

## Phraseological Units in English with Somatic Components

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### ARTICLE INFO.

**Keywords:** component,  
phraseological unit,  
metaphoric model, somatic  
phraseological unit,  
lexicosemantic potential,  
somatic nomination

### Abstract

The purpose of this article is to depict the manner of interpreting phraseological units by using the names of human bodily parts to reflect human perception and comprehension of the world. Native language speakers use such words to describe various fields of their activity including mental activity.

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### 1. Introduction

Phraseological units are one of the most visible indicators of the language's national cultural distinctiveness. They serve as a means of condensing a complex set of experiences and thoughts, represent a clot of cultural knowledge, and allow you to convey a lot while conserving language resources and reaching the depths of the national spirit. Linguistic understanding of the human body as a whole, as well as its parts, organs, and acts performed by them. The person as a thinking and creative entity, reflects and defines the world in his consciousness in a unique way, becoming a beginning point from which all that exists is viewed. This is due to the existence in modern English phraseology of a high number of units bearing somatic components, that is, the names of sections of a person's or animal's body, which constitute one of the language's oldest layers.

### 2. Literature Review

For the first time in linguistic use, the term "Somatic" was introduced in Finno-Ugoric studies by F. Vac, who, considering phraseological units of the Estonian language composed of words names of parts of human bodies, called them somatic. He determined that they are one of the earliest layers of phraseology and constitute the most prevalent portion of the Estonian language's phraseological makeup. E. M. Mordkovich first used the term "somatic phraseological unit" in reference to Russian language material in the article "Semantic thematic groups of somatic phraseological units," in which he claims that the majority of somatic phraseological units appear in functions of negative characteristics. Man's understanding of his own body encourages the individual's journey of self-knowledge. Somatic vocabulary highlights the relevance of this lexical layer in characterizing the individual's mental representation of the world. The individual use somatic nominations to model information about the world's surroundings.

### 3. Main Part

The study of somatic phraseology considers both their various and broad universal qualities in structure

and semantics, as well as nationally specific indicators that provide the language's phraseology originality and uniqueness.

The widespread usage of somatisms in the formation of phraseological units is primarily owing to the fact that somatisms are one of the earliest layers in the vocabulary of personal languages and are included in the core of the language's vocabulary fund. Somatic phraseological units contribute to content relevancy, a vivid picture, nationality, easy technical design, and stylistic variety.

The existence in the language of many numerical analogs relatively near in volume diverse directions of word combinations is a distinguishing trait of somatic phraseology.

Somatic phraseological units are distinguished from other theme groupings of phraseological units by this property.

Units that define a person, his physiological, mental, and emotional-sensory domain, commonly represent the anthropocentric component of phraseological series. Somatisms related to perception of the world, its knowledge, and change are active in phrase creation, invoking associations with life, sentiments, physical and mental effort, and human character. Somatic phraseology is made up of phraseological units, one of which is the name of a human body part. For example: head and shoulders above (the others / the rest) - significantly better than other similar people or things; burn your fingers, have / get your fingers burned / burnt - to suffer unpleasant consequences of an action, particularly loss of money, so you are unwilling to try the same thing again, and others.

The most efficient way for somatic phraseological units to arise is through metaphorical or metonymic transfer.

As part of the research, we resort to "Bodily" interpretations of characteristics that stimulate human brain activity. First, human mental activity is related with the head, as it is associated with the concept of the head the brain, one of the primary functions of which is the function of thinking. As a supportive component of somatic phraseology, this conditional possesses the lexical and semantic potential of this word.

The following values are included in the semantic structure of the head lexeme:

- 1) the top half of your body, which contains your brain, eyes, mouth, and other organs;
- 2) your mind and ideas;
- 3) group leader;
- 4) top / front section of anything, etc.

As the previous definitions show, the main meaning of head somatisms is the upper part of the body. The "receptacle" of the brain, the organs of sight, taste, and smell. The head is one of the oldest symbols of life, representing the mind, intellectual talents, and other interior attributes that are used to judge a person. The phrase "mind, mental activity" has a figurative connotation. This value was updated in the investigated field's phraseological units. Thus, the metaphorical model "mental activity - head" is realized in the phraseological units explored by us.

The so-called metaphorical turns are phraseological units that incorporate the word "Head" and are primarily figurative. Many have observations of oddities in human or animal behavior at their core. For example, the expression "**hide your head in the sand**" (run from problems, pretend that you do not notice problems) is based on the well-known feature of ostriches to hide your head in the sand.

Phraseology with the word "head" can indicate a person's attitude, appraisal of objects around him, other people, and reflect interpersonal relationships: "**sit on your head**" - impose your opinion, dictate your conditions, make your demands.

A frequently characterized group of phraseological units with inherent in her brightness and precision conveys a person's delicate mental and physical states or gives his overall characteristics: **"the head is going around"** - lose the ability to think sensibly, **"hold / hold your head"** - be proud, independent. Stable expressions, the values of which are associated to a person's emotional-psychological existence, can be assigned to the same category: **"the head swells"**, **"flew out of my head"**, **"lose my head"**, **"leave with a head."**

The word **"head"** is frequently used in phraseology to indicate "life," because this region of the body is genuinely a vital organ: **"to answer with one's head"** - to assume full responsibility; **"Pay head"** - pay with life; **"Headlong"** - desperately, recklessly.

In the compared languages, the semantics of phraseological units with the component "eye" is associated with the topic of visual perception. A person obtains the majority of his knowledge about reality through sight, as evidenced by the partial juxtaposition of the semantic structure of the word "see" in different languages. It signals concepts such as "understand" and "represent": **to be all eyes-**to watch something intently ; **to open somebody's eyes to something-** to cause one to see or realize the truth about something; **to run one's eye over something-**to examine or review something quickly or perfunctorily.

Because eyes are important emotional and feeling expressers, there is a large number of phraseological units with this component, reflecting a change in a person's emotional state: **one's eyes flash fire** - eyes look bright because of the anger or excitement the person is feeling; **the envy / green / evil eye - jealous;** **to cry one's eyes out** - to cry for a very long time in a desperate manner.

Thus, the imagery of most somatic phraseology is determined by the nature of the functions of body parts and organs, known as somatic components. However, some discrepancies in the connotations of individual components were identified due to the peculiarities of the linguistic picture of the world of the language under consideration.

## Conclusion

While researching Phraseological Units, we discovered that they occur on the semantic base and that lexical somatic words can lean competitive meaning. Not all meanings of lexical somatic words can be correct. As a result, phraseological units of somatic words may not have the same semantic meaning in languages.

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