

Comparative Analysis of English Somatic Phraseologists with the Component “Heart” and Russian Phraseologists with the Component “Сердце”

KUCHIBOYEV MANSUR ABDUMUROTOVICH

Uzbekistan-Finnish pedagogical institute

Mail: m6160612k@gmail.com

Tel.: +998500095639

Abstract:

The article contains comparative analysis of the structure and content of the somatic component “heart” with its Russian equivalent in order to determine the place and significance of these phraseological units in the language system. The results of our work can be used in lecture courses, as well as in the form of practical conclusions and recommendations for the preparation of training manuals on translation, exercises and phraseological dictionaries.

Keywords: phraseological units, somatisms, identifiers

Introduction

For many years, the study of foreign languages in our country remained a highly professional matter, but in our age of globalization, not only opportunities have arisen, but also an urgent need for the study of foreign languages by wide sections of the population. However, this process is complicated by the presence of such a linguistic phenomenon as phraseological units. Nevertheless, phraseological units enrich speech, making it figurative, lively and multifaceted. They reflect the

original culture of the people, the peculiarities of their thinking and worldview, as well as their history.

“A phraseological unit (PF) is a phrase or sentence that is stable in composition and structure, lexically indivisible and integral in meaning, performing the function of a separate lexeme (dictionary unit)” [14, C. 147]. The specificity of phraseology is that phraseological units are considered as a product of a special type of secondary nomination that arises in the process of rethinking and forming a new meaning of the original combination or individual word.

The composition of phraseological units is still the subject of discussion among researchers. Based on the stability of phraseological units, the equivalence of their words, some scientists, such as L. P. Smith [11], V. P. Zhukov [7], V. N. Telia [13], N. M. Shansky [16], A. Makkai [23], U. Weinreich [25] introduce a wide range of phrases into the FO: proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, catchwords; others include phraseological units themselves as part of phraseology (V.V. Vinogradov [6], N.N. Amosova [1], A.M. Babkin [3], A.I. Smirnitsky [10]). This implies the variety of existing classifications of phraseological units (PU), but none of them is optimal.

MAIN PART. Somatic (from the Greek *σῶμα* - body) phraseology is formed by phraseological units, which include the name of a part of the human or animal body. It is human nature to endow animals, plants, environmental objects, as well as inanimate objects with their qualities, which leads to linguistic anthropomorphism [5, p. 146]. In addition, somatic vocabulary is combined with numerous stable associations associated with religious, mythological, philosophical and other extralinguistic contexts.

Somatic phraseology is characterized by the presence of numerous analogues in languages, which is explained not only by borrowing, but also by general patterns that lead to the emergence of phraseological units that are similar in meaning, “demonstrating the universal nature of the transfer of somatic lexemes, their functional-semantic dynamics as part of phraseological units”.

Somatic phraseological units, for the most part, are metaphorical or metonymic figures of speech based on observations of the behavior of a person or animal: **step on smb's toes** - to offend a person. Feelings.

METHOD AND RESULTS. Let us verify this by conducting a comparative analysis of the structure and content of phraseological units (PUs) with the “heart” component based on the semantic-stylistic classification of Academician V.V. Vinogradov. The choice of the “heart” component is due to the fact that this somatism is characterized by high productivity and wide phrase-forming potential. Phrase phrases with this component are quite numerous and have a high frequency of use.

The somatic lexeme “душа” of the Russian language in English is equivalent to the somatic lexeme “сердце” with a similar meaning. Let's consider all the translation options for this language unit:

1. Сердце – as an anatomical organ. For example, “heart attack” — *«сердечный приступ»* or *“heart pumps blood”* - *«сердце перекачивает кровь»*.
2. Душа - as a spiritual component. For example, “in my heart I know that she is right” — *«в душе я знаю, что она права»*.
3. Courage, courage - as character traits. For example, “at the heart of smth” *«отважный человек»*; *«удалец»*.
4. Love, affection - as an emotional component. For example, “dear heart” — *«душа моя», «любовь моя», «сердце моё»*.

5. Center – from a geographical point of view. For example, "in the heart of Empire"

— «в сердце империи».

6. Essence, *essence*, *basis*: "the heart of the matter" — «суть дела».

7. Card suit— «черви» or a card game similar to whist: «queen of **hearts**» — «дама червей».

The etymology of the denotation "heart" comes from the Old English "heorte" - "root", which in turn became a conversion of the Proto-Germanic form "khertan" - "analysis", resulting in the Old English words: "heorte" and "heart".

We suggest comparing these options with German words: "Herz" - «сердце, центр, душа», «черви» (map), Dutch "hart" "solid; hard, rough; cutting; callous" and Icelandic "hjarta" - "heart", etc.

Let us consider and analyze the meaning of the denotation "heart", which refers to splanchnonymic vocabulary that serves to nominate the internal organs of the human body. Descriptors of "heart" are: love, kindness, courage, bravery, sincerity, frankness, sympathy, mercy, friendship, generosity, passion, etc. In addition to spiritual qualities, "heart" symbolizes life force, the human soul, and memories. Talks about a person's character. Means: help, agreement, advice, wisdom. It covers concepts such as good and evil, happiness, as well as piety, presentiment, repentance, fear, pain and hope.

Having monitored the most popular phraseological units in English with the "heart" component, we found 51 (fifty-one) phraseological units. The group names for the analyzed phraseological units are based on the meanings of the denotation "heart":

1. "heart" in the meaning of "earthly and heavenly love, sensitivity and kindness" (положительный жизненный опыт):

1. «lose one's heart» — «влюбиться» — идиома;

2. «steal smb.'s heart» — «завоевать чьё-либо сердце» — идиома;

3. «affair of the **heart**» — «дела сердечные», «любовный роман» — крылатое выражение. Калька с французского «*affaire de cœur*»;

4. «The way to a man's **heart** is through his stomach» — «путь к сердцу мужчины лежит через его желудок» — калькирование, пословица;

5. «Don't let your mind kill your **heart** and soul» — «Не позволяй своему разуму убить твоё сердце и душу» — афоризм, который модно набивать в качестве татуировки на тело;

6. «The rose speaks of love silently, in a language known only to the **heart**» — «Роза говорит о любви без звука, языком известным только сердцу» — афоризм, который модно набивать в качестве татуировки на тело;

7. «The **heart** that once truly loves never forgets» — «Сердце, которое хоть раз по-настоящему любит, никогда не забывает» — русский эквивалент: «старая любовь не ржавеет» — пословица;

8. «My **Heart** Will Go On» — «Мое сердце бьётся для тебя» — фраза из знаменитой песни Celine Dion, ставшая крылатым выражением. Форма устаревшего ФО: «my heart will burst» — «моё сердце разорвётся».

9. «Listen To Your **Heart**» — «слушай своё сердце» — фраза из популярной песни Roxet, ставшая крылатым выражением;

10. «Welcome To My **Heart**» — «Добро пожаловать в мое сердце» фраза из песни Backstreet Boys, ставшая крылатым выражением.

CONCLUSION. Our analysis showed that the somatic lexeme “*сердце*” is mainly an organ of feelings such as sincerity, love, and pain. SFU is often used to characterize the inner world of a person. We also note that the word heart(сердце) in both nations symbolizes feelings, kindness, love. Meanwhile, Russians more often use the word “soul- душа”, and the British use “сердце”.

Despite the different ways of thinking of the peoples of Russia and English-speaking countries, we have identified significant similarities between these phraseological units. Most of the English and Russian somatic phraseological units with the heart component coincide in meaning and imagery, since this layer of vocabulary is commonly used and is not associated with the national or historical characteristics of peoples (which is extremely rare in vocabulary related to other topics). Among the English phraseological units there are many calque phraseological units, mainly from the French literature of the Voltaire era; many phraseological units settle in the English language from modern vocabulary, including thanks to popular songs: Sting, Celine Dion, Backstreet Boys, etc. Often aphorisms with the component “heart” » are chosen for tattoos on the body.

Based on the above, we see that the frequency of use of the somatic component “heart” in phraseological units determines its meaning in people’s lives.

The study showed that somatic phraseological units have different semantic meanings, which do not always coincide with the semantic meaning of the compared language, but as for the component “heart”, in English it mainly acts as an identifier of the Russian word “душа”.

Phraseological units belong to one of the broad and productive groups in the section of linguistics, and, despite numerous scientific works, they require more detailed research.

REFERENCES

1. Amosova N. N. Fundamentals of English phraseology / N. N. Amosova - L.: Leningrad University Publishing House, - 208 p.
2. Anichkov I. E. Works on linguistics / Compiler and editor-in-chief prof. V. P. Nedyalkov. St. Petersburg: Nauka, 1997. – 512 p.
3. Babkin A. M. Russian phraseology, its development and sources / A. M. Babkin – L.: Nauka, 1990. – 126 p.
4. Weintraub R.M. On somatic phraseological units in the Russian language / R.M. Weintraub // Lexical units of the Russian language and their study. – Tashkent, 1980. – pp. 51–55.
5. Vendina T. I. Phraseologisms. Textbook for pedagogical universities. M.: Higher School, 2006. 288 p.
6. Vinogradov V.V. On the main types of phraseological units in the Russian language // V.V. Vinogradov // Selected works. Lexicology and lexicography. – M.: Nauka, 1986.
7. Zhukov V.P. Semantics of phraseological units / Zhukov V.P. - M., 1990.
8. Kunin A.V. Large English-Russian phraseological dictionary. 4th ed., revised. and additional - M.: Russian language, 2003.
9. Kunitskaya N.V., Melnik V.F., Danilov B.S. Functional-semantic dynamics of somatic lexemes as part of phraseological units // Derivatology and dynamics in Romance and Germanic languages. - Chisinau, 1989. P.48–55.
10. Smirnitsky A.I. Lexicology of the English language. M.: Moscow State University, 2014. 260 p.
11. Smith L. P. Phraseology of the English language / Smith L. P - M., 1998. 351 p.

12. Solomonik T. G. Dictionary of modern English idioms / T. G. Solomonik - St. Petersburg: Publishing house: "Golden Age", 2003. 416 p.
13. Telia V. N. Metaphor as a model of the meaning of a work and its expressive-evaluative function / V. N. Telia // Metaphor in language and text. – M.: Nauka, 1988. – 269 p.
14. Telia V. N. Russian phraseology. Semantic, pragmatic and linguocultural aspects / V.N. Telia. – M.: Publishing house: School "Languages of Russian Culture", 1996. – 288 p.
15. Cherdantseva T. Z. Metaphor and symbol in a phraseological unit //Metaphor in language and text. - M.: Nauka, 1988. 176 p.
16. Shansky N. M. Phraseology of the modern Russian language / Shansky N. M. 3rd edition, revised. and additional M.: Higher School, 1985. 276 p.
17. Shubina V.P. Notes on the field organization of somatic phraseology in the German language // Functional syntax of the German language. - Chelyabinsk: ChGPI, 1977. P. 81 – 89.