

## CHARACTERISTICS OF SOMATISMS IN EMOTIVE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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**Abstract.** *This article analyzes the ways in which the emotive concept in language is reflected in somatic phraseology. In particular, the strengthening of somatisms as a localizer of different emotional states in the composition of emotive phraseological units, as well as the scope of emotive semantics of somatisms and the features of their use in phrases are described from a psychological, physiological and linguistic point of view.*

**Keywords:** *somatism, somatic phraseology, body parts, negative and positive, emotional feelings.*

## ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА СОМАТИЗМОВ В ЭМОТИВНЫХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦАХ

**Аннотация.** *В статье анализируются способы отражения эмотивного концепта в языке в соматической фразеологии. В частности, с психологической, физиологической и языковой точек зрения описывается усиление соматизмов как локализатора различных эмоциональных состояний в составе эмотивных фразеологизмов, а также объем эмотивной семантики соматизмов и особенности их употребления во фразах. зрения.*

**Ключевые слова:** *соматизм, соматическая фразеология, части тела, негативные и позитивные, эмоциональные переживания.*

There are many signs and characteristics of things and events in the external world that surround us, for example, the color, taste, smell, hardness or softness of things, the shape of the surface, temperature, etc. Different signs and characteristics of these things and events are reflected in the mind by people through different sense organs. In psychology, the physiological basis of sensations is the nervous process and a certain system of it, which are caused by the influence of analyzers that are absolutely compatible with them [1, B.190]. Therefore, if a person experiences certain emotions, they will certainly find their reflection in the human body.

The activity of the language in connection with the body parts is most clearly visible in the field of phraseology. For this reason, somatic phraseologisms are still in the center of attention of researchers. The main source of such somatic phraseologisms is the physiological sensations of individuals and reflections within the framework of psychophysical stimuli of the human body. Various emotions characteristic of people are a unique reflection of the reality in life and represent the subjective attitude of a person to the surrounding external world [6, C. 416].

In linguistics, the concept of somatism was first explored by F. Vack in 1964. According to him, the concept of somatic phraseology (later SF) is based on the concept of behavior, facial expressions and psychosomatic processes directly related to the human body, as well as the human body. the type of idioms referring to the gestures appearing through its members is understood [7, C.3]. Somatisms, that is, lexemes representing the names of the human body, are also considered one of the most ancient phenomena, like the human mind [8, C. 19]. Despite the fact that many scientists interpret somatic phraseology as not reflecting any historical, cultural and social events

in society, as a result of their in-depth research, it has been determined that they are related to various social and psychophysiological factors. Therefore, the term "Somatism" is derived from the Greek word "somatos", which means "body". Through the concept of "somatisms" in the language, "nomination of elements in the structure of the human body is understood" [9, C. 123].

According to the psycholinguistic analysis of somatisms, we pay attention to the analysis of somatic phraseology with the participation of internal body parts. We try to study their semantic field in French somatic phraseological units from a psycholinguistic point of view.

**Cœur** (heart) is the main and central part of the human body. This somatism entered the French language from Latin in the 11th century. Its original Latin form is "cor" or "cordis" and is described in Félix Gaffiot's dictionary "Dictionnaire illustré latin-français" as "anatomically denotative, such as heart or stomach [20.B. 429]. The denotative (or fundamental) meaning is the stable semantic content of a word. The meaning of words given by dictionaries is often the denotative or fundamental meaning, according to researchers. For example, the denotative meaning of the French somatism cœur (heart) is "a hollow muscle that is considered the central organ of blood circulation." However, it is the place of emotion in human inner experiences; intelligence; in addition to having derivative meanings such as the possession of intelligence and common sense, and love when used as part of emotional phraseology; grief; excitement; serves to express meanings such as joy. In other words, the inner world of a person is always focused on the heart, and the somatism of cœur (heart) in it has become a symbol of emotional feelings, especially love. This can be seen through the following somatic phraseology:

Feelings:	French somatic phraseology:	Uzbek interpretation:
Grief	<i>avoir le cœur gros (triste);</i>	- g'amga botmoq;
	<i>se sentir le cœur gros;</i>	-qayg'urmoq;
	<i>en avoir gros sur le cœur;</i>	-iztirob chekmoq;
	<i>avoir le cœur qui saigne ;</i>	-qayg'udan yoki muhabbatdan azoblanmoq ;
	<i>avoir le cœur serré;</i>	-yuragi siqilmoq; -qayg'uga botmoq;
Love	<i>avoir le cœur pris...;</i>	- oshiq bo'lmoq;
	<i>donner son cœur ;</i>	- ko'ngil qo'yimoq;
	<i>faiblesses du cœur;</i>	- mahliyo bo'lish;
	<i>dégager son cœur ;</i>	-muhabbatiga barham bermoq;
	<i>avoir un cœur d'artichaut;</i>	-ishqiy munosobatni to'xtatmoq; - yengiltak bo'lmoq;
	<i>offrir son cœur ;</i>	-qalbini tortiq qilmoq ;
	<i>porter dans son cœur ;</i>	- qalbida saqlamoq;
	<i>son cœur est un brasier ;</i>	-u juda oshiq ;
	<i>faire battre le cœur ;</i>	-muhabbatini izhor qilmoq;
	<i>gagner le cœur ;</i>	-qalbini zabt etmoq;
	<i>aller droit au cœur;</i>	- hayajonlantirmoq;

<b>Excitement</b>	<i>tenir à (au) cœur à ...;</i>	-yurakka yaqin bo'lmoq; - bezovta qilmoq;
<b>Joy</b>	<i>rire de bon (de tout son) cœur;</i>	- miriqib kulmoq;
	<i>être à (dans) la joie de son cœur;</i>	-boshi osmonga etmoq;
<b>Indifference</b>	<i>avoir le cœur dur/avoir un cœur de pierre.</i>	-bee'tibor bo'lmoq.

**Sang** (blood) - somatism is derived from the Latin word "sanguis" and consists of a red liquid activated by the pulse of the heart [16]. This somatism is widely used in SF and expresses various derivative meanings: panic, anxiety, anger, love, joy, peace, etc. are among them. For example:

<b>Feelings:</b>	<b>French somatic phraseology:</b>	<b>Uzbek interpretation:</b>
<b>Panic</b>	<i>se ronger les sangs;</i>	-vahimaga tushmoq;
	<i>avoir du sang de navet;</i>	- sarosimaga tushmoq;
<b>Love</b>	<i>avoir dans le sang;</i>	- tug'ilmoq; - sevmoq;
<b>Anxiety</b>	<i>se calciner le sang;</i>	- hovliqmoq; tashvishlanmoq;
<b>Anger</b>	<i>se faire du mauvais sang (un sang du diable; de canard);</i>	-achchiqlanmoq ; hovliqmoq;
	<i>un coup de sang;</i>	-birdan achchiqlanish;
	<i>attraper le coup de sang ;</i>	-jahli chiqmoq;
<b>Joy</b>	<i>faire du bon sang;</i>	-ko'nglini ko'tarmoq ;
<b>Peace of mind</b>	<i>Calmer (rafraichir) le sang.</i>	- yupatmoq; tinchlantirmoq.

Les veines (veins), la foie (liver), le nerf (nerve), le ventre (belly), la gorge (throat) and les larmes (tears) are emotional somatisms. Very rarely used in SFs and they serve to express feelings of fear, sadness, anger and joy:

<b>Feelings:</b>	<b>French somatic phraseology:</b>	<b>Uzbek interpretation:</b>
<b>Fear</b>	<i>avoir les foies dans la gorge ;</i>	-joni halqumiga kelmoq;
	<i>avoir la peur au ventre;</i>	-qattiq qo'rqmoq;
	<i>foutre les foies ;</i>	- qattiq qo'rqitmoq;
<b>Sadness</b>	<i>verser des larmes rouges;</i>	- qon yig'lamoq;
	<i>pleurer à chaudes larmes;</i>	-yurak bag'ri qon bo'lmoq ;
	<i>avoir mal aux nerfs;</i>	-mayuslanmoq; g'am-g'ussaga botmoq;
<b>Anger</b>	<i>avoir du feu dans les veines (yoki dans le sang) ;</i>	-qiziqqon bo'lmoq;
<b>Joy</b>	<i>mettre qn en foie.</i>	-kimnidir xursand qilmoq.

Linguistic-psychological analysis of internal body parts shows that the French SFs expressing the psyche created with them mainly serve to express negative emotional feelings. In particular, these include feelings of sadness, excitement, anger, fear, panic, restlessness, and sadness. Also, positive feelings such as love, joy, calmness, and tiredness - a neutral feeling are considered objects of semantic expression of internal body parts. From the internal organs, le coeur

(heart) and le sang (blood) somatisms are the most dominant somatisms in expressing both positive and negative emotions.

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