

## THE COMPARISON OF SOMATIC LEXICON'S PECULIAR FEATURES IN THE SYSTEM OF NON-RELATED LANGUAGES

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7644120>



ELSEVIER

**Gadoeva Mavlyuda Ibragimovna**

doctor of philological science (DSc), associate professor of the English linguistics department of the Bukhara State University  
Tel.:914486759  
gmail: gadoyevamavlyuda59gmail.com.



Received: 14-02-2023  
Accepted: 15-02-2023  
Published: 22-02-2023

**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the studying the characteristics of the somatic lexicon in a system of non-related languages. The scientific article carried out an analysis of the somatic lexicon's expression of human or animal body organs and their role in the understanding of the human being in the world, their characteristic features in themselves.

**Keywords:** Lexicon, somatic lexicon, somatism, somatic vocabulary, polysemic.

**About:** FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

## СРАВНЕНИЕ ХАРАКТЕРНЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ СОМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В СИСТЕМЕ НЕРОДСТВЕННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

**Гадозва Мавлюда Ибрагимовна**

Бухарский государственный университет,  
доцент кафедры английского языкознания, доктор филологических наук (DSc).  
Tel.:914486759  
gmail: gadoyevamavlyuda59gmail.com.



Received: 14-02-2023  
Accepted: 15-02-2023  
Published: 22-02-2023

**Abstract:** Данная статья представляет собой сравнение особенностей соматического лексикона в системе неродственных языков. В научной статье был проведен анализ того, как соматический лексикон представляет органы тела человека или животного и их роль в понимании человеком Вселенной, их уникальных особенностей.

**Keywords:** лексика, соматическая лексика, соматизм, соматическая лексика, полисемия..

**About:** FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

## SOMATIK LEKSIKONNING O`ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARINI QARINDOSH BO'LMAGAN TILLAR TIZIMIDA TAQQOSLASH

**Gadoyeva Mavlyuda Ibragimovna**

Buxoro davlat universiteti, Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasida dotsenti, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc).  
Tel.:914486759 gmail: gadoyevamavlyuda59gmail.com.



Received: 14-02-2023  
Accepted: 15-02-2023  
Published: 22-02-2023

**Abstract:** Ushbu maqola somatik leksikonning o`ziga xos xususiyatlarini qarindosh bo'lmagan tillar tizimida taqqoslashdan iborat. Ilmiy maqolada somatik leksikaning inson yoki hayvon tana a`zolarini ifodalashi va ularning insonni olamni anglashidagi o`rni, ularning o`zida xos xususiyatlari haqida tahlil olib borilgan..

**Keywords:** Leksika, somatik leksika, somatizm, somatik lug`at, polisemiya

**About:** FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

**Introduction.** It is known that the word *lexicon* is derived from the Greek word, which means "word-specific", "dictionary". The *lexicon* is the *sum of all the words and phrases* that make up a language, which constitutes the vocabulary of a language. The lexicon of language has the property of a great change. This can be observed in such a way that some words lose their meaning and are completely unused or form a new meaning, as well as the penetration of words that do not exist in the language into the language. The lexicon of language becomes rich in connection with the development progress of society. In particular, achievements in science and technology also lead to the emergence of new words in the lexical layer of the language,

**Literature analysis.** Now, with the main focus on the somatic lexicon, when it is called somatic lexicon, the words that represent the human or animal body organs present in the language are understood. *Somatic lexicon* exists in all languages and belongs to the universal lexical layer of languages. The term somatism comes from the Greek word "soma", which means body. Somatisms are words that represent human or animal body organs. The introduction of the terms somatic lexicon and somatism in linguistics, Estonian language researcher F.O.Vakk is associated with the name. In his opinion: "Somatisms belong to one of the oldest layers of phraseology and constitute the most used part of any vocabulary." It divides somatisms into the following types: 1) those that describe a person; 2) those that describe a person and an animal; 3) those that describe an animal.

**Analyzes and results.** F.O.Vakk notes: somatisms cover not only the organs of reproaches, but also the name of the body fluids, such as nerves, bones, muscles that are inextricably linked with them, even if they do not belong to the order of the body organs, as well as vocabulary formed as a result of gestures.

A person perceives himself, the perception of the surrounding world through his own scolding members, and also feels other objects and objects in the universe through his body organs, compares them with them.

According to T.N. Chayko: the constant human eye presence of somatisms has made them a benchmark that serves to compare other things. Somatisms are actively used to form meaning through metaphors, and on its basis is observation of the behavior of Man and animals. He sees man as a source of comparison of his scorn members, the tasks they perform, in his understanding of the universe, in the reflection of objects and objects in it in his mind.

F.O.Gakk says: "Man is egocentric; he sees in himself the center of the universe and reflects the universe in his image.

Somatisms, that is, in addition to dividing body organs into internal and external organs, linguist scientists studied them in several groups.

Somatic dictionaries depending on the nature of the nomination object, Yu.R.Mugu in his scientific work M.A. Kochevatkin states that the following groups are divided by:

**1. Samonymic dictionary.** Being the largest part of somatic vocabulary, they serve to define human body parts and places.

**2. Osteonymic dictionary.** Osteonymic vocabulary is used to designate the bones of the human body.

**3. Splanchnonymic dictionary.** Splanchnonymic vocabulary internal organs of the human body. used for naming

**4. Angionomic vocabulary.** To name the circulatory systems of the human body, an angionomic dictionary is used.

**5. Sensory vocabulary.** Sensory vocabulary serves to designate the sensory organs of a person.

**6. A dictionary denoting** diseases and manifestations of a person's organism.

Somatic vocabulary (Greek "soma" - "body" one of the universal lexical groups in any language is the most common object of research in comparative, historical, linguo-culturological works of domestic and foreign linguists, usually it is the lexical-thematic system of any language that first distinguishes vocabulary. Somatisms are nouns that have the original meaning of parts of the body of a person or animal. Somatisms that is, if we give an example of words denoting body organs: *bosh/head, ko`z/eyes, quloq/ears, sovh/hair, og`iz/mouth, burun/nose, til/tongue* or words such as *head, eye, ear, hair, mouth, tongue, tongue*, we realize that the noun belongs to the word category. One of their distinctive features is their inclusion in the order of this word category.

Another important feature of the somatic lexicon is the multiple observation of the phenomenon of polysemy in it. When we compare the words "bosh/head" in Uzbek and "head" in English, their possession of many meanings does not attract attention. In this, these words can be used in both languages with other meanings, such as the mind, leader or boss, the upper part of something, again, in addition to the upper part of the human or animal body. Of course, this is their mutual similarity.

**Conclusions.** Somatic lexicon is words that are expressed by human or animal body organs. In somatic lexicons, scientists also introduce words that depend on the members of the reproach, fluid in the human body, which is, blood, muscles, bones, etc.

In order for a person to reflect in his mind the world that surrounds him, what is in him perceives objects with his body organs and learns by comparing them with them.

A characteristic feature of the somatic lexical layer is the fact that these words belong to the noun word category.

The somatic lexicon is also characteristic of the phenomenon of polysemy, which also expresses other meanings.

#### REFERENCES:

1.Вакк. Ф.О. Соматические фразеологии в современном эстонском литературном языке: Автореф.дисс...канд.филол. наук. – Таллин, 1984, –С.62-64.

2.Чайко Т.Н. Названия частей тела как источник метафоры в апеллятивной и ономастической лексике // Вопросы ономастики, №8-9. – Свердловск, 1974.

3.Мугу Р.Ю. Полисемантизм соматической лексики (на материале русского немецкого языков): Дисс.... канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2003. –С. 81-82 с.

4.Гак.В.Г. Языковые преобразования. – М.: Школа Языки русской культуры 1995.

5.Gadoeva M.I. Features of connotative meaning of somatisms as part of phraseological units // International Journal on Integrated Education. Volume 3, Issue III, March, 2020. – P.73-78. (Impact Factor: SJIF 2020 – 5,712)

6.Gadoeva M.I. Lexico-semantic fields of "eye" in English and Uzbek languages // Academicia. An International multidisciplinary Research Journal. ISSN (online): 2249-7137. Vol. 11, Issue 10, October. <https://saarj.com> DOI NUMBER 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02176.5. -India, 2021. – P.872-879. (Impact Factor: SJIF 2021 - 7.492).

7.Gadoeva M.I. Semantics of somatism in blessings of English and Uzbek cultures // Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal Open Access, Peer reviewed Journal. ISSN: 2776-0979. Volume 2, Issue 11, November, 2021. – P. 269-276. (Impact Factor: SJIF 2021 – 5,599).

8.Gadoeva M.I. Expression of the somatisms "mouth", "ear", "nose", "tongue" in the system of different languages // Novateur Publications JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal. ISSN No: 2581 – 4230. Volume 7, Issue 11, Nov. -2021. –P.125-130. (JIF -7.223).

9.Gadoeva M.I. Lexico-semantic Classification of Somatisms in Phraseological Funds of English and Uzbek Languages // Eurasian Research Bulletin. Open

---

Access, peer research journal. -Belgium, 2022. -V.4. -P.140-145.  
www.geniusjournals.org. (JIF - 7.995).

10.Gadoeva M.I. Significant features of somatic vocabulary // Namangan davlat universiteti axborotnomasi. - Namangan, 2021. -№12. -B. 411-416. (10.00.00; №26)

11.Gadoeva M.I. Expression of somatisms in curses // Eurasian journal of research, development and innovation. Genius journals publishing group. Belgium, 2021. - P.30-33.

12.Gadoeva M.I. The Expression of Somatisms in English and Uzbek Proverbs // European Conference on Natural Research. <http://papers.online-conferences.com/index.php/titfl/issue/view/Stockholm>. -Sweden, 2021. - P. 36-41.

13.Gadoeva M.I. Polysemy of Somatisms in English and Uzbek Languages // International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovative Technology's. November 11th, <https://academiascience.org/>. -India. 2021, - P. 87-90.

14.Gadoeva M.I. Background analysis of somatic phraseological units in Uzbek // Proceeding of International Conference on Research Innovation In Multidisciplinary Sciences, Hosted From New York. [www.econferenceglobe.com](http://www.econferenceglobe.com). - USA. 2021. -P. 297-300.

15.Gadoeva M.I. Interpretation of “head-bosh”, “foot-oyoq” and “heart-yurak (qalb)” in English and Uzbek languages // Models and methods for increasing the efficiency of innovative research: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference (11 November) ISSUE 5. - Copenhagen. 2021. - P.61-65.

16.Firuza N. English Phraseological Units With Somatic Components //Central Asian Journal Of Literature, Philosophy And Culture. - 2020. - T. 1. - №. 1. - C. 29-31.

17.R.R.Kasimova. Comparative Study of the Ceremonies Connected with the Cult Momo and Ethnographisms // IMPACT: International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Literature // - Ohio, US. Volume-3, Issue-7, Jul 2015. - P. 29 - 34 (№17 Open Academic Journals Index. JCC Impact Factor (2015): 1.7843).

18.R.R.Kasimova. Uzbek National Cuisine Ethnographisms in English Translations // Iranian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research // University College of Takestan // UJSSHR, 2016. Volume 4, Issue 2. - P. 20-25 (№5 The Global Impact Factor: 0,765).

19.R.R.Kasimova. Description of Ceremonial Ethnographisms in English Translation of “Alpomish” // International Journal of Central Asian Studies. - Korea. Volume 20, 2016. - P. 55-74 (10.00.00 №3).

20.R.R.Kasimova, A.R. Ziyadullayev, A.A.Ziyadullayeva. Comparison of ceremonies and legends associated with the belief in reverence for water // International Scientific Journal Theoretical and Applied Science, MA.USA. - Published: 17.06.2019. - P.120-124.

21.R.R.Kasimova, M.F.Akhmedova. Syntactic Stylistic Devices // Бухоро давлат университети илмий ахбороти. - Бухоро, 2020. №3. - Б.79-83.

22.R.R.Kasimova, M.F.Akhmedova. Stylistic issues in the novel "If Tomorrow Comes" by Sidney Sheldon // International Scientific Journal. Theoretical and applied science, MA.USA. - Published: 17.05.2020. - P.68-70.

23.R.R.Kasimova. The Nature of the Culture Bound Words and Problems of Translation. - International Scientific Journal. Theoretical and applied science, MA.USA. - Published: 31.03.2021. - P. 401-405.

24.R.R.Kasimova. The Peculiarities of Comparative Historical Method and its Types // International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science, MA.USA. - Published: 15.04.2022. - P. 336-345.

25.R.R.Kasimova. The Distinctive Writing Style of Arthur Conan Doyle // International Journal on Integrated Education. Volume 5, Issue 4, Apr 2022. - P. 197-201.

26.R.R.Kasimova. Comparative study of a Writer's and Translator's Psychology in the English translation of "Kecha va Kunduz" // VI. Uluslararası Türklerin Dünyası Sosyal Bilimler Sempozyum. Moldova, 13-15 may, 2022.

27.Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2022). THE MAIN FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGY FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK. Scientific Impulse, 1(3), 523-526.  
<https://nauchniyimpuls.ru/index.php/ni/article/view/1024>.

28.Saidova, Z. (2021). ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MODULAR OBJECT-ORIENTED DYNAMIC LEARNING ENVIRONMENT (MOODLE) IN THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 8(8).  
[http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/4352](http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4352).

29.Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2022). Modern Methods of Translating Phraseological Units. Eurasian Research Bulletin, 4, 153-158.  
<https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/516>.

30.Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna. (2021). Phraseologization as Cognitive Process. International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 1, 22-26. Retrieved from <https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/4>.

31. Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2021). Structural Grammar Analysis Of Phraseologism Of Mental Processes And Personal Characteristics. Web of Scientist:

International Scientific Research Journal, 2(10), 137-143.  
<https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/401>.

32. Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. . (2021). ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPTS OF EMOTIONS IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL PICTURE OF THE WORLD. Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT, 2, 11-18.  
<https://literature.academicjournal.io/index.php/literature/article/view/21>.