

Somatic Phraseologies with “Hand” – “QO‘L” Component, Expressing Diligence in German and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the article is to structurally-semantically analyze phrase logical units in two different systematic languages. There are different levels of meaning associated with how we use our hands in our daily lives. In German and Uzbek, we have tried to ideographically classify somatic phraseologies with a “hand-to-hand” component based on their current characteristics and different levels of meaning. In developing the classifications, we took into account the semantic aspects of the two different systematic languages.

KEYWORDS: component, somatism, phrase logical unit, Hand, qo‘l, finger, labor, ideographic, classification, equivalent, attribute

Introduction

There are different levels of meaning associated with how to use hands in daily life. In German and Uzbek, we have tried to ideographic classification based on the current characteristics of languages, reworking the classification of somatic phraseology with a component “Hand” – “qo‘l”. Of course, in developing these classifications, we have taken into account the semantic aspects of two different structural languages.

This group of human qualities, attributes and character can be called a separate large group of somatic phraseologies with a “Hand” – “qo‘l” component. This group of somatic phraseologies with the German “Hand” – “qo‘l” component, which expresses human qualities, which expresses human character, virtue and character, is distinguished in both languages by its specific semantic aspects. In both languages, work is expressed negatively and positively, and the qualities that reflect the different character and qualities of a person are distinguished by their peculiar similarities and differences.

The main part

In German and Uzbek, we recommend a comparative analysis of phraseological units based on such characteristics as diligence, courage, sincerity, generosity, care, laziness, attentiveness, kindness, seriousness, ignorance in the description of human qualities and character in somatic phraseology with “Hand” – “qo‘l” component. These somatic phraseologies express human character, traits, and virtues in both negative and positive ways.

Below, we talk about somatic phraseologies with a “Hand” – “qo‘l” component, which represents diligence. We will try to give a few somatic phraseological units in German along with their explanations, as well as their corresponding Uzbek equivalents. For example:

- *viele Hände machen der Arbeit schnell ein Ende* (zu mehreren kann man eine Arbeit schneller erledigen) – the rabbit does not run away from the crowd (verbatim: several people can get the job done faster); z.B.: Wenn wir alle mithelfen, ist das Zimmer in einer

halben Stunde ausgeräumt; viele Hände machen der Arbeit schnell ein Ende. Translation: If we all help, the room will be clean in half an hour, the rabbit does not run away from the crowd.

- *Hand in Hand arbeiten (gut zusammenarbeiten)* – Working hand-in-hand (verbatim: work together); z.B.: In ihm werden Offiziere und zivile Kriegsmanager Hand in Hand arbeiten. In it, officers and civilian crisis managers work hand in hand. *keine Hand frei haben (die Hand voll haben)* – Translation: keep both hands busy; to have a lot of work;
- *alle/beide Hände voll zu tun haben* (viel zu tun; viel Arbeit haben) – immersed / busy to work up to the ear, untouched; z.B.: Wer seinen Jahresvorrat an Kräutern jetzt einheimst, hat beide Hände voll zu tun und muss fast täglich draußen sein (www.klammeraffe.org). Translation: Those who collected an annual supply of herbs had to be immersed in work to the ear and outdoors almost every day.
- *etw. unter der Hand haben (etw.in Arbeit haben; mit etw. für längere Zeit beschäftigt sein)* – Going to work (verbatim: to be busy for a long time)); z.B.: Künstler hatte eine großflächige Wandmalerei. ...bestimmt Arbeiten, die das Kriminallaboratorium der Präfektur unter der Hand habe... (J.Mass. Gouffe Case. S.108). Translation: The artist had a large fresco in his hand for a new opera. ... the prefecture was obsessed with some of the work done by the crime lab.
- *Hand in Hand (mit etw.) gehen* (ohne Probleme funktionieren) – as if pulling meat out of dough (verbatim: work without problems); z.B.: Bei Alkoholdelikten sollte Bestrafung und Resozialisierung Hand in Hand gehen. Translation: Jail and rehabilitation for alcohol-related offenses should be done smoothly.
- *in die Hände spucken* (ohne zu zögern und mit Schwung an die Arbeit gehen) – Tie the waist / get to work (to work without hesitation); z.B.: Die Briten haben tatsächlich in die Hände gespuckt. Translation: The British actually set their sights on work.

These somatic phraseology provide information on human diligence and solidarity. The above *alle / beide Hände voll zu tun haben* phraseology is confirmed by the presence of the phrase *beide Hände* (two hands), which indicates a high level of diligence and courage in the performance of human actions. Working with both hands and moving more than usual means doing twice as much work.

The above-mentioned phraseological units in the Uzbek language, ie:

- *qo'li-qo'liga tegmay* – diligence in expression; Qassoblarning qo'llari-qo'llariga tegmas, baqollarning qo'llari tarozidan bo'shamasdi. (S.Ahmad. Ufq. 51-bet).
- *qo'li tegmaslik* – inability to find time due to employment; ..., Qizigan bozorni tashlab, eshakdan xabar olishga qo'li tegmasdi. (S.Ahmad. Ufq. 128-bet).
- *qo'lidan kelmoq* – all able to work; Yana uni qo'lidan kelmagan ish yo'q ekan. (Nuriddin Ismoilov. Ulimga hukm qilinganlar. 164-bet).
- *oyog'I olti, qo'li yetti* – (hardworking/industrious hand); Xotin-halaj, to'n kiygan, salla o'ragan chollar, Mauzerning hamkasblari bo'lsa kerak, oyog'i olti, qo'li etti bo'lib yugurgilagan yosh-yalanglar to'plandi. (O'.Xoshimov. Tushda kechgan umrlar. 82-bet).
- *qo'l-oyog'i chaqqon* – Bizga oyoq-qo'li chakqon, mehnatdan bosh tortmaydigan kelin

kerak. (Zulfiya Qurolboy qizi. Yovuzlik farishtasi. 20-bet).

- *qo'lni-qo'lga berib ishlamoq* – to work in harmony; Usta mirishkorlar bilan qo'lni-qo'lga berib dalalarda javlon urayotgan shaharliklar va talabalar himmatiga balli. (Gazetadan).
- *Qo'li kosov, sochi supirgi* – It can be said that this phrase is often applied to our mothers, who are literally very hardworking, honest, unable to betray anyone's property, doing good in any situation, not avoiding work, never tired of doing good and helping, selfless and humble.

This phraseological unit, on the other hand, shows the negative side of labor, and it shows that somatism in its sema is not free from labor, but full of black labor: "From the time I was a bride until now, *my hands have been cropped and my hair has been a broom*". (Zulfiya Qurolboy qizi. Yovuzlik farishtasi. 19-bet).

In the study of somatic phraseology, V.N. Teliya writes that "these expressions are based on ideas related to the emergence of a person engaged in physical labor. They also reflect a moral and cultural attitude: a person should work honestly, well-intentioned, self-confident." [1. 69.]. Somatisms, which express industriousness, are distinguished by their diversity in both languages.

Conclusion

From the results of the analysis, we found that the somatisms in German and Uzbek, which represent diligence and laziness, are diverse in both languages. We also found that the somatic phraseologies used in both languages had certain differences in meaning, usage, and content. We can conclude that the "Hand" component of somatic phraseological units in German mainly represents human qualities and attributes, while in Uzbek the "qo'l" component mainly reflects human behavior.

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