

STUDY OF SOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN THE PHRAZEOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF ROMANI-GERMANIC LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The article describes study of somatic expressions in the phraseological system of Romani-Germanic languages.

Key words: somatic, phraseologisms, human body parts, component, indicator, emotion, comparative study.

Since most of the phraseological expressions in our language are formed by the names of human body parts, such concepts as somatic phrases and somatic phraseological expressions appeared in linguistics. F. Vakk, who first applied the term somatism, which is used in linguistics to refer to the names of human body parts, to Estonian phraseology, stated in his dissertation that somatism is among the oldest forms of phraseology and constitutes a significant part of the Estonian phraseological fund. The term somatic phraseologism was used in Russian linguistics several times in the article of E.M. Mordkovich, who studied phraseologisms related to the names of human body parts.

According to N.A. Krasavsky, the somatic components of FBs represent the figurative meaning of "status indicator". He distinguishes five somatic components that have a symbolic meaning: 1. Head (golova) - "control center of the thinking system" (golden head). 2. Head (head) - indicator of internal characteristics. 3. The heart is an indicator of emotions. 4. The hand is a member of labor: the hand is a flower. 5. Tongue, eyes, throat - an indicator of internal characteristics: long tongue, can see, blind eye.

In general, it can be said that the study of somatic phraseologisms and their linguistic nature began in the second half of the 20th century. In some studies, somatic phraseologisms have been studied comparatively in one language, in some in two languages and three languages.

The study of somatic phraseologisms within one language was started by F. Vack in his candidate's thesis in 1964. He studied somatic phraseology in the modern Estonian language and clarified the meaning of the term somatism. In the work, the scientist mainly analyzed phraseological expressions with eye, head, ear and nose components. However, FBs with mouth, lip, and tongue components were not included in the scope of the analysis. In the work, somatic FBs were studied in a comparative-historical aspect, somatic phraseological expressions in the Estonian language were analyzed in comparison with sister languages (Finnish, Liv) and non-sister languages (German, English, Latvian, Russian, Swedish, French).

In one of his articles, the scientist M. V. Orël was the first to study the composition of somatic phraseological expressions in a functional-semantic direction. V. M. Mokienko in his work "Slavyanskaya Phraseology" studied phraseological expressions in the Slavic language in a general plan and touched on somatic phraseologisms, while R. M. Weintraub devoted his article to the research of somatic phraseologisms in the Russian language.

N.V. Kunitskaya studied somatic phraseology in the modern Moldovan language in her candidate's thesis, while A.V. Prozhilov in her thesis work analyzed the linguistic expression of human somatic behavior in the example of the modern German language.

It is known that one of the names of the human body parts is included in somatic FBs, therefore, the meaning expressed by such phrases is based on the person, his behavior, character, way of life and thoughts. That is why a number of linguists studied somatic phraseology reflecting human behavior and character in their research. For example, in one of her articles, T.I. Egorova analyzed phraseologisms evaluating human behavior and character in Russian, and G.A. Bagautdinova analyzed expressive FBs showing human mental behavior.

An important part of the research of somatic phraseological expressions (hereafter SFB) is cross-sectional analysis. In particular, Yu.A. Dolgoplov is Russian, English and German, E.F. Arsenteva is English and Russian, O.A. Kononova, L.I. Kharchenkova and Yu.A. Shashkov are Spanish and Russian, O. Nazarov is Russian and Turkmen, M.N. Azimova on somatic lexemes and phraseology in Tajik and English languages, A.G. Abramova on FBs with somatic components in Russian and Chuvash languages, Ts. V. Bibileyshvili on French and Georgian languages, R. Yu. Mugu on Russian and German languages, Choi Yun Hee in Russian and Korean, E.V. And Nikolina did a comparative study of somatisms in Turkic languages and Kazakh languages used in Siberia.

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