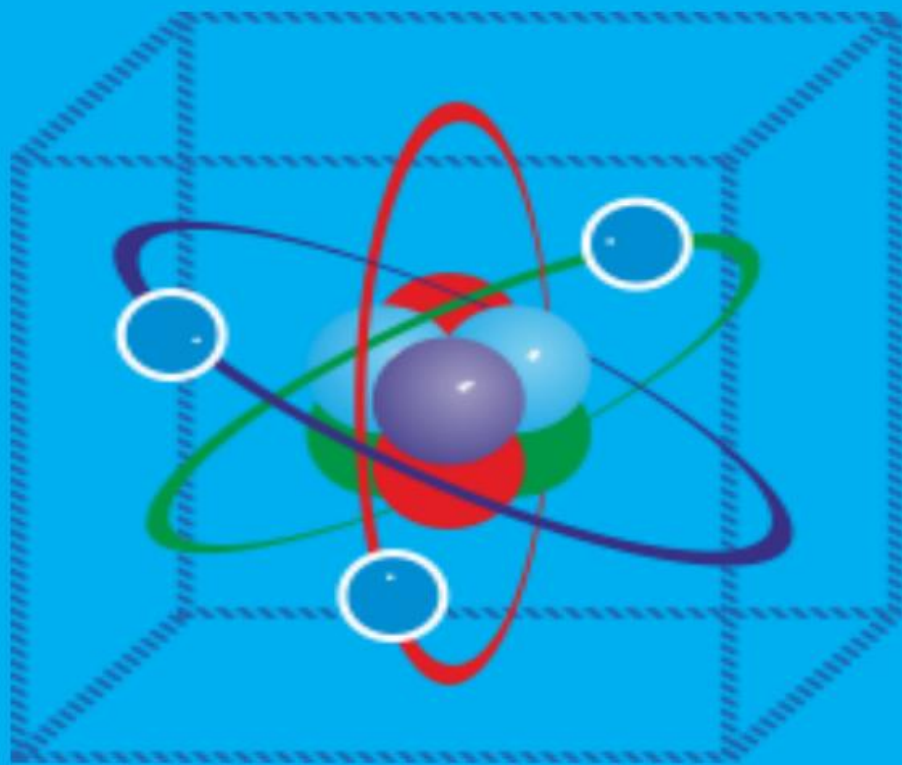




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FILOLOGIYA FANLARI



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ENGLISH SOMATIC IDIOMS AND THEIR UZBEK EQUIVALENTS

Abstract: Somatic idioms describing qualities of character in teaching English. The change of general scientific paradigm to the anthropological stream activates the interest of specialists in different areas to investigate the human-oriented problems, especially in linguistics and phraseology. This article devoted to the study of English somatic idioms and their Uzbek equivalents.

Key words: Somatic idioms, anthropological, human-oriented problems, linguistics, phraseology.

Аннотация: Соматические идиомы, описывают качества характера, в преподавании английского языка. Смена общенаучной парадигмы на антропологическую активизирует интерес специалистов в различных областях к исследованию проблем, ориентированных на человека, особенно в лингвистике и фразеологии. Данная статья посвящена изучению английских соматических идиом и их узбекских эквивалентов.

Ключевые слова: соматические идиомы, антропологические, ориентированные на человека проблемы, лингвистика, фразеология.

Annotatsiya: Somatik idiomalar ingliz tilini o'qitishda xarakter xususiyatlarini tavsiflaydi. Umumiy ilmiy paradigmaning antropologik paradigmaga o'zgarishi turli sohalaridagi mutaxassislarining insonga yo'naltirilgan muammolarni, ayniqsa tilshunoslik va frazeologiyani o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqishini faollashtiradi. Ushbu maqola ingliz somatik idiomalari va ularning O'zbekcha ekvivalentlarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: somatik idiomalar, antropologik, insonga yo'naltirilgan muammolar, tilshunoslik, frazeologiya.

Idioms and Phrases are a poetic part of the English language. A set expression of two or many words that mean something together, instead of the literal meanings of its words individually. People use Idioms to make their language expressive and more poetic. They are used to express subtle meanings or intentions.

Somatic idioms describing qualities of character in teaching English. The change of general scientific paradigm to the anthropological stream activates the interest of specialists in different areas to investigate the human-oriented problems, especially in linguistics and phraseology.

Outlining previous research it should be mentioned that different aspects of somatic phraseological units are investigated in the works of I. Denysenko, V. Hmara, G. Kozorih, Yu. Lapuhina, L. Moiseienko, N. Skorobagatko, F. Vakk and others. However these studies do not cover all the peculiarities of somatic idioms and their usage in teaching foreign languages.

This article makes the attempt to represent the importance of involving the knowledge of idiomatic expressions in teaching foreign languages, in particular on the basis of somatic idioms.

The main tasks of this research include analyzing the structure and semantics of phraseological units with somatic components, comparing them with their native language



equivalents and implementing these samples into the process of teaching foreign languages, English in particular.

As a culturally available idiom, somatic symptoms express discomfort and distress in ways that are intelligible within the individual's social milieu but may have different meanings to outsiders. Somatic idioms of distress commonly embody combinations of somatic, emotional, and social meanings.

The Free Dictionary's Idioms dictionary is the largest collection of English idioms and slang in the world. It contains more than 60,000 entries from several of the most trusted names in publishing.

Search by keyword or full phrase to get clear, in-depth definitions of American idioms, British idioms, and idioms and slang from throughout the English-speaking world.

Nowadays, great attention is given to learning a foreign language by majority of people. Especially English language is being learned as a second language by the people of most countries. However, learning language is not just learning the words in target language but also being familiar with phrases, idioms, proverbs and phraseological units of its.

Phraseological units are considerable parts of any language. Therefore they are studied by plenty of scholars. For example, Russian scholars V. V. Vinogradov, A. I. Smirnitiski, H. N. Asomova and Uzbek scholars Sh. Rahmatullayev, A. E. Mamatov, B. Yo'ldoshev conducted a research on this sphere of linguistics. Their works and researches play significant role in the development of phraseology. Even nowadays, this field of linguistics attracts great many of scholars' attention. One of English linguists A. B. Pittman gives such definition to the phraseological units in one of his works: «A group of words in a fixed order that is different from the meaning of each word understood on its own»[1;83p].

Phraseological units with body parts are considered to be an influential subcategory of phraseological units according to the semantic division in both languages. According to Stoyanova⁷, idioms consisting of somatic expressions are considered to be one of the most frequently met idiom types. As the human body is very close to any human being, idiomatic expressions that contain body parts provide a framework of metaphorical universals.

Stoyanova goes on to explain that it is not only a matter of direct borrowing that causes the congruency of the body idioms' figurative meaning in different languages, but rather the fact that the names of the body part represent the most archaic and the most constant lexical layer that is closely related to human body perception. With regard to semantic aspects of English body somatisms, human body idioms can require different semantic positive and negative connotations. They can express human emotions and feelings, as well as traits of human character. They generally cover various aspects of life, including personal and impersonal relationships and situations expressing different states of mind, reactions and social attitudes.

There are so many idioms on several parts of human body in English dictionary such as «Longman», «Macmillan» and «Oxford». For example, eye, ear, head, hand, leg, shoulder, knee, tongue and etc. But this article is devoted to analyze just the phraseological units with the component of «ear». In those English dictionaries we can face to more than 40 idioms which are used with the component «ear». Most of them have equivalents in Uzbek language with the same component.

Here are some English somatisms (idioms and other phraseological units that contain words related to human parts of body) and their probable equivalents in Uzbek.

Examples:

“Are your ears burning?”, definition: *said about someone who wasn't present but was the topic of discussion*, Uzbek equivalent: *“qulog`I qizimoq”*.

All eyes and ears - to be attentive. Ko`z-quloq bo`lmoq.



All ears - to be waiting eagerly to hear about something. Jon qulog`I bilan tinglamoq.

Be all ears - to listen to carefully or eagerly; to anticipate. Butun vujudi bilan quloqqa aylanmoq.

Cloth ears - if you don't listen to people, they may suggest you have cloth ears. Qulog`i tom bitgan. Easy on the ear - something pleasant to listen to. Qulog`igayoqmoq.

Give ear - to listen: to devote one's attention to an auditory event. Quloq tutmoq.

Go in one ear and out the other. Said about something which is heard and then quickly forgotten. U qulog`idan kirib buqulog`idan chiqmoq.

Grin from ear to ear If someone is grinning from ear to ear, they look very satisfied and happy. Og`zi qulog`ida.

Have big ears - to be nosy and listen to other people's private conversation. Qulog`ini ding qilmoq.

Lend an ear - to listen carefully and sympathetically. Jon qulog`I bilan tinglamoq.

Music to one's ears - some good news; a spoken expression which is pleasing; Qulog`iga moydek yoqmoq.

Prick up your ears- if you prick up your ears, you suddenly pay attention to what is being said. Qulog`ini ding bo`lmoq.

Smile from ear to ear A large smile. Og`zi qulog`iga yetmoq.

Walls have ears, shoes have tongues - be careful what you say and who you speak to. Devorning ham qulog`i bor.

However, in English language there are some phraseological units which do not have their equivalents with the same component.

But, Uzbek language offers other idioms with different components and they can give the same meaning with those English.

Examples:

Coming out of one's ears - in great or excess quantity. Boshidan oshiq.

Wet behind the ears Inexperienced; not seasoned; new; just beginning; immature, especially in judgment. Ona suti og`zidan ketmagan.

Make one's ears burn If something makes your ears burn, you are embarrassed by what you hear, especially if the conversation is about you. Hijolat tortmoq.

Ear to the ground Pursuing the practice or having the characteristic of carefully gathering information; well-informed. Ko`pni ko`rgan[2;10-167p].

In conclusion, we can say that phraseological units are extremely important parts of linguistics in any language. Additionally, the usage of idioms is so common in the field of translation since it has more benefits for translators and interpreters.

But, while translating them from one language into another they should be careful about their meaning and pay attention to find the most suitable equivalent of these idioms instead of translating them word for word.

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