



THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ANALYSIS OF SOMATIC COMPONENT UNITS

Kucharova Mahbuba Akmalovna

Master of Uzbek Language and Literature

Asian University of Technology

Email: m77246192@gmail.com

Tel №: +998 99 623 26 10

Abstract

This study is devoted to the study of linguistic and linguistic features of somatic component linguistic units on the basis of modern linguistic approaches. The work analyzes the close relationship between language and culture within the framework of linguistic and linguistic poetics, defining the role of somatic units in the expression of national mentality, cultural values, artistic and aesthetic thought. The study covers the theoretical foundations of the concept of somatic component and shows the manifestation of such units at the lexical, phraseological and metaphorical-symbolic levels. Also, units with somatic components are classified on the basis of anatomical, semantic-functional and speech application criteria, special attention is paid to revealing their semantic scope and functionality. The results of the research serve to reveal the multidimensional nature of units with somatic components in the linguistic system, as well as to a deeper interpretation of them in linguistic and lingvopoetic terms.

Keywords: Somatic component, linguistic culture, linguistic poetics, national mentality, literary text, metaphor, cultural code.

Introduction

Among the directions in modern linguistics, which are directed to the study of the close relationship between language and culture, linguistic culturology and linguopoetics occupy a special place. These disciplines interpret the language not



only as a communicative tool, but also as a complex cultural phenomenon embodying the historical memory, mentality, values and aesthetic views of the people. Linguistics studies the reflection of national culture, customs, beliefs and worldview in language units. This science aims to identify the cultural codes hidden in the semantic layer of the language, analyzing them on the basis of a conceptual system.

Particularly objective, symbolic, and metaphorical units serve as the main material for linguistic research. Linguistic poetics, on the other hand, studies the aesthetic and objective possibilities of language units in a literary text. It treats the artistic function of the word, its emotional-expressive load, its poetic semantics and its role in expressing the author's position as central issues. The linguopoetic approach pays special attention to word choice in a literary text and its contextual interpretation. Within the framework of this study, units with somatic components are studied exactly at the intersection of lingvoculturological and linguopoietic approaches. Because such units represent both cultural experience and artistic and aesthetic image at the same time.

The term “somatic component” comes from the Greek *soma* — “body,” which refers to linguistic units involving the names of the members of the human body. In linguistics, somatic component units are spoken phrases, phraseologisms and metaphorical units in which the names of body organs participate, such as eyes, heart, head, hands, tongue, face, blood, bone. Units with a somatic component are one of the most ancient and most active layers in the language system. For man relies primarily on his body and the organs of his senses in perceiving the environment, expressing his inner experiences. For this reason, bodily related units have become one of the main semantic base points of language. Somatic units in the language system:

1. leksik darajada (ko‘z, yurak),
2. at the phrazologic level (eyes open, heart burn),
3. It is actively used on a metaphorical and symbolic level (eye – mirror of the heart, heart – center of courage).

Their important point is that units with somatic components often serve to express abstract, psychological, and cultural meanings, moving away from direct biological meaning. This situation necessitates their study from a linguistic and



linguistic point of view. Units with somatic components are a comprehensive and multifunctional phenomenon in the language system, and in order to study them scientifically, it is necessary to analyze them based on certain classification criteria. Classification of these units on the basis of several criteria allows determining their semantic, functional and speech features. In the study, units with somatic components were classified based on anatomical, semantic-functional and speech application criteria. The anatomical criterion implies the grouping of units with somatic components based on the names of the members of the human body. This criterion makes it possible to identify the biological source of somatic units, as well as to indicate the direction of semantic development in their language system. Based on this criterion, the following groups can be distinguished:

— Head-related units: *head bow, head nod, head raise*. These units often serve to represent social and moral relationships, thought processes, and personal responsibility. The "head" component is interpreted as a symbol of intelligence, leadership, and respect.

— Eye-related units: *eyelashes, tears, eyebrows*. These units are actively used in the expression of perception, assessment, mental state, and emotional delays. The "eye" component often manifests itself as a link between the inner world and the outside world.

— Units related to the heart and heart: *heart burning, nausea, heart constricting*. These units serve to express concepts such as a person's emotional state, love, suffering, and courage. "Heart" and "heart" are considered in the Uzbek language as an emotional center.

— Hand-related units: *handshake, arm bald, arm open*. These units represent meanings related to social relations, practical activity, and moral evaluation. The "hand" component is manifested as a symbol of action, opportunity, and generosity.

— Language-related units: *language bitter, language riddle, tongue restraint*. These units serve to represent the culture of speech, communicative relationships, and moral values. The 'language' component is seen as a means of speaking, establishing attitudes, and evaluating.



The classification based on anatomical criteria not only indicates the initial biological source of somatic units, but also provides the basis for their subsequent semantic and symbolic development. The semantic-functional criterion implies the classification of units with somatic components based on their meaning load and functional functions in speech. This criterion makes it possible to determine the activity of units in fiction and everyday speech. Based on this criterion, the following types are distinguished:

- emotional units (*heartbreak, heartbreak*) serve to express a person's inner mental state, emotional experiences;
- evaluative units (*light face, black face*) perform the task of making a social and moral assessment of a person or event;
- moral units (*with a clean hand, a pure heart*) are units that express the moral qualities of a person;
- Cognitive units (*open eyes, heads*) serve to express the processes of perception, understanding, and comprehension.

Semantic-functional classification makes it possible to define the role of somatic units in the expression of abstract meanings in the language system. The criterion for speech application is aimed at analyzing the form in which units with somatic components are used in real speech. This criterion is important in determining the stylistic and functional capabilities of units. Based on this criterion, the following types are distinguished:

- simple colloquials, that is, units widely used in everyday speech;
- phraseologisms, units that are semantically rounded and have an objective meaning;
- poetic metaphors and symbols, mainly used in literary texts, units that serve to create an aesthetic and objective image.

According to the use of speech, the classification serves to determine the stylistic scale and lingvopoetic possibilities of units with somatic components. This study was devoted to the analysis of lingvoculturological and lingvopoetic features of linguistic units with somatic components on the basis of modern linguistic approaches. The results of the study show that units with somatic components are one of the most ancient, active and semantically serial layers of the language



system, which were formed in close relationship with the biological experience, psychic developments and cultural outlook of man.

From a linguistic point of view, somatic units are an important indicator of national mentality, cultural values and national thinking. The units formed on the basis of the names of the organs of the human body represent the people's way of perceiving the universe, moral norms and aesthetic views. In particular, in the Uzbek language, somatic components such as the eye, heart/heart, head, hand, tongue have become conceptual units that represent not only anatomical concepts, but also perception, emotion, evaluation, moral virtue and social relations. This case confirms the importance of units with somatic components as a cultural code. Linguistically, units with somatic components are an important tool that increases the objectivity and aesthetic impact of a literary text. Through such units, the hero's mental state, inner experiences, the author's position and the artistic idea are expressed in a compact but impressive way. Poetic metaphors and symbols contain somatic components that become the semantic center of literary speech, enriching the emotional-expressive layer of the text. Classification of units with somatic components on the basis of criteria of anatomical, semantic-functional and speech application revealed their multifaceted nature. Whereas anatomical classification serves to determine the biological source of somatic units, semantic-functional classification has shown their processes of abstract meaning-making. And the criterion for the use of speech illuminated the stylistic possibilities of somatic units from everyday speech to literary text.

Conclusion

In general, units with somatic components are a complex linguistic phenomenon that embodies not only nominative, but also conceptual, cultural and poetic functions of language. Studying them from a linguistic and linguistic point of view allows for a deeper understanding of the inextricable connection between language and culture, a broader interpretation of the semantics of literary texts. The results of the study provide a solid scientific basis for the study of units with somatic components in later stages based on comparative, translational and discursive analysis.



REFERENCES:

1. Abdullayeva D. O‘zbek tilida somatik frazeologizmlar. – Toshkent, 2015.
2. Karimov B. Linguistics of literary text. – Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2010.
3. Khojiyev A. An Annotated Glossary of Linguistic Terms. – Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2002.
4. Kövecses Z. Metaphor and Culture. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.
5. Lakoff G., Johnson M. Metaphors We Live By. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980.
6. Maslova V.A. Lingvokul'turology. – Moscow: Akademiya, 2001.
7. Navoiy A. Mukammal asarlar to‘plami. – Toshkent: Fan, 1987–1998.
8. Qodirov Q. Til va madaniyat: lingvokulturologik tadqiqotlar. – Toshkent: Fan, 2018.
9. Rakhmatullaev Sh. Phraseological dictionary of Uzbek language. – Tashkent: Editor-in-Chief of Qomuslar, 1992.
10. Safarov Sh. Fundamentals of linguistics. – Tashkent: Fan, 2008.
11. Telia V.N. Russian phraseology. Semanticheskii, pragmaticheskii i lingvokul'turologicheskii aspekty. – Moscow: Shkola "Yazyki russkoy kul'tury", 1996.
12. Yuldoshev M. Literary text and its linguopoetic analysis. – Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2016.