

ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

ORGANIC STATE OF SOMATIC COMPONENT PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN OTHER LANGUAGES

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье речь идет о проблемах перевода соматических фразеологических единиц на разных языках. Лексический смысл - это исторически сформированное явление, которое отражает знание восприятия лингвистического коллектива существования, которое привязано к определенной структуре звуков. Идея лингвистов была дана и проанализирована теоретическая точка зрения на эту тему.

ANNOTATION

This article is about the translation problems of somatic phraseological units in different languages. The lexical meaning is a historically formed phenomenon that reflects the knowledge of the linguistic collective's perception of the existence, which is attached to a particular sounds structure. The linguists idea was given and analyzed the theoretical view of the theme.

Ключевые слова: Лексическое значение, соматическая фразеология, сравнительный анализ, звуковая система, лингвистический контекст

Key words: Lexical meaning, somatic phraseology, comparative analysis, sound system, linguistic context

Study of somatic phraseology is also well developed in other languages. Estonian researcher F.O. Vakk's dissertation is an example of studying somatic phraseology [3]. The basis of this research is the Estonian literary somatic phraseology. In this work the phraseology is widely understood by the author. It is important to emphasize the candidate dissertation of the Turkmen researcher O. Nazarov on Somatic phraseologies [2, p.30]. This study is a comparative analysis of phraseology in Russian and Turkmen languages, and this is the first study in the field of Turkmen linguistics. In covering the features of the phraseology, Nazarov supports the idea of a narrow understanding of phraseology. In his research on the narrow understanding, Nazarov points out the following points:

Lexical meaning. The content of the linguistic unity consists of two phenomena - linguistic meaning and stylistic (emotionalism). The linguistic meaning is a phraseological meaning over phraseme, as it is lexical to the lexeme. Lexical meaning is the dictionary content of the unity of the sounds of the lexeme. For example, autumn lexeme means the season between summer and winter, and white lexeme represents the opposite color of black, and four lexeme serves the name of the whole number between three and five, the lexemes such as speak, sleep signify certain action and status. The first phraseological theory was given Sh.Balli who French linguist [8, p.157]. Sound does not have a lexical sense. To do this, the unity of the sounds must be linked to something in the realm of reality, the character or the notion/concept of their connection or/and must name or symbolize something else. The lexical meaning comes from the connection between the system of the particular sounds and the reality. Such a connection should, in turn, be recognized by the speakers in that language. There is no natural connection between the sound system and the lexical meaning. The same thing

as in the reality, character, or the concept of the relationship between them is understood by means of the different sounds of the tongue. For example, the listening lexeme means a particular movement, which is also expressed in another lexeme of hearing in Uzbek. Some part of a human body is known as both *yuz* and *bet*.

On the other hand, the connection between a sounds system and a lexical meaning cannot be casual or transient. The lexical meaning is a historically formed phenomenon that reflects the knowledge of the linguistic collective's perception of the existence, which is attached to a particular sounds structure.

Lexical meaning and understanding/perception. Lexical meaning and lexical sense are different phenomena. In a lexical sense, not only an object in reality, character or connection between them are depicted, but also the concept of them. Therefore, the notion/concept is addressed as a lexical meaning. American linguist Uolles L.Cheyf gave the information of phraseological units, some changes of the period of languages [11, p.157].

Lexical meaning and lexical notion are interconnected. However, it is not right to equalize them on this basis. The lexical meaning is a phenomenon that is specific to language construction, the concept is a conceptual phenomenon. Summarizing both of these is based on abstraction. On the other hand, concept is a result of the ability to think intelligently, lexical generalization occurs within each language. Accordingly, the lexical meaning is typically specific to each language. For example, a concept - "an organ whose function is to see" is understood by the Russian lexeme of *глаз*, and *ko'z* in the Uzbek language. The two lexemes, which are equally important in this respect, differ sharply with their own lexical system. The information was given about phraseological units that belong to description of branches of units [9].

For Russian lexicon, the following two basic meanings are displayed: 1) "Viewing organ"; 2) "observer". In addition to these terms, there are other meanings besides these ones for the Uzbek lexicon (the description of lexical meanings is very important, so we have shown them by enumerating examples): *tizzaning ko'zi*, *taxtaning ko'zi*, *buloqning ko'zi*, *ignaning ko'zi*, *uzukning ko'zi*, *derazaning ko'zi*, *kartoshkaning ko'zi*. These meanings are expressed with different lexemes in Russian: коленная чашечка, сучок в доске, место, откуда бьет родник, ушко иглы, отверстие нарыва, одно половина (отделение) переметной сумы, камень в кольке, отдельное стекло окна, глазки картофеля. That idea was given by some linguists [10, p.25].

It is evident that the same concept is attached to two different languages, with other lexemes or alternative lexemes. The same meanings can be combined into different lexical systems in every language and, accordingly, have different positions.

If we take a broader look, the relationship between word and thought/concept is much more complicated. On the one hand, each word is a specific term, but it is not right to expect every word to be understood (conceptualization is a distinctive feature of naming words). On the other hand, one word (lexeme) serves as the expression of two or more concepts: each meaning of a lexeme with several concepts is different from each other. For example, the lexeme of *ko'z* means "viewing organ", "the needle thread hole" is the second conception, the "stone in the ring" signifies another concept. This feature is especially noticeable when a particular lexeme is a term in different spheres.

The term. The equivalence between the lexical sense and the concept is in the lexeme (Latin terminus - "boundary"). A lexeme which is a term differs from a lexeme which is not a term, with its precise definition, limitations, and definition. According to this, the term usually refers to the same concept. For example, the term *stress* in linguistics means "a method of forming a word in terms of pronunciation by hitting the airflow", the term "rhyming" in literary refers to the notion of "the ending sound of the end of each line in the verse".

Usually, each term belongs to a certain union. However, there are also cases where a single lexeme serves as a term in several branches at a time. For example, the term plane is used both in geography (равнина) and in mathematics ("плоскость"). But this is not acceptable.

Sometimes, two different concepts within the scope of a field are described by a lexeme. This cannot be done too. For example, in Uzbek linguistics the term *degree* was used as terms that refer to different phenomena: quality levels, verb degree (the term *nisbat* is used instead of the second one at present).

From this point of view, it would be useless to use the term for the expression of two different concepts: *qaratqich kelishigi*, *qaratqich* (the name of one of the identifiers). The term *qaratuvchi* is now taken for the next concept.

Multiple meaning is a usual phenomenon with a lexeme which is not a term, even a natural condition that causes confusion and challenge in understanding. Because the usual (not a term) lexeme is used only in one lexical sense. It is a rare case for a term with multiple meanings to exclude one meaning from another.

Accordingly, there are various meanings in a single text. This is mainly when the term carries multiple meanings within a field (as the case with the term *qaratqich*).

Term is a lexeme limiting to a particular circle that defines a profession or industry concept, whose linguistic context is clearly defined. The sum of the terms of a profession or a branch is called a terminology of these certain circles. Not all terms are essentially the same. Basically, in the terms used in the fields of science, the concept they represent is clearly defined, and their scope is also limited. Therefore, in such terms there is no possibility of lexical development. For example, in terms of phoneme, morpheme (in linguistics), cropping, cultivation (in agriculture) (such as derivatives caused by time, circumstances, authoritative do not prevent the exact definition of the concept).

Sometimes the lexeme is a particular profession, but it is definitely not defined. That's why they can develop lexical meaning. For example, a book, a notebook, a pencil, a paper, a cabinet, a cabinet belongs to a particular circle. However, these lexemes are applied for expressing several concepts. For instance, the lexeme "pencil" means a tool for writing which is a thin sheet of graphite wrapped by wood whereas the cabinet lexeme means "room, cabin". These lexemes also mean "writer", "pencil", "supreme government" (ministerial cabinet).

The widespread translation of the term turns it into ordinary (notary) lexeme. For example, the plan, planning, mechanization lexemes are now widely used, and their terminology has become invisible. You need to distinguish between two phenomena: there is creating terminology and loaning terminology. These two events should be evaluated separately.

The term is basically created in two ways:

1. The lexema available in the language is used in a new sense – terminological meaning. It can be called terminological meaningful lexeme. For example, the *qo'shimcha* lexeme usually means "addition": *Are there any additions or corrections to the given suggestions?* Additionally, *qo'shimcha* lexeme has the terminological meaning: suffix which forms plural, additive (kelishik) suffix.

The connection between terminological meaning and its lexical meaning is visible at least in a small extent. For example, the lexeme of *gap* in Uzbek means, first of all, the word "разговор": "Gapni Tavuidiy boshladi" (Tavuidiy started the conversation). (A. X.) Another lexical meaning of this lexeme is "feast": "Chol o'ldi, o'g'il yeb yotibdi: gaggashtak, bazm, uloq, mehmon islom inchunin. (The old man was dead, and his boy is feasting: a feast/party, a rodeo, a visitor to Islam.) (O.) In addition, the lexeme *gap* serves as a grammatical term such as *gap bo'laklari*, *qo'shma gap*.

From the examples it is clear that the discovery of terminological meanings is inherent in both lexeme and legitimate lexeme.

2. The term is made specifically. It can be termed lexeme, which is different from the above case. For example, *bosim*, *ko'rsatkich*, *kelishik*, *turlovchi*, *tuslovchi*, etc. - lexemes that are newly created in Uzbek. Such a lexeme typically serves as a term only.

There are two ways of making a term lexeme:

a) There is no parallel processing, it is made newly. For example, unli/vowel – "гласный",

urg' u/stress – “ударение”, yuklama – “частица”, si-fatdosh/past participle – “причастие”, ravishdosh – “депричастие”;

b) There will be another parallel construction. For example, the unity (“единство”) and the unit (“единственное” число), cut (“ломать”, “кусать”) and predicate (“сказуемое”). In this case, it is possible to reproduce parallel to a legitimate lexeme: creation always serves to mean a new lexicon. Such arrangements are very rare.

Terminological meanings are secondary, specifically to the lexical meaning, which is the basis for itself (additional – “дополнение”, affix – “аффикс”).

Development is different in term lexeme (if it has multiple meanings): the terminological meaning is the primary, and the other lexical meaning is secondary to the terminology meaning: (engineer- "a highly educated specialist in a field of technique", such as "shkuker" - "sharp master").

Lexical meaning and semantic section (seme). Lexical meaning is interpreted as an ideal phenomenon. In modern linguistics, this ideal phenomenon is found in materialization. One of these ways is lexical meaning to break down the semantic components and to be considered partial analysis. This phenomenon, which is differentiated by the same method, is called sema (Greek sema - "symbol"). Semantic analysis is primarily used to combine lexical units into semantic groups (thematic, lexical-semantic groups). For example, among the lexemes of the noun word series, the thematic group "the names of the person's life and activity" will be allocated. These lexemes combine with this thematic group on the basis of kishi (somebody), hayot (life) and faoliyat (activity). From this thematic group, several smaller thematic groups are allocated. One of these is the thematic group of "person's names". “A’zo (member)” is the main theme/seme when defining the group. The thematic group "Names of People" is subdivided into smaller groups. In this grouping, the lexical meaning is derived from the lexical-semantic group. While thematic groups are usually defined by the noun category lexis, lexical-semantic groups are also defined by the other series/categories of lexemes. For example, within the framework of the quality category, it is divided into lexical-semantic groups, such as "color attributes", "attributes that are enjoyable".

It is evident that a particular scheme is based on the combination of the lexemes into the thematic (or lexical-semantic) group and is referred to as a general, unifying (integral) scheme; the same volume of seafarers serves as a distinctive (differential) scheme in the separation of this thematic (lexical-semantic) group from a large group. For example, the term "a’zo" in the "group of names" is the integral part of this thematic group, and serves as the differential seme of the thematic group from the thematic group called “kishining hayoti va faoliyati (people’s life and activity)”.

The semic-analysis method used to identify thematic (lexical-semantic) groups is also used to analyze lexical meaning. For example, the following semes can

be derived from lexeme “aka” according to semic-analysis:

1) "someone", 2) "man", 3) "kin" (usually “a son from the same parents who is older than you”), 4) "olderly person". Because of the lexical meaning, such a seme/theme is referred to as an ideological seme (Greek idea - "concept", graphike - "writing"). The meaning of the lexical meaning is based on ideological scales/basis: aka - "a boy from the same parents who is older than you". As you can see, the definition of lexical meaning does not require complete and exact descriptions of ideological semes, and they are used in the necessary and optimally.

The author does not ignore the relationship between Turkmen words and phraseology, which is a controversial question.

It is written in the article of N. N. Krylova about the richness of French language in somatic units. In another article of the same author, he mentions the relation of somatic phrasal units (PhU) to frazeological and analytical units. The active participation of "head" lexic somatism in phraseological units in T. Seylental and N.R. Ivanokov's articles are widely discussed.

In general, somatic phraseologisms in different languages have been studied differently and in various ways.

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