



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGY IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

The article provides information on the specifics of phraseological units. A comparative analysis of somatic phraseological units in English and Uzbek is presented with a number of examples. Response to theoretical data.

Keywords: somatism, phrase, phraseology, phraseology, phraseological unit, phraseological combination and phraseological fusion.

Annotatsiya

Maqolada frazeologik birliklarning o'ziga xos jihatlari haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Fransuz va o'zbek tillaridagi somatik frazeologik birliklarning qiyosiy tahlili bir qancha misollar bilan tahlilga tortilgan. Nazariy ma'lumotlarga munosabat bildirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: somatizm, ibora, frazeologizm, frazeologiya, frazeologik birlik, frazeologik birlashma va frazeologik chatishma.

The world of phraseology in French and Uzbek is vast. Each of its tablets attracts the attention of world linguists. The theory of phraseology was initially founded by French linguist Sh. Balli. Later, Ferdinand de Sossyur emphasized phraseology as language units in his day. About phrase units, American linguist Wallace L. Cheese said that changes in the development of a certain phase of language distribution create new meanings, that there are no separate molds to express them, but that materials that have previously been used in an old, or language, are used. Russian linguists play a major role in the field of phraseology. The likes of A.Peshkovsky, V.Vinogradov, B.Larin, N.Shansky, A.Smirnitsky, A.Kunin, V.Jukov, I.Archangeliskiy, A.I.Molotkov worked on phraseology. Turkish scholars S.K.Kesenbaev, F.R.Ahmedjanova, R.E.Jaykasaova, R.M.Tayeva, G.A.Bayramova, Ch.G.Sayfullin, S.Navruzboyeva, and S.I.Muratov reported and analyzed phraseology. We can find that Uzbek linguists Sh.Rakhmatorov, B.Yo'laq, Y.D.Pinxasov, A.Shomaqsudov, M.Xusainov explained and analyzed Uzbek phrases in nomination dissertations. Phraseology is derived from the Greek word for "phrasis" - phrase, expression and "logic" - I learn. Phraseology means that I study phrases and expressions. The phrase is a dictionary unit consisting of two or more words, which, like a word, means a dictionary.



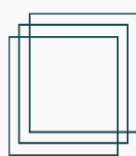
A language unit that means something as holistic as a word is called a phrase unit. The main purpose of this article is to review automatic phraseology in French and Uzbek languages and their comparative analysis. Somatism is derived from the Greek word meaning "soma" - "body". Phraseological units are called automatic phraseologies, which are incompatible with mankind and its vital activities and human body parts and are combined into such thematic groups. Automatic phraseology makes up the bulk of the phraseology of many languages in the world. The first scientist to study Estonian-language phraseology, F. Wakk, mentioned automatic phraseology. He divided automatic phraseology into groups that only depicted humans, depicted people and animals, and depicted only animals. In recent years, automatic phraseology has been the topic of scientific research conducted in various languages. Automatic phraseology reflects the lifestyle, experience, culture, spirituality, traditions, and traditions of each nation. The method of comparative analysis has progressed in the study of phrases involving world somatisms, and the number of works in this direction is significant. I.B.Gorodeskaya, who conducted a comparative analysis of the phrases involved in somatisms in Russian and French, noted that the phrases involved in the somatisms of "head", "eye", "foot", "heart", "hand" were the most common phrases in both languages. Lenka Chiklova provides a comparative analysis of the phrases involved in Russian and Czech "hand" somatism. The author divides the phrases involved in "hand" somatism into four groups: (1) expressions involving synonymous hand somatism in both languages; (2) The expression involving hand-to-hand somatism in only one language is meaningful with the phrase involved in another somatism in the second language; (3) the phrase that participates in hand somatism in one language is used in a different way in the second language; (4) The absence of a phrase involving hand somatism in one language in another. In the article T.S. Spirina analyzed automatic phraseology in French, Russian and German and interrupted the "hand" lecture. Italian linguist M.B. Papi also analyzed the phraseology and portable meaning of the "hand" lecture in French and Italian. Such phraseological units are similar in both languages and have their own characteristics. In an article on E.N. Body, he studied the use of phrases involving "hand" and "foot" in French in advertisements from U.S. and British companies and emphasized that they have their own characteristics. L. Manerko's article addressed the issue of reflecting the connection between "perception" and "body" in French phrases. In French and Uzbek, there are many scientific papers and articles of automatic phraseology. Automatic phraseology related to body parts in French and Uzbek plays an important role. Automatic phraseology can be classified as follows, depending on what it means. Salmon - i.e. phrases represented by human body parts (head, foot, hand, neck) From head to foot shoulder - shoulder stand shoulder to shoulder shoulder - Hand in hand Osteonimic - phraseology expressed by the scalet systems of the human body. Skin and bones-wheated bone Angionimic are phrase units expressed in words related to the blood circulation system of the human body.



Blue blood-white bone Splanchnomic - phraseology associated with the internal organs of the human body. At the top of one's lungs-sounding from the bottom of the heart-genuinely Sensonomic - phraseological units associated with the sensory organs of the human body. To be all ears - all body becomes eared In the flesh - put flesh on something in the body to press the flesh-et click "Heart", or "heart" lecture, is used in a variety of ways. 1. The heart is like an anthanomic organ. The heart resembles an anthnomic organ. "heart attack" - "heart attack", "heart attack" "heart pumps blood" - "heart pumps blood" - "heart blood driven" 2. The soul is like a spiritual component. The spirit resembles a spiritual component. "in my heart I know that she is right" - "in the last or in the right" I can't help but notice from the heart that he's right, I know 3. Courage, courage - like character traits. Characteristic qualities that resemble boldness, courage. "dear heart" - "may, - my heart", "My heart" 4. Love, affection is an emotional component. Love, love-emotional component: "dear heart" - "My heart", "My heart", "love my-my-love" 5. Center - from a geographical point of view. Center - geographical point of view: "in the heart of Empire" - "in the heart of the empire" 6. Essence, basis. Mohiyat, foundation: "the heart of the matter" - "milk de", "the essence of the issue" 7. The suit of cards is "worms" or a card game similar to whist. Cards suit - it's a card game that resembles "worms" or whistles: "queen of hearts" - "dame charvy", "lady of hearts" "Heart" is derived from the ancient French word "heorte". There are many phrases, articles, and aforementioned articles involved in the word heart. "lose one's heart" - "valybytsia", "love" "steal somebody's heart" - "good-for-nothing syringe", "leaving someone else's heart" "affair of the heart" - "dele edded - heart issues", "love story - love story" "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach" - "The hotel is located in the heart of the historic centre of the city, close to the historic centre of the city." "The road to men's hearts is through the stomach" (article) "Don't let your mind kill your heart and soul" - "Neither do you have to worry about it", "Don't let your mind kill your heart and your heart" Automatic phrase units are synonymous, and as antonyms and ammonia. Synonyms are understood to be the same phraseology. Examples: one mouth, one pinch, one chinchilla. In French, automatic phrases such as to be in a dead mouth, to be down in die mouth can be synonymous. The meaning of antonym automatic phrase units is called overlapping phraseology. To illustrate: Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to support more than the gecko's body body— even when it is swal weathered. In French, at first sight-on second thought. Ammonimic automatic phraseology also plays an important role. Example: I. Raise your hand - raise your hand to answer, II. Raise your hand - hit. I. Joni came out - to take out his last breath, that is, he died. II. His soul came out - his anger came out. In French, I. to feel one's oats and II. to feel one's oats. The conclusion is that automatic phraseology plays a significant role in French and Uzbek. World and Uzbek linguists reflected on somatic phraseology and conducted scientific research on these. Automatic phraseology can demonstrate the lifestyle, traditions, and spiritual and physical well-being of each nation.

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Lectures such as "head", "hand", "eye", "foot" play a special role in the expression of automatic phraseology.

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