

THE STUDY OF LEXEMES REPRESENTING THE MOVEMENT OF HUMAN BODY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

Avezova Nigora Safarovna

Senior Teacher of Uzbekistan State World Languages University

E-mail: nigora.avezova.76@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

In the world of linguistics, are recognized worldwide as a separate somatisms lexico-semantic group, the structural-semantic and communicative-pragmatic aspects, mechanisms of implementation of speech, translotological their properties are covered in a wide range of studies. On this basi, the definition of national-cultural, gender, stylistic-in function, cognitive-pragmatic, the Uzbek language and connotative features of somatisms in to the server denotativ further strengthen the scientific foundation and practical comparative linguistics, translation studies, translation from one language to another allows us to identify the principles of somatisms, language and speech, folic have language and literary language.

Supporting concepts: somatisms, comparative studies, lexical unit, the semantic phrases of your microsemantic field, somatic phraseology, phraseological unit, comparative linguistics.

Modern science makes extensive use of recent advances in relational and unrelated cross-linguistic comparative studies of linguistics. It is known that in the work on the comparative aspect, conclusions are drawn as a result of a comparison between the phoneme and phonetic phenomenon in the languages being compared, the lexical and phraseological unit, the grammatical unit and the syntactic connections between them. In particular, when lexical units in languages are studied in comparison, the national culture, history, Customs and traditions of the peoples who are considered carriers of this language are clearly manifested. The various characteristics expressed in lexical units reflect the national mentality, values of the people. Somatic lexicon (from Greek “soma” – “body”) is one of the most common research objects in the comparative, historical, linguocultural works of foreign and Uzbek linguists, one of the universal lexical groups in any language, which, as a rule, has its place in the vocabulary system of the lexical-thematic system of any language.

Somatism in the Uzbek language, phraseological units formed through them and works on the study of Proverbs are complete. Below we will give an overview of the content, object and subject of research, conclusions of these works.

It should be noted that on the study of somatic phraseologisms related to the lexical system of different languages A.Isayev, O.Nazarov, Sh.Usmanova, Sh.Nazirova, H.Alimova, U.Research by the rashidovas has been an important contribution to the study of the linguistic and ontological nature of phraseological units in language.

Regarding the relevance of research on somatic phrases, U.Rashidova writes: “the correct understanding of the semantic and grammatical nature of somatic phrases in Uzbek language, the disclosure of their new meanings in phraseological dictionaries, compiled on the basis of an in-depth study of their quantity, characteristics, is among the important tasks facing Uzbek phraseology, lexicography and phraseography”.

U.Rashidova's monographic study titled "semantic-pragmatic analysis of somatic phrases in Uzbek (on the example of eye, hand and heart component phrases)" reveals the pragmatic, linguocultural, cognitological, paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of somatic phrasem with eye, hand and heart component, which are actively used in Uzbek, and the national-cultural essence of somatic phrasemasem with verbal, artistic-journalistic text, based on semantic-pragmatic and functional-stylistic features; somatic phrasemas associated with human body organs have been found to be seriously distinguished from expressions of their own layer by the width of their semantic field, emotionally-expressiveness, relative communicative superiority and activity; methods of articulatory and implicit expression in artistic-publicistic texts of somatic phrasemas with eye, arm and heart components have been identified, and their lexicographic features representing conceptual characters have been demonstrated.

M.Gadoyeva, on the other hand, comments on the place of somatisms in the linguistic lexical system: "Somatisms are linguistic units with their place in the language, forming a certain lexical system. Their role in language and speech is clearly visible. Somatisms serve to represent human body organs in the language system of all peoples. In particular, in English and Uzbek, they also exist as a holistic system, forming macro and micro semantic fields".

In each culture, the birth of a child is perceived as a blessing from the creator. Every parent, regardless of nationality, wishes his child the best: happiness, longevity, love, success, perfection, etc. This is also evidenced by examples of folk oral creativity. For example:

May the nourishment of the earth be your not

May the clarity of light be your;

May the fluency of the ocean be your;

The protection of your ancestors may not

You may be buried in a casket made from the wood of a century And I shal plan tomorrow at the old oak.

Translation:

Yerning ozuqasi sizniki bo'lsin;

Nurning tiniqligi sizniki bo'lsin;

Okeanning ravonligi sizniki bo'lsin;

Ajdodlar himoyasi sizniki bo'lsin

Umringiz bir asrlik eman daraxtidek uzun bo'lsin.

Or:

May strong arms hold you

Caring hearts tend you

And may love await you at every step.

Translation:

Kuchli qo'llar sizni ushlab tursin,

G'amxo'r yuraklar sizga yordam bersin,

Va har qadamda sizni sevgi kutib tursin.

And:

May you grow into a beautiful/handsome boy/girl
just like the ones who made you!

Translation:

Chiroyli o'g'il/qiz bo'lib yetishish nasib etsin
xuddi sizni dunyoga keltirganlar kabi!

Such units are also found in many ways in the Uzbek language:

Muborak bo'lsin, katta bo'lsin, boshi toshdan bo'lsin, ko'ziga nur, yuragiga iymon to'lsin, poy-qadami qutlug' bo'lsin, solih, soliha farzand bo'lib o'ssin.

From the above excerpts, it can be seen that in the oral creativity of representatives of different cultures and peoples there are beliefs associated with human body organs that carry certain linguistic codes.

U.Rashidova's paper, titled "On the history of the study of somatic phrasemas in linguistics", stands out among the works devoted to the study of somatic phrasemas in Uzbek linguistics for the systematicity and richness of information. He argues that the term "somatic phraseologism", in turn, was once used by the scientist E. Marta, who studied phraseologisms related to the names of human body organs in Russian linguistics. M. Applied by Mordkovich in his paper "Semantico-tematicheskie gruppisomaticheskix frazeologizmov".

In Uzbek, "lexemes representing the movement of human body parts" were not a specific object of study, but a. Sobirov's monographic study "studying the lexical level of the Uzbek language on the principle of a system of systems "separated the semantic group" lexemes representing the movement of human body organs".

As can be seen from the content of the above studies, somatisms in Uzbek are semantically-pragmatically circumscribed. Even more generally, units belonging to this semantic group (lexical units and phrasemes in which such lexemes are involved) have been studied in different aspects. From this point of view, it can be said that it is relevant to study the semantic group "lexemes that represent the movement of human body parts", to determine the position of this semantic group between the verbs of the Uzbek language that give movement, to evaluate their English counterparts (dictionary equivalents).

The study of English somatic units in Uzbek linguistics is special. In English, verbs of action and posture representing human action have been studied. In particular, the issues of to be going and the meanings with which it forms a composite of verbs, the semantics of action verbs in the conjugation to be going + infinitive, the semantics and grammatical status of the construction N + is going + infinitive have been researched on the example of English.

E.M. Vereshchagin, V.G. Kostomarov considers the somatic lexicon to consist of the following five phenomena:

1. A gesture is an expression of the main movements of the body, which are consciously performed in front of the Observer's eyes.
2. Facial expressions are expressions of meaningful facial movements.
3. Poses are a phenomenon of meaningful positions of the human body that persist for a certain period of time.
4. Phenomenon of various symptoms of mental state and actions.

They write that the four phenomena for which the name is given – gesture, facial expressions, facial expressions-are united by such an important feature as deliberate, arbitrary. At the same time, the face and body of a person involuntarily express the emotions inherent in a person. It should be noted that because different peoples express their feelings differently, their somatism also differs. For example, gestures, facial expressions, etc .may differ".

Lexical typology or lexical-semantic typology is the branch of Linguistic Typology that studies the diversity of the semantics of lexical units and structures in world languages . Another source defines: "lexical typology or lexical-semantic typology is the branch of Linguistic Typology that studies the diversity of semantics of lexical units in world languages. Lexical units usually denote verbal or stationary constructions; the meaning of such units is studied in a section of linguistics called lexical semantics. Lexical typology studies the structure of semantic fields, migrations between semantic fields, polysemy models, etc .on the basis of a representative sample of languages”.

J.Bo'ronov defines lexical typology as:" lexical typology teaches lexical unit properties, similarity and difference in structure, lexical properties of words that relate to different categories. Lexical typology also encompasses how many and few words are used, the phenomena of generality in the use of words borrowed from other languages. The main task of lexical typology is to study the methods of articulation of lexical constants in languages and their typological commonality” .

Lexical typology studies how individual semantic fields are organized in comparable languages. For example, movement, positivity in space, or physical properties of an object. In different languages, the lexical-semantic group/meanings that represent these meanings are grouped differently. It is important to determine, understand how many lexical-semantic groups and which units can be used to represent all semantic field values of typological languages of comparable (natural) languages, which meanings are often opposite (they are expressed in different lexemes), the equivalence of each lexeme in two languages. At the same time, the division into semantic fields in any language is carried out on the basis of certain laws: their identification is one of the main tasks of lexico-typological research. Another of the tasks that lexical typology can solve is the study of the mechanisms by which lexemes move from one semantic field to another, and the construction of typology of natural language connections between separate semantic fields .

As a conclusion, it should be noted that somatic units in English (lexeme and phrasema) are studied in detail: these units are studied in the linguocultural, cognitive, typological aspect. But in English, as in Uzbek, lexemes – verbs representing the movement of the body organs were not the object of special monographic research. From this point of view, the semantics of the human body movement “body movements” in English, research of members of the semantic group in the typological aspect in English, English and Uzbek will be relevant.

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