

«SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH»*Xudayqulova Gulnoza**UZSWLU Master Department Student*

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается компонент «часть тела» в фразеологических единицах английского и русского языков. Он включает, как требование, аннотацию, ключевые слова, введение, основную часть, заключение и список литературы.

Ключевые слова: соматизм, компонент, фразеологизм, метафорическая модель, соматический фразеологизм, лексико-семантический потенциал, соматическая номинация.

Annotation: This article discusses The component "part of the body" in the phraseological units of English and Russian language. It includes, as a demand, annotation, keywords, introduction, main part, conclusion and reference list.

Keywords: somatism, component, phraseological unit, metaphoric model, somatic phraseological unit, lexico-semantic potential, somatic nomination.

At present stage in the development of phraseology as a linguistic discipline characterized by strong emphasis on the semantics of **phraseological units**(PU). Phraseology is important for the study of semantic processes, associated **with** the development of the meanings of words, the birth of new signs processes to improve our competence in the study functioning of the language system. All this testifies to the importance and need to explore this part of the lexicon. Being explored different types of PU, we study their structure, syntactic context. Widely considered thematic, synonyms and antonymic ranks in phraseology.

Studies somatic PU (sphere) are becoming more relevant. To far the sphere has been studied enough. In literature there are few works devoted to this subject.

In recent years, a growing number of works performed in line **with** comparative study of PU in different languages. English Phraseology was subjected to a comparative **analysis** of the relatively recently, and works on the subject estimated **units**. Relevance of the studies is that at present time there is a theoretical and a practical necessity in relation specific linguistic **units** in specific language pairs. Establishment regular functional and semantic identity between the **units** of the two languages dictated by the translation and methodological needs. All become more popular in the field of comparative studies phraseology, because here there are more complex relationships transposing proposed research is conducted on the material of somatic phraseology, that is PU, which contain the names of the parts as **components** body (from the Greek. "soma = body). The paper attempts to compare PU English and

languages containing component- somatizm in Russian.

Now let's discuss English somatic phraseologisms. First of all we'll learn somatic phraseologism with the component "head" in English.

There are many somatic phraseologisms with the component "head". They are divided into the following semantic groups:

I. Phraseologisms denoting intellectual and cognitive abilities of the person:

1. A clear head.

He knows how to run the meeting.

2. Come in to one's head.

He gave the first name that came in to his head.

3. Get (or take) it in to one's head.

Well, he's suddenly taken it into his head that I've been making more money than is good for me.

4. Get (or put) smb (or smth) out of one's head.

... get it out of your heads that music's only good when it's loud. (Th. Wilder, "Our Town", act I)

5. get through his head if It takes all night.

6. A good (or strong) head.

... I had for such a youngster, a tolerable strong head.

7. Have a (good) head for smth.

He has a good head for repairing.

8. Have (got) a (good) head on one's shoulders.

Dick wanted a smart lad, a likely, honest lad with a head on his shoulders... (A.J. Cronin, "The Stars look down", book I ch. XIX).

9. Have an old head on young shoulders.

You appear to have an old head upon very young shoulders; at one moment to be a scampish boy... and at another a resolute... man. (Fr. Marryat, "Percival Keene", ch. XIX).

10. Have one's head examined.

Anyone who votes for Nixon ought to have his head examined. ("New York Times").

11. Have (got) one's heads crewed on right (or the right way).

But she's got her head screwed on, has Kitty. She'll be careful, she won't let the police get hold of her again. (C. P. Snow, "The Sleep of Reason", ch. 29)

12. Head and shoulders (above smb or smth).

Geoffrey says his speech on the Poor Law was head and shoulders the best made. (J. Galsworthy, "The Patrician", part II, ch. XXX)

13. Make head against...

They made head against the wind. (Ch. Dickens, "Barnaby Rudge", ch. XXXIV).

14. Make head or tail of smth (or smb).

He put on his cap with ponderous decision, "Little guys", he said, that's a race all by itself. I can't make head or tail of them. (I. Shaw, "The young Liou", ch.17).

15. Out of one's own head.

...If ancieed perhaps this reporter was making it all up out of his own head.

16. Over smb's head (or the head of smb).

He paused, over come by the consciousness that he had been talking over Ruth's head. (J. London, "Martin Eden", ch.XXX).

17. Two head sare better than one (proverb).

18. A level head.

James Williams belonged among the level heads.(O. Henry, "The Four Millions").

Phraseology is a constantly developing science of a great interest from many points of view. It is one of the most essential sides of the language and maybe one of the key factors of enriching the vocabulary of a language. Phraseological units are avivid expression of numerous traditions, customs, and people's history. G.B. Antrushina describes phraseology as *"an amusing picture gallery in which are collected vivid and amusings ketches of the nation's customs, traditions and prejudices, recollections of its past history ,scraps off olksongsand fairy-tales"*[32, 202].

Namely this reason motivated the choice of this topic for the present research. Besides, phraseological units play an important role in human communication. They produce acons iderable expressive effect, except conveying information. They appeal to the reader's emotions, to his aesthetic perception and to his literary and cultural associations. That is why it seems interesting to study these lexical units. Further, somatic phraseology presents a considerable part of phraseological units. Phraseological units with somatic elements reflect the human's understanding of the world by medium of the body. Also, there are reflected the centuries-old observations of a person over the appearance and structure of the body,and the perception of the person of different parts of the body. Perceiving himself the man started to describe the world transferring the knowledge about him onto the surrounding reality. That is why very often while describing different emotions or states of the mind or of the body the speakers of different languages use various expressions that include parts of the body.

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