

PROBLEMS OF STUDYING SOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: *This article discusses the phraseological aspect of modern linguistics, history and formation of phraseology. It is also studied by the use of somatisms in phraseology in modern linguistics.*

Keywords: *somatism, expression, phraseology, phraseological unit, phraseologism.*

INTRODUCTION

Proverbs and sayings on all popular languages were very important over the centuries, polished on the basis of experiments and transferred to inherit the future generations in various ways remains. That is why they are invaluable heritage. In other words, in other words, a rich historical and cultural, ethno-person experience of the people, the inner experience, his feelings, that is, the language vision of his own world, all these experiences are in the language of people, since they are formed through the language finds expression. Considering the foregoing, somatisms in this article seeing that the phrases involved were studied in modern linguistics we leave. 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.

THEORETICAL BASIS

The theory of phraseology was first created by French Language Sh. Balli. Ferdinand de Saussure once used phraseology as ready-made linguistic units. American Linguist Wallace L. Tehif about phraseological units, changes occurring at a certain stage of language development, create new values that do not require special patterns, but rather old, that is, existing in the language materials are used.

Russian linguistics has extensive experience in the field of phraseology. The phraseological units, first studied by A. Chematov, A. Peshkovsky, received further development from V. Vinogradov, B. Larina, N. Shanskogo, A. Smirnitsky, A. Kunin, V. Zhukov. These scientists studied phraseology with grammatical, semantic, functional and methodological points of view. In particular, the phraseological units of the Uzbek language studied in detail. The first works in Uzbek phraseology can be considered the PhD dissertations Sh.Rahmatullayeva, Yu.D.Pinhasov, A.Shomaksudova,

M.Jusainova. If in the candidate dissertation, Sh. phraseologisms of our language with a monograph called on the basis of studying in this work the phenomenon of polemic, synonymy, variability, antonymia, homonymy in phraseological units are in-depth studied on the basis of the analysis of a rich actual material, which allows us to consider other features of expressions as lexical units.

ANALYSIS

The scope of application of phraseology in these works wide and narrow. While scientists with a wide understanding of phraseology include proverbs, parables and aphorisms, those who understand it in a narrow sense are limited to phrases. What is phraseology? Phraseology comes from Greek, and "phrasis" means expression, phrase, and "LOGY" means learn, that is, teach phrases. The phrase is a lexical unit of two or more words, having the same lexical importance as the word. Such a unit of language that has the same meaning as the word is called phraseology or phraseology. Although the phrase and looks like a structure on phrase, it is absolutely different from such units of speech. Like the phrase, it is not always found in speech. Available as a language unit before speech. Accordingly, the phrase is also called regular expression in linguistics. Words in the phrase retain their lexical independence. Words in the phrase do not participate in their lexical meaning, lose their meaning. Phrases, like words, possess the integrity of expression and meaning. The expressive side of the word consists of sounds, and the expressive side of the phrase consists of words. Identifying the general patterns of the Turkic language system on the basis of private aspects, the definition of rules and capabilities generating a general relevance, clarifying the criteria of the binary opposition in the expression of the form and content is possible only as a result of comparative analysis - typological research.

Such a study is carried out, first of all, within the framework of individual parts of the language system, events, and at the final stage it is necessary to create a generalized description of events in organic communication. Somatic phraseology is most of the phraseology of many languages of the world. Somatic phraseological units are somatamism units, that is, words belonging to the names of body parts. It was in somatic phraseology that there was a reflection of the centuries-old experience, life, culture, spirituality, customs and traditions of every nation. In particular, many scientific work of Mehdi Nasserri are devoted to the analysis of phraseological units with the participation of such somasis, as a "hand" and "foot". At the same time, the qualitative and descriptive importance of these expressions was studied and was considered as part of the gradual vocabulary. Analyzing the Russian phrases with the Somatism "Hand", the author notes that these phrases are mainly associated with the theme of "labor".

I.B. Khorvskaya, who conducted a comparative analysis of phrases with somatamians in Russian and French, studied the phrase with the Somatzm "Head", "Eye", "Heart", "Hand", "Leg" and notes that these phrases are the most common . phrases in both languages. In his article, L. Manerco considers the relationship between "perception" and "body" in English-speaking terms. Features of the participation of somatisms in expressions arising from the unnatural influence, and the causes of this are the main part of the work. Researchers of the Turkic somatic phraseology noted that the word "head" is the most active cattle in phrase formation. For example, T.Aktash in its dissertation cites information about phrases and their fields identified. These phrases are reduced to the table based on the Latin alphabet. There are scientific work on this topic in other Turkic languages, some of which are devoted to the comparative analysis of these linguistic units in two Turkic languages.

In particular, in the dissertation by A. Tursunova before analyzing the main issue, the focus is on ethnic linguistic units in Kyrgyz and Turkish languages, the peculiarities of the phrase and the basic classification of phrases. Before comparing phrases in two languages, it is important to look at

the similarity between the two languages and whether the system of words is the same or different. The historical links of the Kyrgyz language relating to the Kypchak Group, and the Turkic language relating to the OGZSK Group, similar differences between the languages, the history of the development of languages and the degree of influence on them related languages and other languages during this period. The study compared "eye" somatic expressions of two languages. Sh.R. Usmanova studied somatic phraseology at Uzbek and Turkish languages in the dissertation for the degree of candidate of philosophical sciences. This paper provides a comparative comparison of the somatic phraseology of Uzbek and Turkish languages in a lexico-semantic and grammatical structure. It addresses the following questions:

- the determination of the number of somatic phraseological units in Uzbek and Turkish languages, the amounts that are actively involved in them;
- structural and syntactic classification of the somatic phraseology of Uzbek and Turkish languages;
- classification of somatic phraseological units according to the main terms and nature of the facility;
- to identify and summarize semantic and formal similarities and differences between groups of equivalent phrases in alternative and non-alternative expressions in both languages;
- Group individual phrases in both languages both alternative and non-alternative phrases and explain their specific semantic and syntactic features based on their division on simple phrases and complex phrases.

CONCLUSION

Somatic phraseology reveals customs, traditions and common features of everyday life of each people. In particular, a somatic phraseology is an important part of phraseology. Their genealogical unity is reflected in the number of somatic phraseological units, spiritual and functional peculiarities of speech, the generality of COM contained in them. Soma head, eyes, hands and legs are actively involved in the expression of somatic phraseology.

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