

ЗАГАЛЬНЕ МОВОЗНАВСТВО

UDC 80

DOI <https://doi.org/10.32782/2710-4656/2023.6/17>

Ganiyeva Zh. E.

Baku Slavic University

USE OF SOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN A NON-LITERARY STYLE AND THEIR STYLISTIC CAPABILITIES

The article examines the use of somatic expressions in a non-literary style and their stylistic possibilities. The article is written on the material of the Azerbaijani language. The use of expressions in different dialects of the Azerbaijani language is considered. Examples are given and the meaning is analyzed.

It is natural that the most common functional style of literary language, the household style, differs from the others only in its oral form and dialogues, where there are more elements of imagery, emotionality and expressiveness. One of these elements is somatic expressions. As we have emphasized, the household style is a style based mainly on dialogues. And dialogues also belong to oral speech and are spontaneous, that is, unprepared speech. In this case, we widely use all the means of language, as well as somatic expressions to fully express our thoughts.

The vast majority of somatic expressions in the modern Azerbaijani language are formed almost by means of facial expressions and gestures, which are widely used in oral speech, which affect the better perception of speech, ie by their phraseological stabilization. Gestures and facial expressions that reflect certain human reactions are often expressed in words. Somatic expressions formed by phraseology from facial expressions and gestures used in the modern Azerbaijani language are mainly corrected by somatic units such as göz, ağız, qulaq, üz, baş, əl, ayaq, qaş, diz, diş. Since the style of life is a freer style than others, vulgar words and rude expressions can often be found here. There are many rude expressions in somatic expressions.

Dialectisms, which are mainly considered to be elements of non-literary language, are also a collection of words and expressions and are widely used in everyday life. During our research, we also came across a large number of dialectical somatic expressions containing somatic units.

Key words: *functional styles, somatic units, household style, facial expressions, gestures.*

Introduction. The lexicon of a non-literary language consists mainly of the language units we use in a spoken language. As noted by Afad Gurbanov, “In linguistics, informal speech style is referred to as “ordinary speech style”. This style option is based on “freedom”. In other words, the use of colloquial units is free [1, p. 26]. The lexicon of a non-literary language is freer than that of a literary language. That is, it is not necessary to observe the norms of literary language here. And therefore the lexicon of non-literary language has a wider range of possibilities, more different word groups. Phraseological combinations, including somatic expressions (expressions formed by the names of body parts), have their place in the non-literary style of speech.

The purpose of the article is to show of features of somatic expressions in a non-literary style and their stylistic capabilities.

The main problem. In general, the degree to which somatic expressions are processed in all styles is not the same. Somatic expressions have the ability to create high imagery. Therefore, they are found in different styles, including informal literary style. The most common style of literary language, the household style, differs from the others only in its oral form and dialogues, so there are more elements of figurativeness, emotionality, expressiveness. One of these elements is somatic expressions.

During the research, we came across the confirmation of this opinion in the scientific work of Aziza Hajiyeva. The imagery of somatic phraseological units is based on various body movements and gestures, or certain socio-symbolic signs, such as universal forms that serve the emotional expression of physical and mental state [2, p. 259].

“The semantics of most somatic phraseological units are related to the emotional and mental life of a person”, V.R. Shubina said, emphasizing that human emotions and mental state are often expressed through somatic phraseology, which has a really great potential in this regard [2, p. 260].

Emotions are a unique form of human interaction with the environment. In the process of active interaction with the environment, a person can not remain indifferent, then there are feelings that reflect his subjective attitude to these events [2, p. 260].

Gestures and facial expressions that reflect certain human reactions are often expressed in words. A gesture translated into the language of verbal signs symbolizes a certain situation or action of the person to whom it belongs in a certain context [2, p. 260].

Somatic expressions formed from phraseology and facial expressions used in the modern Azerbaijani language are mainly corrected by somatic units such as eyes, mouth, ears, face, head, hands, feet, eyebrows, knees, teeth. For example, *dizinə döymək* (*peşman olmaq mənasında*), *əl qaldırmaq*, *göz ağartmaq*, *qaş-qabağını sallamaq*, *dişini ağartmaq*, *üzünü bozartmaq*, *ağzını əymək*, *ağzını büzmək*, *əli üzündə qalmaq*, *gözünü ağartmaq*, *gözünü bərəltmək* etc.

The vast majority of phraseological combinations in our language are somatic expressions consisting of somatic units. As we know, phraseological combinations also play an important role in creating imagery. Understanding the somatic expressions we use most often in household style, can be given for example an *başə düşməək*, *dabanına tüpürmək*, *ürəyi sıxılmaq*, etc.

Since the style of life is a freer style than other functional styles, it is often possible to come across vulgar words and expressions, vulgar words, and rude expressions, which are forbidden to be used in literary language. Most somatic expressions also consist of rough and vulgar expressions. For example, *başı çatmamaq*, *burnunu soxmaq*, *dilini qarnına qoymaq*, *gözünü bərəltmək*, *birinə qabırğa olmaq*, *beynini (başını) xarab etmək*, *qarnını sürtmək*, *burnunun suyunu axılmaq*, *gözünə soxmaq*, *qarnını qaşmaq*, *qulaqlarını şəkləmək*, *qarnı qurdlu*, *barmağına dolamaq*, etc.

Dialectisms, which are mainly considered to be elements of non-literary language, are also a collection of words and expressions and are widely used in household style.

Dialect lexicon is a colloquial word belonging to the local language of a certain local population, which is outside the norms of literary language. The existence of these units is due to the fact that

the boundary between dialect and literary words has not yet been fully established. Dialect words, which depend on the education, worldview and life experience of individuals, are subjective [5, p. 205].

During our research, we also came across a large number of dialectical somatic expressions containing somatic units. In his work, A. Gurbanov calls such fixed expressions and phrases phraseological dialectisms [1, p. 258]. For example: *Bağrı yarılmaq*, *pətanəyinə od düşmək*, *ağlını sərdən almaq* [4, p. 21].

Ağzından horra tökülmək (*speech is ruined, words are not said intact*),

Dabbaqda gönünü tanımaq (*to be well acquainted with the past of a man and all his secret affairs, to know his inner face*) [4, p. 89],

Didəsindən qan-yaş tökmək (*shed tears from his eyes*) [4, p. 96].

Ağzığöhçəx' – It is a dialect developed in the Gadabay zone, which means that it cannot keep a secret: *Adamsın, adam oğlusun, ağzığöhçəy adama söz demə hər adamın yanında*;

Ağzıvay – It is a dialect developed in Borchali district, it means helpless, helpless: *Vəli Əli oğlu elə ağzıvay adamdı ki, gediv özünə bir iş tapammer*;

Ağzısuyux – It is a dialect developed in the Gazakh zone. This dialect is also used in a non-secret sense: *Mikeyil ağzısuyuşun biridi*;

Ağzıyavan – Developed in the Jabrayil zone. It means “wordless”, “wordless”, “disrespectful”. *Birqədirimiz elə ağzıyavandı ki, heç kəs sözünə baxmır*;

Başıtüşuna – (arbitrarily); *Başıtüşuna bərdən çıxıp gedip Bakiyə*;

Ürəyi alçalanmaq – In the lowlands, this word is used to mean “heart pounding”, “to be afraid”;

Başidümüx' – In Shusha zone, it is used in the sense of “busy”. *Başidümüx'dü, elə get, qız səni görməsin, yoxsa ağlıyar*; *Başidümüx' olannan bəri biznən işi yoxdu*;

Başını bezləməx' – It is used in Gazakh zone to mean “deceive”. *Başını bezliyə pulunu əlindən alırlar*;

Başını bitdəməx' – It is used in Shamkir zone to mean “kill”. *Qənbərin başını bitde:flər*; *Deillər qaraxannılar iki adamın başını bitde:flər*;

Qanbağır eləməx' – It is used in the Salyan zone to mean “intimidation”. *Yolnan gələndə uşağı qanbağır eliyif*;

Qaraburun – In the Gazakh zone, it is used in the sense of “ucdantutma”. *Camahatı qaraburun isyahıya alajaxlar*;

Qaradaban – In Jabrayil and Kurdamir zones used in the sense of “failed”, “not good”;

Qarın gətirməmək – It is used in Shusha zone in the sense of “not taking your eyes off”. *Kişinin qarnı gətirmədi, evi satdı getdi;*

Qarın ajrıtmağ – In Yardimli zone, it is used in the sense of “making excuses”, “laziness”. *Nə qarın ajrıdeysən, dur işiyy gör;*

Qarınaçmadan – It is used in the Gazakh zone in the sense of “satiety”. *Oturuf savağatan qarınaçmadan yedi ətini erkəyin;*

Qarınxur – It is used in Guba zone in the sense of “multi-eater”, “glutton”. *Mən bu:şağ kimi qarınxur uşağ görməmişəm;*

Damağ eləmæg – It is used in Ismayilli zone in the sense of “rest”. *Lap yorulдум, gə bir az damağ eliyək;*

Darqursax – It is used in Basarkechar, Borchali, Gadabay, Ganja, Kurdamir, Gazakh, Mingachevir, Sheki zones in the sense of “impatient”. *Darqursax adam ajıxlı olor (in Borchali zone);*

Əl-əyax gəlməx – It is used in Borchali district in the sense of “doing any work quickly”, etc.

As the linguist Afad Gurbanov points out, dialectisms can usually be seen in a speech based on a literary basis, or in the language of a work of art [1, p. 256]. Based on this opinion of the scientist, we would like to note that dialectisms are often found not only in everyday style, but also in artistic style. Thus, somatic phraseological dialectisms are considered to be useful means of expression and description for artistic style. However, it is impossible to bring any dialect expression into the language

of a work of art. In fiction, these words are mainly used to create local color, to individualize the speech of the image, to reflect the event realistically [1, p. 259].

It is also advisable to use typical dialect words in a work of art when it is necessary to express the organic connection of this or that image or complex of images with certain local conditions and to revive them with such local shades and, in general, makes the language of the work of art funny and salty. Anyone who hears such typical words in the language of any image can visualize the character of that image [3, p. 108]. And that is why phraseological dialectisms used in a non-literary language differ from phraseological dialectisms used in an artistic style.

Conclusion. Thus, when we studied the use of somatic expressions in the non-literary language in the modern Azerbaijani language, we came to the conclusion that they are widely used in household style. And they have significant stylistic features.

As we have emphasized, the style of life is a style based mainly on dialogues. And dialogues also belong to oral speech and are spontaneous, that is, unprepared speech. In this case, we widely use all the means of language, as well as somatic expressions to fully express our thoughts.

The vast majority of somatic expressions in our language are formed by mimicry and gestures, which are widely used in oral speech, which affect the better perception of speech, that is, by their phraseological stabilization.

Bibliography:

1. Qurbanov A. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. I cild (2 cilddə), Bakı, 2003, 450 s.
2. Hacıyeva Ə. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə somatik frazeoloji birləşmələr. Bakı, 2007, 348 s.
3. Qızqayıt. Azərbaycan dilinin üslubiyyəti. Bakı, 2010, 388 s.
4. Seyidliyev N. Frazeologiya lüğəti. Bakı, 2004, 272 s.
5. Əfəndiyeva T. Azərbaycan dilinin leksik üslubiyyəti. Bakı, 2012, 352 s.
6. Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti. URL: <https://obastan.com/azerbaycan-dilinin-dialektoloji-lugeti/%C9%99/?l=az&p=4>

Ганієва Ж. Е. ВЖИВАННЯ СОМАТИЧНИХ ВИРАЗІВ У НЕЛІТЕРАТУРНОМУ СТИЛІ ТА ЇХ СТИЛІСТИЧНІ МОЖЛИВОСТІ

У статті розглядається вживання соматичних виразів у нелітературному стилі та їх стилістичні можливості. Статтю написано на матеріалі азербайджанської мови. Розглядається вживання виразів на різних діалектах азербайджанської мови. Наведено приклади та аналізується із значення.

Природно, що найпоширеніший функціональний стиль літературної мови – побутовий стиль – відрізняється від інших лише усною формою та діалогами, де більше елементів образності, емоційності та виразності. Одним із таких елементів є соматичні вирази. Як ми наголошували, побутовий стиль – це стиль, заснований переважно на діалогах. А діалоги також відносяться до мовлення і є спонтанними, тобто непередбаченою мовою. При цьому широко використовуємо всі засоби мови, а також соматичні висловлювання, що дозволяють повністю висловити свої думки.

Переважає більшість соматичних виразів у сучасній азербайджанській мові формується практично за допомогою міміки та жестів, які широко використовуються в усному мовленні, що впливає на краще сприйняття мови, тобто. шляхом їхньої фразеологічної стабілізації. Жести

та міміка, що відображають певні реакції людини, часто виражаються словами. Соматичні вирази, утворені фразеологією з міміки та жестів, що використовуються в сучасній азербайджанській мові, в основному коригуються соматичними одиницями, такими як *göz, ağız, qulaq, üz, baş, əl, ayaq, qaş, diz, diş*. Оскільки стиль життя вільніший, ніж в інших, тут часто можна зустріти вульгарні слова та грубі висловлювання. У соматичних висловлюваннях багато грубих виразів.

Діалектизми, які в основному вважаються елементами нелітературної мови, також є сукупністю слів і виразів і широко використовуються в повсякденному житті. У ході нашого дослідження ми також зіткнулися з великою кількістю діалектичних виразів соматичних, що містять соматичні одиниці.

Ключові слова: функціональні стилі, соматичні одиниці, побутовий стиль, міміка, жести.