

PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIONS INVOLVING HUMAN BODY PARTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the pragmatic analysis of English alternatives of phraseologisms in Uzbek language involving human body parts, such as “bosh/head”, “burun/nose”, “bo’yin/neck”, “ko’z/eye”, “foot/oyoq”, “mouth/og’iz”, “tongue/til” and their equivalents are defined.

KEY WORDS. Phraseologisms, pragmatic analysis, parts of the body, head, nose, neck, eye, brain, foot, mouth, tongue.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseologisms are one of the most colorful means of speech that increase the vocabulary of the language and make the language more attractive. Phraseological units play an important role in communicating in English and Uzbek, because the traditions, culture, and history of the people are clearly reflected through phraseological units. Phraseological expressions, in comparison with the words that have their meaning, strongly express the meaning and vividly reflect the imagery in them. Phraseological idioms are unique figurative idioms of clear conclusions made by the people based on witnessing various events in life, evaluating various actions of people, summarizing their experiences.

It is clear that phraseological idioms exist ready for speech as a language unit, that is, it is not possible to exclude or omit any part from the composition of phraseology. For example, it is not appropriate to replace the word “head” with the words “arm or leg” or omit the word “nut” in the phrase “nut on the head”. In this situation, the phraseological unit loses its character.

In the current English and Uzbek phraseological units, the lexical meaning developed mainly as a result of metaphorical transfer. “Human body parts” is one of the most common elements in phraseology formed by such a metaphorical method.



The usage of human body parts in phraseology is typical for both English and Uzbek languages. For example, if we take as an example the word “head”, which is a part of the human body, the English phrase “head in the clouds” is equivalent to the Uzbek phrase “Boshi ko’kka yetmoq”, “Cheksiz quvonch, shodlik” expresses its meaning. You can analyse the examples that consist of human body parts such as nose, head, eye and so on which is elaborated on:

1. **To put heads together** – boshini bir yerga birlashtirmoq, meaning: to unite as one
2. **To make head against** – bosh ko’tarmoq, meaning: to fight
3. **Stick your nose** – burun suqmoq, meaning: mix, beak to sux
4. **Cut of your nose to spite your face** – burnini yerga ishqalamoq meaning: to punish severely
5. **Be up to (one) neck in (something)** – bo’yniga tushmoq, gardaniga tushmoq, meaning: to load
6. **Turn a blind eye to someone or something** – ko’zi ko’r, qulog’i kar bo’lmoq, meaning: knowingly not recognizing the truth
7. **Get stars in one’s eyes** – ko’zini shira bosmoq, meaning: to be arrogant, to be unrecognizable
8. **Get a black eye** – ko’z tegmoq, meaning: to look
9. **Brain like a sieve** – miyasi achigan, meaning: thought as a result of much thinking to be unable to walk
10. **Beat one’s brains out** – miyasini qotirmoq, meaning: carefully to think
11. **Sweep someone off their feet** – oyog’iga bosh urmoq, meaning: slow to be, to be humble
12. **To vote with someone’s feet** – oyog’ini tirab olmoq, meaning: To stubbornly demand the realization of one’s opinion
13. **Take words out of mouth** – og’zini yummoq, meaning: to stop talking
14. **Foaming at the mouth** – og’zini ko’pirtirmoq, meaning: came to mind speak
15. **On the tip of your tongue** – tilini uchida turmoq, meaning: for your knowledge not being able to remember with certainly
16. **Tongue tied** – tili qisq, meaning: not to speak, not to protest forced
17. **Bite your tongue** – tilini tishlamoq, meaning: not to speak to force



18. **Easy on the ear** – something pleasant to listen to, meaning: qulog'iga yoqmoq

19. **To be apple of one's eye** – qadrli, suykli bo'lmoq, meaning: someone or something is very important to someone

20. **One's head is buzzing** – boshi shishmoq, meaning: to get confused

So, figurativeness and colorfulness are prominent in phraseological idioms. A phrase or part of it is rich in imagery because it often has a figurative meaning. Phraseologisms with the participation of members of the human body are most used in speech activity is one of the elements and being able to use them correctly in speech will create our speech more attractive.

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