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ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS RELATED TO BODY PART

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Abstract

The main objective of this article is to conduct an in-depth analysis of phraseological units in the English language. In the course of this study, the meanings, cultural significance, etymology, and structural characteristics of these phraseological units are examined in detail.

Keywords: Phraseological units, body part, cultural influence, historical origin, English language, semantic meaning.

Introduction

Language is not only a means of communication but also a mirror reflecting the culture and life experience of people. The richness of a language's vocabulary and the diversity of its expressive forms are reflected in various linguistic units in speech. Phraseological units in the English language constitute one such type of linguistic unit, representing fixed expressions that possess independent meanings. According to D.T. Khadjieva in her article provided information about the communicative and nominative functions of phraseological units. This article shows how important phraseological units are in communication and speech [2,12]. Furthermore, U. Weinreich expresses his view that a phraseological unit is a complex phrase, the meaning of which cannot be derived from the meanings of its elements. He developed a more truthful proposition, claiming that an idiom is a subset of a phraseological unit [1,26]. Therefore, phraseological units are difficult to understand through literal translation. In particular,

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phraseological units involving body parts illustrate the direct connection between human emotions, behavior and social relationships. For example, if we take the phrase "turn a blind eye", when translated literally, it means to turn a blind eye. However, it means deliberately ignoring something, pretending not to see it, or refusing to acknowledge it. This article focuses on body-part phraseological units in English. An alternative approach to studying these phraseological units are to examine how they are used to convey emotions and feelings.

1. "All ears" is to be listening eagerly or paying close attention. For instance: "We waited, all ears, as the Upstairs Cranstons gathered in the corridor outside. [3,69]. "Everybody at our end of the yardstick was naturally all ears [3,90]. In both examples, the idiom is used to convey the meaning of listening attentively. The idea behind this phrase is that you pay such close attention to what is being said that you feel like you are just ears. Even if you are expecting an explanation or excuse, you can use it in a sarcastic and angry manner. This phrase originated in the 18th century. One of the first recorded uses of the phrase is in an edition of The London Magazine Form 1752: "Now we're all ears while - sings. This suggests the idiom was widely used prior to its first appearance in print. If we focus on its structural composition, "all ears" follows the grammatical pattern: PRONOUN + PLURAL NOUN.

2. "An arm and a leg" is utilized in order to say something is very expensive. This expression uses hyperbole or exaggerated language to show how expensive something is. It suggests that so much money is needed to buy it that you might even lose two important limbs. A similar exaggeration is used in the expression "highway robbery." Here, the idea is that something is so expensive that it feels like you are being robbed. When people say, "I would give my right arm for something," the concept is reversed. In this case, it means that the thing is so valuable that it would be worth even losing an important body part. "So she took a taxi, which cost her an arm and a leg" [4,138]. In this context that the taxi charged a lot of money for taking her (either there or back), and that it cost very expensive.

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He said that it had cost him an arm and a leg and that it was now his lucky chess set”[5,26].An analysis of the structure reveals that it is composed of ARTICLE+NOUN+CONJUNCTION+ARTICLE+NOUN.

3."Arm in arm".One person's hand linked to another's, thus signifying a close ally or confidant as a both couples walked arm in arm around the grounds of the estate.For example:”And benched newe,and sonded alle the weyes,In which she walketh arm in arm bitwene”[6,96].This sentence is written in Old English and means something like this:She settled on new benches, tried out all the paths,and walked arm in arm along those paths.The literal expression dates from the late 1300s, when Chaucer so used it: “*They went arm in arm together into the garden*” (Troilus and Cressida)[6,110].A grammatical analysis of this “arm in arm”reveals its underlying structural composition: NOUN +PREPOSITION+NOUN.

4."At arm's length». This refers to maintaining an emotional distance to avoid intimacy or familiarity. It involves distancing oneself from someone or something, or refraining from becoming too close. This expression is meant to refer to people or things that cannot be completely avoided in the physical sense but are to be avoided in the emotional sense. In other words, to keep someone at arm’s length is to avoid becoming too friendly or familiar. In terms of things, it is to avoid association or the appearance of familiarity or knowledge.The phraseological unit is most often used with the verb keep but can be used in other ways.This phraseological unit refers to holding someone or something at arm's length from you, and refers to the image of a hand extended and held away from the body to physically stop someone from getting too close. The phraseological unit originated in the 1600s, but by the 1700s the current form was already in use. Shakespeare used an early version of the idiom in his play As You Like It, believed to have been written in 1599: "Thy conceit is nearer death than thy powers. For my sake, be comfortable: hold death awhile at arm's end"[7,69]. This is what it means that Your pride is closer to death than your strength. For my

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sake, be calm: hold death at a distance, at arm's length. “. may have kept her at arm's length the man, the real man, would have just the opposite” [8,12]. In this example, it means that he kept that girl at a distance or did not get close to her. The phraseological unit “at arm's length” can be analyzed academically in terms of its structure: PREPOSITION + NOUN + NOUN.

5. “Apple of one's eye” means that something or someone very precious or dear. This term, which rests on the ancients' idea that the eye's pupil is apple-shaped and that eyes are particularly precious, appears in the Bible (King James) (Deuteronomy 32:10). [Early 1600s]. Such as ” *He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness; he led him about, he instructed him, he kept him as the apple of his eye*”. Furthermore, first recorded before 900; Old English æppel “apple,” also used to translate Latin pupillam oculi “pupil of the eye” (Psalm 18:8 of the Vulgate), figuratively extended to something or someone precious.. [10].

For example: “ *Keep me as the apple of your eye*” (Psalm 17:8 of the Vulgate). In both examples, the phrase is used in the sense of careful protection or cherishing. If we focus solely on the structural analysis of “apple of one's eye”: NOUN+PREPOSITION+PRONOUN+NOUN.

In conclusion, phraseological units, despite being a big and complex topic, are intriguing. This journey not only enables students to speak more naturally and enhance their vocabulary, but also cultivates an appreciation for cultural nuances and allows them to benefit from the richness of each language. Furthermore, these expressions did not emerge spontaneously; their origins reflect the influence of certain customs, traditions, and beliefs of the people, as can be observed from the idioms mentioned above. Therefore, traveling to their origins rather than merely memorizing them not only facilitates learning but also makes it enjoyable.

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