



THE STUDY OF SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

In world linguistics, the priority trend is the desire to show phraseological units, in particular the semantic field of somatic phrasemes, in structural-semantic and communicative-pragmatic senses. It is also necessary to study somatic phraseological units associated with the names of the organs of the human body in semantic-pragmatic and stylistic terms as a separate lexical-semantic group in this direction. This circumstance determines the importance of the subject for modern linguistics. In subsequent years, significant progress was achieved in the study of phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics. At the same time, the study of philosophical and epistemological, national psychological and ethno-cultural aspects of the use of somatic phraseological units in the language, having a holistic, formal-meaningful structure, has become one of the important tasks of Uzbek linguistics. The article clarifies the concept of somatic phraseology and lists the work on their study in Turkology. In particular, Uzbek linguistics comprehensively covered the studies conducted by A.Isaev, Sh.Usmonova, Sh.Nazirova, H.Alimova on the study of somatic phraseological units, and expressed their attitude to them.

KEY WORDS: somatic phraseological unit, cognitive meaning, paradigm, component analysis, semantic analysis, pragmatic analysis.

DISCUSSION

In speech, a person uses various stable phrases, especially figurative expressions, in addition to individual words. Such expressions are an important and peculiar part of the richness of our language, a lexical and phraseological system with a single integral-semantic, integral structure, which, unlike other types of combinations, is used not only in the process of speech but immediately from memory in readiness. Although phraseological units outwardly resemble a phrase or sentence, the degree of interconnection of the words-components in their composition is different in that they represent a figurative meaning in one case, they are extremely expressive in nature and are used for various stylistic purposes.

Serious attention is paid to the study of phraseological units, one of the most important units of the language, based on the paradigm of somatisms, in world linguistic schools and the movements of the 21st century. A generalization of the lexical, semantic, pragmatic, stylistic, cognitive meanings of phraseological units and their implementation in speech using modern methodological principles necessitates clear theoretical conclusions about the linguistic-stylistic, semantic-pragmatic characteristics

of phraseological units formed on the basis of somatisms, as well as their status in speech.

During the years of independence, significant progress was made in the study of phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics. At the same time, the study of philosophical and epistemological, national psychological and ethno-cultural aspects of the use of somatic phraseological units in the language, having a holistic, formal-meaningful structure, has become one of the important tasks of Uzbek linguistics. Therefore, the identification of linguistic and semantic-pragmatic properties of somatic phraseological units using modern research methods is one of the most pressing problems of our time.

Although there are few studies on the study of somatic phraseology in Turkology, in separate sections of their work there are separate studies that examine the features inherent in somatic phraseological units.

Uzbek linguists have also conducted significant studies of the principles of the formation of phraseological units in the language, the conditions of their existence in the functional form of Uzbek speech, methodological capabilities, including emotionally expressive functions in fiction and journalistic texts. These observations were made not only on the basis of one language, but also on the



basis of several language comparisons. Researches by A. Isaev, O. Nazarov, Sh. Usmonova, Sh. Nazirova, H. Alimova on the study of somatic phraseological units have made an important contribution to the study of the linguistic and ontological nature of phraseological units in the Uzbek language [1-5].

A comprehensive study of somatic phraseological units of the Uzbek language was published in A. Isaev's dissertation "Somatic phraseological units in the Uzbek language". This study is the first major study devoted to the analysis of somatic phraseological units in the Uzbek language [2]. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters and conclusions. In the introductory part of the dissertation, was made a thorough review of the study of somatic phraseological units. The scientist noted that the study of somatic phraseological units began in recent years, and so far there are only candidate dissertations of V.O. Vakk, O. Nazarov and Yu.A. Dolgoplov devoted to their analysis. But in subsequent years, this line was replenished with the research of Sh. Usmonova, Sh. Nazirova, Kh. Alimova [1,3,4].

It is noteworthy that this candidate dissertation is devoted to the study of somatic phraseological units in diachronic and synchronic aspects. In his work, the scientist focused on the formation of phraseological units and their component composition. He noted that in the Uzbek language there are about 1400 somatic components of phraseological units and they make up about 17.5% of them in the language. Since the "Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" by Sh. Rakhmatullaev was not yet created at that time, A. Isaev noted in his work that Kh. Berdiyev relies on card indexes of the phraseological unit, which covers more than 8000 phraseological units.

The first chapter of the dissertation was entitled "General features of somatic phraseology used in ancient Turkic and modern Uzbek languages" and was divided into two sections. The first section analyzes somatic phrases in the ancient Turkic language, that is, phraseological units in which the somatic lexeme is involved in the ancient Turkic written sources. The scientist noted that when historical phraseological units in the Turkic languages did not pay attention to some study, the somatic phraseological units in the ancient Turkic language were not studied specifically. In particular, the scientist noted that in the works "Old Turkic Dictionary" and "Devonu lug'otit turk", there are more than 2330 common Turkic phraseological units, of which 249 were used lexical somatisms. The dissertation notes that 54 of the 249 expressions found in ancient written sources are preserved in the modern Uzbek language, 132 of them were modified and 63 of them are completely out of use today.

It was also shown that somatic phraseological units have different reflections in the "Old Turkic Dictionary" and "Devonu lug'otit turk". For example, if the components *til*, *bosh*, *ko'z* are often found in these dictionaries, then the components *bel*, *son*, and *but* are found only in random cases. While the word *qo'l* is one of the most frequently used phraseological units in modern Turkic languages, in most Turkic languages (Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz) the words *el* and *elig* are rare, and in some languages (especially Turkmen) the word *el* is synonymous with *gol*.

The importance of the work is that in the written sources of the ancient Turkic languages, the reflection of somatisms in the composition of the phraseological units is indicated on the basis of the table. The table based on the sequence presents the number of applications of 41 somatism in the composition of phraseological units. The first high places in the table were occupied by the somatisms *til* (29 times), *bosh* (28), *ko'z* (27) and *qo'l* (22).

In our opinion, the list of lexical somatisms that form the phraseological unit needs further expansion. For example, in the list of A. Isaev's studies, the *ilik* somatism is missing. In Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, it was shown that the word *ilik* means "fatty substance inside the bone" [5]. The phraseological units in our language, such as *iligi to'q*, *iligi qurimoq*, *iligi puchaymoq*, *iligini o'ynatmoq* are based on this lexical somatism.

The second chapter is called "The semantic classification of somatic phraseological units in the Uzbek language". The scientist noted that when covering the semantics of phraseological units, it is best to divide them into significant groups. The chapter discusses the semantics of somatic phraseological units in the Uzbek language with the components *bosh* and *ko'z*.

In the third chapter, "Systemic construction of somatic phraseology in the Uzbek language," briefly touched upon such phenomena as polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, and variability among phraseological units. Here, attention is only paid to their composition, and what stylistic, semantic and pragmatic possibilities they demonstrate in the text, went unnoticed.

In 1998, Sh. Usmonova defended her thesis on "Somatic phraseological units in the Uzbek and Turkish languages" [4]. In this dissertation, somatic phraseological units in the Uzbek and Turkish languages were studied from the point of view of lexical-semantic and grammatical-constructive analysis. The work considers such issues as determining the number of somatic phraseological units in the Uzbek and Turkish languages, somatic phraseological units actively participating in their composition; structural and semantic classification of somatic phraseological units of the Uzbek and



Turkish languages; the division of phraseological units, equal to the combination and sentence in both languages, into groups of alternative and imperfect phrases, the allocation of their formative and meaningful similarities and differences. This work consisted of two chapters, at the end of which a dictionary of alternative somatic phraseological units of the Uzbek-Turkish language was added, which increased the scientific value of the research.

In the first chapter of the work, somatic phraseologism is equated to a combination in the Uzbek and Turkish languages (*bosh og'rig'i, ko'z bilan qosh orasida, ko'zini olib qochmoq, bosh irg'itmoq, qo'l ostida*) was analyzed functionally-semanticly. The researcher found that the number of phraseological units with the words *bosh, ko'z, qo'l* and *oyoq* is 770 units in the Uzbek language, 675 units in Turkish and the words equal to units 510 in the Uzbek language and 495 in the Turkish language. From this we can conclude that a significant part of somatic phraseological units consists of units equal to the combination of phrasemes.

The second chapter of the study discusses the issues of semantic and grammatical analysis of somatic phraseological turns, equivalent to the sentence in the Uzbek and Turkish languages (*boshimiz osmonga yetdi, bosh omon bo'lsa do'ppi topiladi*).

In candidate's dissertation of Sh.O.Nazirova semantic structure and properties of compounds of Uzbek somatisms were studied in comparison with Russian and English [3]. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters and a conclusion. The introductory section is devoted to the semantic structure of somatisms, their combinations and the degree of their study. In this study, the researcher selects as an object of study the somatism *ko'z, bosh, qo'l*, and *yurak* studies the semantic structure of these somatisms in a comparative typological aspect using three language examples. In the first chapter of the work, three linguistic somatisms are considered as microsystems and their paradigmatic and syntagmatic properties are considered.

The next chapter gives a semantic-stylistic description of each of the three linguistic somatisms. Their synonymous series is given, the subtleties of meaning are indicated. For example: *bosh-kalla, yurak-qalb, dil, ko'ngil, siyna, ko'krak, qo'l-dast, el, ilki; ko'z-qaroq, chashm, nigoh, diyna, yuz-bet, chehra, chiroy, tus, aft, turq*.

Commenting on the methodological differentiation of somatisms in this synonymous series, the researcher states that such styles as *qalb, dil, qaroq, nigoh, chehra, chiroyare* rich in stylistic colors and are typical for the style of the book. In our opinion, it is wrong to include the word *chiroy* in a series of somatisms. Because a synonym for the word *yuz* can be used in the text, but when taken

separately, we cannot use the term somatism in relation to this word.

The last chapter shows the necessary associative property of somatisms, that is, which adjectives and conjugations with verbs are denoted by objective examples.

Candidate dissertation of Kh.Z.Alimova is devoted to the problem of illuminating the structural-semantic classification of Darius-speaking somatisms belonging to the Iranian group of the Indo-European language family [1].

The work explores the phenomenon of word formation in the Darius literary language through somatisms. The first chapter, entitled "Problems of word formation in Iranian linguistics", examines the study of word formation in Iranian linguistics.

The second chapter, "The creation of somatisms and semantics," classifies somatic word-formation models and highlights semantic shifts in syntactic words, which include somatic lexeme word models such as *sar (head), dast (hand), pâ (leg), del (heart), čašm (eye), jegar (liver)*.

The use of Dari's words in affixation, semiaffixation, composition, lexicalization, transposition is illustrated by examples and models. In this chapter, the researcher also focuses on the semantics of the six types of somatism described above. In particular, in the Dari language it is indicated that the so-called *dast(hand)* has three different semantic meanings: As part of derivative words, the word *dast like (kafe dast)*. Sema *imkon* and *imkoniyat* not mentioned in dictionaries: *tangdasti*. Sema of strength: *qawida stand*. From this it becomes clear that somatism *qo'l* in the Uzbek language is much wider and more active than in the Dari language. At the end of the chapter, the researcher comes to the following brief conclusions:

a) with the participation of somatic morphemes, it is rarely possible formation of word by affixation and transposition.

b) word formation using semi-affixes, composition, lexical techniques are effective.

The third chapter, entitled "Derived relationships in somatic formations of words," is devoted to the syntactic relationship of root morphemes and word-forming morphemes. In conclusion, the researcher outlined the theoretical and practical generalizations on the materials studied. The importance of the work is that at the end of the work 3 tables are presented in the form of an insert. The first table contains a list of 80 somatic lexemes at the general regulatory level in the Dari language. The second table is called "Somatic lexemes in the Uzbek language", which lists 99 sequences of somatic lexemes. The third table is a statistical table of somatisms in examples of the artistic and official style of the Dari language.



In conclusion, we can say that, as in world linguistics, Uzbek linguists conducted significant studies of the principles of the formation of phraseological units in the language, the conditions of their existence in the functional form of Uzbek speech, methodological capabilities, including their emotionally expressive functions in fiction and journalistic texts. These observations were made not only on the basis of one language, but also on the basis of several language comparisons. A research by A.Isaev, O.Nazarov, Sh.Usmonova, Sh.Nazirova and H.Alimova on the study of somatic phraseological units made an important contribution to the study of the linguistic and ontological nature of phraseological units in the Uzbek language.

Observation of these studies showed that the scope of meaningfulness and actualization of somatic phraseological units, which are the product of human thinking and the cognitive world, is incredibly wide in the framework of artistic and aesthetic thinking and it is worth while to study them with a certain limitation.

THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE

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