

**THE USE OF THE LEXEME "CHEST" IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN GERMAN
AND UZBEK**

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Abstract: The article analyzes the paremiological functions and linguocultural features of the lexeme "chest" in German and Uzbek proverbs. The semantics, pragmatics and cultural connotations of the "chest" lexeme are examined.

Keywords: chest, proverb, semantics, pragmatics, linguocultural features, German language, Uzbek language.

Introduction

Proverbs - as folklore genres including sayings, maxims and expressions - demonstrate the expressive nature of language in cultural context. They reflect a people's life experience, worldview, traditions and values. Analyzing the position and functions of the "chest" lexeme in proverbial units in German and Uzbek is important for understanding their linguocultural features.

This article provides a comparative analysis of the paremiological functions of the "chest" lexeme in German and Uzbek proverbs. The main goal is to determine the semantics, pragmatics and cultural connotations of the "chest" lexeme in proverbs.

Literature and Methodology

The Linguocultural Significance of Proverbs

Proverbs are concise expressions of a people's life experience that demonstrate language's expressiveness in cultural context. In German and Uzbek proverbs, the "chest" lexeme serves to convey various meanings and expressions. Through the "chest" lexeme, concepts such as strong will, determination and life experience are expressed.

In German proverbs, the "chest" lexeme is often used to express abstract meanings. For example, the proverb "Die Brust vor Schmerz zerreißen" ("To tear one's chest from pain") uses the "chest" lexeme to signify a person's strong emotions.

In Uzbek, the proverb "There's a friend in the chest, an enemy in the hand" uses the "chest" lexeme to express a person's inner world and emotions.

Semantics and Pragmatics of the "Chest" Lexeme

The "chest" lexeme serves to convey various meanings and expressions in proverbs, revealing language's expressive nature in cultural context.

For instance, the German proverb "To tear one's chest from pain" uses the "chest" lexeme to denote a person's strong inner feelings. This proverb emphasizes the inner world and psychological state.

In Uzbek, the proverb "There's a friend in the chest, an enemy in the hand" uses the "chest" lexeme to highlight intentions or inner attitudes. This proverb shows hypocrisy or the difference between inner thoughts and outward actions.

Discussion and Results

Cultural Connotations of the "Chest" Lexeme

The "chest" lexeme in proverbs carries many cultural connotations, reflecting a people's life experience, worldview, traditions and values.

For example, in German the "chest" is used to express personal anguish, deep suffering or as the center of emotions: "To tear one's chest from pain" indicates strong emotional torment.

In Uzbek, the "chest" serves more as a symbol of heart, inner world, intention and will: "There's a friend in the chest, an enemy in the hand" shows the difference between inner intentions and outward appearances.

The Use of the "Chest" Lexeme in Phraseological Units in Uzbek and German

In Uzbek:

In Uzbek phraseology, the word "chest" (ko'krak) is widely used in expressions conveying strong emotions, pride, love, and sorrow. It reflects both physical and emotional states.

Examples:

"To walk with chest thrust out" - means to walk proudly with chest out, showing confidence, self-respect or arrogance.

"To press someone to one's chest" - expresses deep love or care, often used between mother and child or people with strong emotional bonds.

"To take something hard to one's chest" - means to take something to heart or feel deep emotional pain.

"May your mother's breast milk be pure" - a traditional expression showing respect, gratitude or blessing to someone respected.

Thus in Uzbek, "chest" conveys:

- Pride
- Love
- Emotional suffering
- Motherhood and honor

In German:

The equivalent word "Brust" (chest) is similarly used in idioms to express emotions, pride or emotional burdens.

Examples:

"Die Brust vor Stolz schwellen" - literally "chest swelling with pride", meaning to be very proud.

"Jemanden an die Brust drücken" - "to press someone to one's chest", similar to Uzbek, showing love and emotional closeness.

"Etwas auf der Brust haben" - "to have something on one's chest", meaning to be worried or burdened emotionally.

"Sich etwas von der Brust reden" - "to talk something off one's chest", meaning to relieve emotional pressure by speaking out.

In German, "Brust" is used to express:

- Pride
- Emotional weight
- Love
- Honest expression of feelings

Comparative Analysis:

Both languages use the "chest" lexeme in phraseological units to express deep human emotions:

- Pride and honor
- Emotional pain
- Love and care
- Relief from inner stress

Despite cultural differences, both languages view the chest not just as a body part but as a symbol of heart and soul.

Conclusion

The analysis of the linguocultural features of the "chest" lexeme in German and Uzbek proverbs reveals its semantic, pragmatic and cultural connotations. The "chest" lexeme serves as a medium for various meanings and expressions in proverbs, reflecting a people's life experience, worldview, traditions and values.

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