

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH COMPONENT

Buranva Lola Uktamovna

Senior Teacher Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

[ibadovanafisa83@gmail.com](mailto:ibadovanafisa83@gmail.com), 998915779911

### ABSTRACT

The article presents the structural and semantic characteristics of corresponding phraseological units. The relevance of the article is determined by the need for further detailed studies of the somatic phraseology of the study was implemented on the basis of the cognitive models that contribute to revealing the semantics of somatic idioms under consideration

**Keywords:** somatic phraseological units, somatic idiom, phraseological variation, adjective, somatic, etymology, semantics, compound word, phrase

### INTRODUCTION

In the recent decades, the process of anthropology of knowledge has become dominated by the process of anthropology, which raised almost all areas of scientific knowledge and expressed in the desire to comprehend them through the prism of human worldview.

In our rapid time, people are more frequent and more often go into the world, there are intercultural contacts. People began to own other languages for communication, so they need to know the cultural component of the language. In this regard, the study of the language in terms of its interaction with culture has recently become extremely relevant, and therefore a new special direction called linguocultureology has appeared.

The composition of phraseologies and today is the subject of the discussion of researchers. Based on the stability of phraseological units, the equivalence of their word, some scientists, such as L. P. Smith [11], V. P. Zhukov [7], V. N. Telia [13], H. M. Shansky [16], A. Makkai [23], U. Weinreich [25] introduced a wide range of phrases: proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, winged words; Others refer to the main streamology of phraseology (V. V. Vinogradov [6], H. H. Amos [1], A. M. Babkin [3], A. I. Smirnitsky [10]). This implies the diversity of existing classifications of phraseological units, but none of them is optimal.

Somatic (from Greek. Soda - body) phraseology form each, which includes the name of the body of a person or an animal. A person has to emphasize with his animals, plants, environmental objects, as well as inanimate objects, which leads to the language anthropomorphism [5, C. 146]. In addition, somatic vocabulary is combined with numerous sustainable associations associated with religious, mythological, philosophical and other extralinguistic contexts.

Somatic phraseology is characterized by the presence in the languages of numerous analogues, which is explained not only by borrowing, but also by general patterns, which lead to the emergence of similar in the meaning of phraseological units, "demonstrating the universal nature of the transfer of somatic lexemes, their functional and semantic dynamics in the composition of phraseological units" [9, 52].

Somatic phraseologisms, in the main mass, are metaphorical or metonymic speech speeds based on human or animal behavior observations: Step On Smb 'S Toes - hurry. Feelings [20, C. 73]. or many years, the study of foreign languages in our country remained the case of narrow-professional, but in our age of globalization, not only the possibilities arose, but also the urgent need to study foreign languages with broad layers of the population. However, this process is complicated by the presence of such a language phenomenon as phraseological circulation. Nevertheless, phraseologists enrich speech, make it shaped, lively and

multifaceted. They reflect the original culture of the people, the features of his thinking and worldview, as well as its history .

Linguculturology, the development of which began in the early 1990s today is one of the most relevant directions of modern linguistics, the tasks of which include learning and description of the relationship and mutual influences of language and culture, language and popular mentality. It relates to both the science of culture and to the science of language.

Linguculturology studies national-cultural semantics of linguistic units in order to understand them in its entirety content and shades, to the extent as close as possible to their perception by the speakers of this language and this culture. In short, this is an aspect of linguistics, which studies the problem of reflection of national culture in the language. The most complete ratio of "Language - Culture" is reflected in the writings V. von Humboldt, who wrote: "A person is predominantly: living with objects as they pretends to him language. Each language describes the circle of the people to whom it belongs, the circle, where does the person come from Only inside, because it enters into a circle of another language. "

The Structure is more complex than that of language units: it includes both a linguistic representation ("form of thought") and an out-of-voice environment (situation, realize). So any word in a person who knows the language is accompanied by a "cultural halo", in the absence of which it is impossible to penetrate the meaning of the text as the expression of the cultural phenomenon.

The process of "oculting" of language units leads to the knowledge and inclusion of a sign-object into a network of cultural associations, characteristic of a particular nation. One of the language units, an important component of which is cultural information is a phraseological unit. The cultural components of the phraseological value focuses the value-semantic relations established in this ethnocultural community, turn out to be a cultural form of knowledge. As a consequence, we can conclude that the phraseological units are a very valuable source of knowledge about the culture of the people and are a direct etymological reflection of the national-cultural specifics of the language community and that is, at this time, phraseological units are the brightest language unit of expression .

The ability of the language metaphor to express worldview and, accordingly, its cultural labeling is based on the connection of its shaped foundation with categories of culture - symbols, stereotypes, references, mythologies and prototypical situations. The metaphor turns out to be loaded by cultural connotations and in cases where it functions in the language as an independent unit, and when it acts as a knitted component of stable phrase.

So, in each language there is a set of expressive metaphors characterizing a person through an allyls to animals, and the content of the images in different national languages and cultural ranges is significantly different, although it can sometimes be partially coincided.

Thus, the phraseological units is the most studied cultural unit of the language, because Phraseological units reflect the national-cultural specificity of the language, its originality. In the phraseology, the rich historical experience of the people is captured, it reflects the ideas related to the work, life and culture of people. The study of phraseology is the necessary link in the assimilation of the language, in increasing the culture of speech.

The correct and appropriate use of phraseologies gives a speech unique originality, special expressiveness, accuracy, imagery. That is why, the task of our study includes analysis, phraseological units from the point of view of their national-cultural specificity. As the analysis of our material showed, special interest for linguacultural studies is also presented, phraseological units of component somatic. This group, phraseological units is a visual example of not only linguistic, but also extralinguistic factors in the language.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Blum A., semantic features of somatic phraseology, Moscow, asteral, 2000.
- 2) Vinogradov V. V., Lexicology and lexicography: Favorites Proceedings, Moscow: Science, 1977.
- 3) Kunin A.V., Phraseology of modern English, Moscow: Publisher "International Relations", 1972.
- 4) Pekler M. A., Russian-German idiomatic, Tbilisi: AKD, 1967.
- 5) Rakhshtein A. D., comparable analysis of German and Russian Phraseology, Moscow: Higher School, 1980.
- 6) Chernysheva I. I., phraseology of the modern German language, Moscow: Higher School, 1970.
- 7) Shan N. M., phraseology of the modern Russian language, Moscow: Higher School, 1985.
- 8) Fernando CH., IDIOMS AND IDIOMATICITY, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS Publication, 1996.
- 9) Gibbs. R., Literal Meaning and Figurative Language, Discourse  
10) Process 16, 1993.
- 11) Iskov A., Lenkova A., Deutsche Lexikologie, Moscow, 1970.