



FORMS AND METHODS IN MODERN APPROACHES TO STUDENT SELF LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

The article identifies and describes lexical units denoting parts of the body in the phraseological funds of Russian and English. The totality of these lexical units is presented in the structure of the lexico-semantic field, the construction of which is based on the semantics of the lexical unit, the possibility of its figurative use and taking into account fixed associations.

In phrase formation, the human factor plays a huge role, so how the vast majority of phraseological units are associated with a person, its various fields of activity. The destination factor is an essential element of communication. In addition, a person seeks to give human features to objects of the external world, including inanimate.

Phraseological units with somatisms in Russian and English are characterized by high frequency and have a variety of structural models. The frequency of these units is explained by the property of

human nature to realize itself as a fragment of a holistic picture of the world [7, p.84], as well as by the primary naive ideas of a person about himself and the world around him.

Somatic vocabulary is one of the universal lexical groups in any language and one of the most common objects of study in comparative-historical, structural-comparative and linguocultural works of both domestic and foreign linguists, who usually single out this vocabulary as the first lexico-thematic system of any language. The term "somatic" is used in



biology and medicine in the sense of "associated with the human body, bodily" and is opposed to the concept of "mental".

Phraseological funds of Russian and English languages fix various nominations of a person, his body parts, character traits, appearance. By a phraseological unit with a somatic component, we mean a phraseological fund unit, the component composition of which includes a lexical component denoting parts of the human body. Also, in the framework of this work, we refer to somatisms the designation of internal organs and vital systems of a person. Taking into account the semantic, associative, and figurative components of the lexical unit will expand the range of somatisms. The set of lexical units that can act as a designation of a part of the body or human organ can be systematized and presented in the structure of the lexico-semantic field (LSF) with the corresponding zones. The construction of the LSP in this work is carried out based on the semantics of the lexical unit, the possibility of figurative use of the lexical unit and the associations assigned to it are taken into account. Lexical units are distributed according to the corresponding lexico-semantic groups (LSG) and distributed in the structure of the LSP of somatisms. The nuclear zone of the LSP of somatisms of English and Russian phraseological funds includes the names of parts of the human body, the nuclear zone includes the names of internal organs, various hairline, elements of vital systems, and the names of animal body parts are located in the periphery zone. The human body, as well as the body of animals, in the first place, those that were domesticated, or those that a person encountered while

hunting, turned out to be one of the most accessible objects for observation, comparison and description. This fact explains a significant number of examples of phraseological units with somatic components located in the nuclear and perinuclear, as well as peripheral zones of the LSP of somatisms. In the zone of the extreme periphery of the LSP of somatisms, in our opinion, there may be units denoting the names of clothes that are usually associated with one or another part of the body. These units are not somatisms, but can be correlated with them (somatisms) through the accounting of associations. In this case, we are approaching the point of view of E.M. Vereshchagin, V.G. Kostomarov, according to which somatism is "any meaningful sign, position or movement of the face or the whole body of a person" [2, c.24].

According to O.A. Borgoyakova, awareness of oneself, one's place in the world and society, the definition of "oneself as a person, a person began with sensations arising directly through the sense organs and parts of his own body" [1, c.169]. Yu.S. Stepanov notes that the importance of a person in the Universe determines his "parameterization" and a broad description by linguistic means: thousands of words serve as the name of a person, his social role, body parts, appearance, character, psycho-emotional and intellectual components [5, p. 717].

Taking into account the semantics of language units that can act as a designation of a body part or organ, associations assigned to them, as well as the possibility of figurative use of a lexical unit, allow us to divide English and Russian lexical units into several lexico-semantic groups (LSG),



which have their own zones in the structure of the LSP of somatisms in each of the phraseological funds. The first LSG consists of lexical units denoting the trunk, upper and lower limbs, head, as well as elements located in the indicated parts of the human body (heel, neck, eye, arm, leg, hand, elbow, head, ears, mouth, foot (feet), nose, shoulder, back, fingers, thumb, face, cheek, chin, toe, lips, palm, body, fist, breast, wrist) and (legs, neck, back, head, eye(s), ears, cheek, palm, arm, elbow, side, mouth, face, nose, abdomen, forehead, shoulders, finger, little finger, chest, lips, body, heels, back of the head, knee, crown, nostril). These units in the construction of the LSP of somatisms of the phraseological fund of the English and Russian languages are located in its nuclear zone. The clarity of the functions of body parts and external organs, the ease of their metaphorical rethinking and subsequent decoding explains the frequency of units of the first LSH. The most common somatisms in this group are hand / hand: cometo-hand - come to hand [3, p. 103]; take with bare hands [6, p. 44]; to pull himself together [6, c.47], which is explained by the original focus of the ancient world on manual labor. The fact that the human upper limbs perform numerous functions is reflected in the variety of lexical units related to the upper limbs (arm, hand, fingers, palm, elbow, thumb, wrist, palm, hand, elbow, finger, little finger): carry one's life in one's hands - risk life [3, p. 83]; put one's hand to the plough - start something [3, c. 411]; under a hot hand [6, c.118]. The compatibility of these somatisms with verbs that denote actions performed by hands (lay (down), hold, twist, carry, put, take, twiddle, take, take, rake, move) is not accidental: hold at

arm's length - keep at a respectful distance [3, c. 247]; twist smb's arm - twist arms [3, p. 538]; twiddle one's thumbs - mess around [3, p. 538]; pick up [6, p. 44]. The wide prevalence in the material of two languages of somatisms of sensory perception of the first LSH (eyes, ears, nose, mouth, lips, eyes (a), ears, mouth, nose, lips, nostrils) is explained by a person's knowledge of himself through the senses: melt in the mouth - melt in your mouth [3, p. 340]; there was no poppy dew in the mouth [6, p. 52]; turn up one's nose [6, p. 79]. At the same time, somatisms denoting sense organs in both phraseological funds do not always have the semantics of sensory perception and can be a characteristic of behavior or character traits: poke smb's nose into smb's affairs - poke your nose into other people's affairs [3, p. 400], with one's nose in the air - with an arrogant look [3, p. 564]. The somatism mouth in English phraseological units can also be used in those situations when the meaning "to speak", "to let it out" comes to the fore: keep one's mouth shut - keep one's mouth shut [3, p. 285]; shoot off one's mouth - wag your tongue [3, p. 457]; open one's mouth - let it slip [3, p. 379]. Other somatisms, through which the function of speaking is also represented, are (tongue, throat, lips): jump down smb's throat - interrupt, shut someone's mouth [3, c.78]; have a sharp tongue - have a sharp tongue [3, c.225]. In Russian, the semantics of speaking is also conveyed by phraseological units with somatisms (mouth, teeth, throat, pharynx): speak teeth [6, c.162]; scratch your teeth [6, p. 525]; take water in your mouth [6, c.74]; to tear one's throat [6, p. 146]. At the same



time, the lexeme pharynx belongs to the fourth LSG and is colloquial: tinned pharynx [6, p.108]; shut the throat [6, c.171].

Somatisms related to the lower limbs in the phraseological foundations of both languages are (foot (feet), heel, leg, toe, feet, heel, heels, knee): show a clean pair of heels — only the heels sparkled [3, p. 458]; be light on one's feet - to have a light gait [3, p. fifty]; walk on the heels [6, p. 31]; to drag one's feet [6, c.154]; only the heels sparkled [6, c.170]. The meaning of Russian and English phraseological units with somatisms denoting lower limbs often conveys information about various ways of walking and moving. At the same time, English and Russian phraseological units with somatisms denoting lower limbs can also implement semantics not related to movement: dig in one's heels - give a decisive rebuff [3, p. 125]; stick in one's heels - stubborn [3, p. 485]; on a friendly footing - on friendly terms. [6, c. 238]. The torso is represented by the following somatisms (neck, shoulders, back, body, breast, neck, back, side, belly, shoulders, chest, body): 416]; shoulder [5, c.64]; break your neck [6, p. 534]; stand up with your chest [6, p. 85]. The head, as you know, is responsible for the perception of information, thought processes and behavior. In the phraseological fund of the Russian and English languages, there are a significant number of examples of phraseological units with the component head / head: and clear head is a bright head [3, p. 92]; have a good head on one's shoulders - have a head on your shoulders [3, p. 221]; blame with a sick head on a healthy one [6, p. 42]. Eyes, ears, nose, etc. are located within the head. Represented in

phraseological funds are (chin, cheeks, face, lips, nose, ears, mouth, eyes, eyes, ears, cheek, mouth, face, nose, crown, lips, back of the head, forehead, nostril): keep a straight face - keep a serious look [3, c. 282]; pull a long face - look sad [3, p. 404]; paint rushed into the face [6, c.211]. A feature of the use of somatisms in the phraseological fund of the Russian language is their more fractional nomination within the head (nape, forehead, crown of the nostril): scratch the back of the head [6, p. 171]; ears on top [6, p. 235], as well as the presence of synonymous designations of body parts that differ stylistically (head, mug, zenki, mouth, eye, snout, forehead). Lexical units denoting internal organs, including organs of mental activity, various hairline, as well as elements of human vital systems, we refer to the second LSH and are located in the perinuclear zone of the LSH of somatisms (blood, heart, bones, mind, nails, eyebrow, eyelash, tooth (teeth), lung, throat, hair, brow, tongue, brain, skin, muscles, soul, tongue, throat, heart, eyebrow, shoulder blade, mind, blood, soul (spirit), hair, brains, skin, intestines, veins, hamstrings, bones, mustaches). The lexical units of this group designate the elements of the body or living substance that are extremely important for a person, without which the functioning of a living organism is impossible: at the top of one's lungs — loudly [3, p. 29]; blood runs cold in the veins [6, p. 214]; hair stand on end [6, c.77]. This group also includes lexical units denoting mental abilities, intellect (mind, brain, mind, brains): bring to mind - remember [3, c.74]; live with your own mind [6, p. 415]; set the brains [6, p. 81]. At the same time, the soul in both languages is



considered precisely as an internal organ: “the soul in a naive-linguistic representation is perceived as a kind of invisible organ, localized somewhere in the chest and “managing” the inner life of a person” [8, p. 86]. Many of the lexical units, the main meaning of which is the name of an organ or part of the body, are used in phraseological units about morality, sincerity, eternal human values (heart, mind, bone, soul, head): from the heart - from the heart [3, p. 168]; peaceofmind - peace of mind [3, p. 391]; to the marrow of one’s bones - to the depths of the soul [3, c.529]. The lexeme soul in many cases is synonymous with lexemes (heart, mind, spirit, head): cut smb to the soul — to hurt to the depths of the soul [3, p. 117]; prey on one’s mind - torment someone’s soul [3, p. 403]; akindred spirit — kindred spirit [3, p. 292]; heart and soul - with all my soul [3, p. 237], and the lexeme blood denotes blood ties, human nature: be in one’s blood — to be an heir [3, p. 47]; in cold blood - cold-blooded [3, p. 263]. Based on the material of the Russian language, lexemes (blood, heart, spirit, soul) are used in phraseological units about morality, kinship, sincerity, eternal values, which are often used as synonyms: blood spoke [6, c.161]; big heart [6, c.42]; with all my heart [6, c.84]; invest your soul [6, c.70]. The third LSG is represented by lexical units that traditionally correlate with parts of the body of animals (birds) and unite only those parts of the body that differ in humans and animals (birds).

The allocation of this group is due to the frequent metaphorical, metonymic transfer in phraseological funds, based on the coincidence of signs, properties, characteristics (spine, wings, claws,

feather, tail, clutches, gills, wings, bast, claws, paws, stigma, wool): to clip smb ‘swings - cut someone’s wings [3, c.93]; let one’s claw into smth - cling to something [3, c.177]; under the wing [6, p.216]; stand on its hind legs [6, c.221]. The units of this LSH are located in the zone of the periphery of the LSP of somatisms. According to their functioning or location in the body, some parts of the body of animals (fish, birds) coincide with human ones, which leads to a possible synonymy of these units: take by the gills [6, p. 45] and take it by the throat [4, p. 288]; spread their wings [6, p. 216] and straighten your shoulders [4, p. 288]; fallintosmb’sclutches - fall into someone’s clutches [3, c.147] and fall into smb’s hands - fall into the hands of [3, p. 93]. The fourth LSG in both phraseological funds is somewhat different. Based on the material of the English language, it combines language units in which the somatic component is represented by obsolete vocabulary: one’s gorge rises at smth. — something disgusts [3, p. 204] or appears in a compound word: cut-throat competition - fierce competition [3, p.118], knee, arm, finger). As a rule, the semantics of the somatic component of such units has been lost. Examples in which the semantics of somatism is not lost are single: atbreakneckpace - headlong [3, p. 4]; catch smb red-handed - catch someone at the crime scene [3, p. 86]; come away empty-handed - return empty-handed [3, p. 97]. These units are located by us in the zone of the periphery of the LSP of somatisms. On the material of the Russian language, the fourth LSG combines lexical units in which the somatic component is represented by units that are either on the verge of being used in the Russian literary



language (snout, head, zenki, mug, belly, throat), or obsolete vocabulary (eye, forehead, mouth): to wander into the head [6, p. 31]; foolish head [6, p. 31]; turn away mug [6, c.504]; crawl on the belly [6, c.50]; pierce the zenks [6, c.174]; put into the mouth [6, c.70]; beat with the forehead [6, c.37]. This LSG in the phraseological fund of the Russian language is quite widely represented, its lexical units often have negative connotations and are used to express disapproval. The fifth LSG in the phraseological funds of both languages is made up of lexical units denoting items of clothing that can be used to judge parts of the body. On the material of the English language, these include - belt, hat, boots; on the material of the Russian - bosom, hat, shoe. This group is located in the zone of the extreme periphery of the LSP of somatisms in both phraseological funds. The possibility of isolating this group is associated with the associative component of the meaning of lexical units, which directly or indirectly indicates a part of the body: hit below the belt - to strike below the belt [3, p. 242]; lick smb's boots - lick

someone's heels [3, p. 310]; keep smth under one's hat - keep something secret [3, c. 288]; under the shoe [6, p. 33]; keep a stone in your bosom [6, p. 136]; to have a stone in the bosom [6, c.185]. Often these units are synonymous with those in which somatisms are used: under the shoe [6, p. 33] and under the heel [6, p. 178]; get a hat [6, p. 532] and get hit on the head [6, p. 428], get hit on the neck [5, p. 559]. At the same time, not all lexical units denoting items of clothing have the semantics of somatisms and are able to act as an indirect designation of a body part in the phraseological foundations of Russian and English: pull one's socks up - pull up [3, p. 405]; hit the pocket [6, p. 36], throw down the gauntlet [6, p. 49]. So, in the phraseological funds of the English and Russian languages, somatisms can be divided into several lexico-semantic groups and painted in the structure of the corresponding field. Further study of the semantics and functioning of somatisms in the phraseological funds of several languages seems relevant and promising.

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