional system of phraseologisms, which acquires a secondary, but separate character.

It should be noted that somatic phraseologisms in the German language have also been comparatively studied with languages belonging to the Thai-Chinese group. J. Weng compared somatic phraseologisms in German and Chinese languages, their syntactic structure, semantic aspects and phraseological efficiency. J. Weng's component takes phraseology expressed by the names of human body parts as an object of research and compares phraseology in German and Chinese languages. It shows the similarities and differences between the two languages [11].

In the process of detailed analysis of the history of comparative study of German phraseology, it became clear that the cross-sectional study of somatic phraseology was also carried out within the framework of German, Dutch and Polish languages. Z. Klimaszveska analyzed phraseology, including somatic phraseology and the meanings of gestures from a cultural-historical point of view. At the end of the work, the author presents and compares phraseology representing the semantic field of "fear" in all three languages [3].

In addition, phraseology related to human body parts in German, English, Italian and French languages was comparatively studied in the work of P. Braun and D. Kralman. The authors highlighted the similarities and differences of somatic phraseology within these four languages. In general, it can be concluded that the study of somatic phraseology in German linguistics began in the 60s of the last century. Somatic phraseologisms in the German language have been researched in works carried out on the basis of sister and non-sister languages, some of them have been analyzed within the framework of two languages, and some of them have been analyzed within the framework of three and four languages.

Phraseological units in German and Uzbek languages were studied comparatively in the scientific works of A.M. Bushuy, M.E. Umarkhojayev, Sh.S. Imyaminova, A.A. Yakhshiyev, and somatic phraseologisms in the scientific works of Z.Y. Sadikov, G.M. Umarjonova, Sh.H. Yusufjonova. The volume of works dedicated to the study of somatic phraseological units within the framework of the Uzbek language is also significant. The research conducted by A.Isayev, Sh.Usmonova, Sh.Nazirova, H.Alimova, U.Rashidova, Kh.Khomidov on the study of somatic phraseologists was an important contribution to the linguistic study of phraseological units in the Uzbek language. it was cold.

Here, O. Latipov's comparative analysis of somatic phraseology in several languages belonging to different systems "On phrases formed with the "head" component in Russian, Uzbek, English and German languages"[4], "Russian , Uzbek, English and German expressions related to the "hand" component" [5]. In his scientific articles, O. Latipov highlighted the semantic and linguistic aspects of somatic phraseology with the base word "head" and "hand" being the names of body parts in four unrelated languages.

"German-Russian-Uzbek Phraseological Dictionary" is the first example of multilingual comparative and comparative dictionaries in modern Uzbek phraseology. This dictionary contains short word beginnings, conditional abbreviations and vocabulary words written in

German and Uzbek languages. Each fixed phrase in German given in the educational phraseological dictionary is first interpreted in that language, and then its corresponding alternative translations in Uzbek and Russian are given. The meaning of some ambiguous phraseology is reflected in several variants in all three languages. The purpose of the educational dictionary is to use emotional and expressive language wealth in the development of oral and written speech of pupils and students, the expression of each phraseology in speech is in German after translation into Russian and Uzbek stated in different sentences. The sentences are taken from fiction and forms of oral speech [10].

As a result of our studies, we can note that the number of somatic phraseology in this dictionary is significant. According to the "Head of the Word", this dictionary includes more than 700 fixed word combinations with different structures related to all three languages. The results of the study showed that 160 of them (23%) are somatic phraseology: der Arm (3), das Auge (8), der Bart (2), das Bein (6), der Blut (1), die Brust (1), der Daumen (3), die Faust (3), die Ferse (1), der Finger (6), der Fuß (6), das Genick (1), das Gesicht (2), das Haar (5), der Hals (6), die Hand (13), die Haut (1), das Herz (12), die Kehle (1), das Knie (1), der Kopf (21), die Leber (1), der Stomach (1), der Mund/ das Maul (16), der Nagel (2), die Nase (12), das Ohr (14), der Rücken (3), der Schoß (3), die Shoulder (3), says Zahn (2).

At this point, it is necessary to acknowledge the work of Professor Sh.S. Imyaminova, who has been studying the field of phraseology within the framework of German and Uzbek languages for many years. In his textbook "German Phraseology", the scientist analyzed in detail the classification of German phraseological units, the peculiarities of German idioms and the characteristics of phraseological synonyms. At the end of the work, a short German-Uzbek phraseological dictionary, a short German-Uzbek proverb and a short German-Uzbek idiom dictionary have increased its value [2].

In the first chapter of the work, phraseologisms about intelligence, ability, and life experience are studied. The author emphasizes the large number of phraseological units involved in this soma due to the fact that "head" is directly related to intelligence, researches somatic phraseology into semantic groups such as intelligence, mental sharpness, ingenuity, and dwells on translation features [2; p. 20].

Also, in this study guide, the somatic phraseology of the words Auge, Haare, Kopf, Lippen, Mund, Nase, Ohr, Stirn, Zähne, Zunge is analyzed according to their synonymous characteristics [9; p. 48]. Sh.Imyaminova, when translating phraseological units and their synonyms, special attention should be paid to the translation from one language to another language, not based on the literal translation of the components of the phraseology, but on the basis of the original meaning of the entire phraseological unit and its synonym. states that [2; p. 56].

Analyzes of the translation characteristics of somatic phraseology are also reflected in the research works of translation scholar Z.Y. Sadikov. The linguist studied the translation of ancient Turkic somatic phraseology into German in his doctoral thesis entitled "Comparative analysis of the German and English translations of Yusuf Khos Hajib "Qutadgu bilig" [8].

Somatic phraseologisms in German and Uzbek languages were studied as a direct object of research in G.M. Umarjonova's research work entitled "Cross-analysis of phraseologisms with the component "Hand" in German and Uzbek languages". Somatic phraseologisms involving

only the word "Hand" were analyzed in the work, structural-grammatical and structural-semantic, synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, polysemy, expressiveness features were revealed and classified according to the level of alternative. Also, according to the results of the research, a dictionary of somatic phraseology with the "Hand"- "қол" component in the German and Uzbek languages was developed [9; p. 8].

It can be concluded that rich experience has been accumulated in order to research somatic phraseologisms in various aspects in Russian, English, German, French, Turkish, Uzbek, Dari languages. However, language is a set of systems, which should be studied in conjunction with other languages. Although a number of scientific works devoted to the comparative study of phraseology of German and Uzbek languages have been created, the fact that somatic phraseology of these two languages has not been thoroughly studied in terms of linguistic and cultural comparison is a factor that determines the relevance of the research.

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