

**Thematische Gruppen von Phraseologieeinheiten mit den Komponentenköpfen,  
die die menschliche geistige Aktivität darstellen**

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**Zusammenfassung:** Dieser Artikel analysiert die thematischen Gruppen von Phraseologieeinheiten mit Komponentenköpfen in Englisch und Usbekisch, die die menschliche geistige Aktivität beschreiben.

**Schlüsselwörter:** menschliche geistige Aktivität, Bewusstsein, Glaube, Suggestion, thematische Gruppe, Ausdruckseinheit, lexikalisch-semantische und Merkmal.

**Thematic groups of phraseological units with component head representing  
human mental activity**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the thematic groups of phraseological units with component heads in English and Uzbek, which describe the human mental activity.

**Keywords:** human mental activity, awareness, belief, suggestion, thematic group, phraseological unit, lexical-semantic, and feature.

A comparative study of phraseological units makes it possible to identify aspects of similarities and differences in the nature of the characters represented by them. "For linguistic research, it is very important to separate such thematic groups that combine words with some formal symbols".

Therefore, the division of component head into thematic fields serves to further reveal the essence of our scientific work. The word "head" has different meanings in the languages being compared. Linguist V.N. Telia argues about phraseology that "the lexical-semantic and grammatical features of the components of a phraseological unit can be understood against the background of their interrelationship with words as members of the lexical system of language."

Throughout the study, it was found that the phraseological fund of languages compared to the indicated component reflects a very wide range of meanings, from human characteristics to object. This section discusses phraseological units with a component head, meaning "the upper part of the human body, the front part of the body of vertebrates, the neck and face in humans, and the beak in animals."

When we looked up the available explanatory dictionaries in English, we saw that the definitions given to the component "head" were almost indistinguishable. For example, Webster's dictionary defines the division of the human body as "the brain, the eyes, the ears, the nose, and the mouth." described as a division.

The Oxford Dictionary, like the above, defines the "part of the body on top of the neck containing the eyes, nose, mouth and brain" as the upper part of the body, consisting of the eyes, nose, mouth and brain. This meaning is given in the explanatory dictionaries of the previously compared languages, expressed by

examples. In addition, it can serve as a basis for many thematic groups of phraseological units. In determining the relevance of phraseological units to a particular thematic group, special attention should be paid to the internal form of phraseological units, “because this form can serve as a basis for grouping into phraseological series. Since the formation of a phraseological unit is the transformation of a certain content into simple linguistic models, this primitive motivation should be the basis for the objective modeling of phraseological series.

As we have witnessed, the study of the lexical system into thematic areas allows for a comprehensive in-depth study of the linguistic features specific to a particular object. A thematic field is a group based on the types of objects and events, not the lexical-semantic relationships of words, i.e. a group of terms combined on a particular topic.

In the process of comparing the semantics of phraseological units of languages in different systems, identifying similarities and differences, and then combining them into thematic sub-groups, we observed that the thematic versatility of the phraseological units under analysis, the ability to carry out intellectual activities, thinking about problem situations, thinking shows that all processes of human life are the most complex. The phraseological units of this field reflect the semantic relationship between the verb and the object that emerges as a result of reconsidering their whole combination with a metaphor, which is a very important aspect for understanding its semantic aspect.

We found it expedient to divide the phraseological units of the component head in the comparative English and Uzbek languages into the following thematic groups.

### **1. Phraseological units meaning "the emergence of thought in the mind":**

The English phrase *come into (or enter) to one's head* is translated as come to mind. Take time to form your response to the interviewer - don't just blurt out the first thing that comes into your head. (Take time to think about your answer to your interviewer - don't just say the first thing that comes to your mind). In the Uzbek phraseological dictionary, the phrase to come to mind is interpreted as to come to mind and the emergence of thought in the human mind unites under the thematic field. *Zaminjon always says the first thought that comes to mind, so he often becomes a disgrace among people.* (B. Bahrom).

The phraseological units of this sub-field reflect the meaning of an unexpected awareness of an idea. In given phraseological units, the combination of a component head with action verbs is the starting point for phraseological units, which means “the emergence of an idea,” which is expressed by the original phrase metaphor. In this situation, the conclusion is that the process of thinking in a person is unpredictable in all respects, he can decide or change depending on the situation.

### **2. Phraseological units meaning "belief, suggestion":**

In English, *addle one's head* means to confuse the head, and in Uzbek it is given by the phrase to confuse: Maria addles her mother's head by giving many reasons to go to the friend's party.

When we literally translate the phrase *get (take) it into one's head*, it means to take it into one's head, while the literary translation is expressed by the compound

verb to memorize. Take it into your head: *I'm in charge until Mom gets home, so you have to listen to me, i.e. keep in mind that I'm responsible until my mom comes home, so you have to listen to me.* As another example of this thematic group, we can cite the phraseological unit *bang (hammer or knock) something into somebody's head (into the head of somebody)*. While the literal translation means to hit someone on the head with something, in the literary translation it is conveyed by the phrase to hit someone on the brain.

### **3. Phraseological units meaning "trying to remember something":**

The phrase *run in one's head (or mind)*, which is part of this group, in Uzbek means not to go out of one's head, not to go out of one's mind, and we can cite this phraseological unit as an antonym for not to come to mind. Getting a low mark from the exam run into Anna's head till she saw the result, i.e. getting a low grade on the exam before seeing the results, didn't occur to Anna.

In the comparison, it is determined that the languages analyzed belong to a certain subgroup of phraseological units in equal proportions. In these phraseological units, the semantics of "trying to remember something" is conveyed by metaphorizing the original phrase with verbs denoting the mode of movement in space. All phraseological expressions are distinguished by the similarity of the internal images of the slight diversity of verb components. The semantics of phraseological units in English are represented by action verbs arranged by the frame of the internal form.

### **4. Phraseological units meaning "constant thinking, not forgetting":**

The phraseological unit in English *keep something in one's head* means to think, to think constantly. In Uzbek, it is expressed by another lexeme without deviating from the meaning, that is, to remember. Our alternative in Uzbek is also related to human mental activity and the "head" component. Let us now consider the use of the above phrase in an example. You should be attentive while lecture and keep every rule in his head. (You need to be careful during the lecture and remember each rule).

### **5. Phraseological units meaning "thinking about certain information":**

The English word *turn something over in one's head (or mind)* can be included in this field. The Uzbek word for headache is a good example of this thematic group. I've been turning over the problem in my mind for days, but I still haven't figured out a way to make the numbers work. (I've been worrying about the problem for a few days, but I still can't find a way to work the numbers correctly).

### **6. Phraseological units meaning "awareness":**

In Uzbek, the phrase *to keep in mind* means to remember, not to forget. In English, to express this thematic group is given by other units related to human mental activity without deviating from the meaning, i.e. keep one's mind. The boss told us to keep our minds on the company's goal after he asked us to start working Saturdays. (After the boss asked us to start work on Saturdays, he told us we needed to think about the company's purpose). This small area combined the phraseological units of English and Uzbek.

### **7. Phraseological units meaning "forgetting, not remembering well":**

In English, the phrase *has no head for something* is included in this field, used in the sense of no memory. The phrase in the Uzbek language, which belongs to this thematic group, can be synonymous with a number of lexemes and phraseological units related to human mental activity: to forget. I've not always been good at math - I guess I just have no head for numbers. In the phraseological units of English in this subgroup, a negative meaning is formed by adding *not* to the active component verb have. In the phraseological units of the Negative semantics conveys the original phrases through metaphors with meanings of actions that do not have the desired result. A comparison of the phraseological units in this model reveals the specificity of the semantics as the verb content is inconsistent with the motives of the parts.

#### **8. Phraseological units meaning "broad thinking process":**

The English phrase *beat one's head about (with) something* means to think broadly and deeply on a subject. The teacher tried beating the material into their heads before the statewide exam, but he was still concerned they weren't getting it. (The teacher tried to inject the material into their brains before the statewide exam, but she was still worried that they would not be able to master it). In Uzbek, several phrases are used in this situation, but most of them are characterized by a negative meaning. The phrase "brainwashing" refers to the repeated explanation of something in a particular situation.

#### **9. Phraseological units meaning "thinking":**

An example of this thematic group is the use *of one's head* in English. *We'll have to use our heads if we're going to have any hope of solving this problem related to delivery.* In some places the word head is used instead of the brain lexeme. In this case, the meaning is mainly to have a negative dye.

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