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.

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.Dolgopolov 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.Rakhatmatullaev was not yet created at that time,
A.Isaev noted in his work that Kh.Berdiyirov 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
dig 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 phraseology 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 irtimiqoq, qo’l ostida) was analyzed functionally-semantically. The researcher found that the number of phraseological units with the words bosh, ko’z, qo’l and qo’yoq 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 osmonqa 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’kra, qo’l-dast, el, ilki; ko’z-qaraq, chashm, nigho, dinya, yuz-bet, chehra, chirov, tus, af, turq.

Commenting on the methodological differentiation of somatisms in this synonymous series, the researcher states that such styles as qalb, dil, qaraq, nigho, chehra, chirov are rich in stylistic colors and are typical for the style of the book. In our opinion, it is wrong to include the word chirov 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, semifiliation, 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 (kafre 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