



"ZAMONAVIY TA'LIM VA TILSHUNOSLIK RIVOJI"

nomli respublika ilmiy-amaliy masofaviy konferensiyasi

VOLUME-1, ISSUE-6, 2026

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HEAD – RELATED SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Annotation

This article compares somatic phraseological units with the component "head" in English and Karakalpak. The aim of the work is to show their meanings, usage and grammatical structure. The article involves four phraseological units: "shake one's head" – "bas shayqaw", "scratch one's head" – "bas qasiw", "splitting head" – "basi men-sen boliw", rack one's brain"- "bas qatiriw". The examples are taken from English and Karakalpak fiction.

Keywords

somatic phraseological units, body part, head, comparative analysis, structure, English, Karakalpak

The term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek "phrase"- expression; "logos" means doctrine, study. Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies stable combinations, phraseological unit and set expressions, revealing the relationship between language and culture. Among them, phraseological units are one of the important type of phraseology. Because, they enhance the expressiveness of speech and make it vivid. Hence, people are able to express their thoughts clearly and memorably. Mainly, phraseological units involving body parts reflect people's emotions, life experiences and social relationships. According to T.N Chayko "Due to the fact that parts the body are constantly in front of the eyes, they come a kind of standards for comparison" [1,98-106]. Based on the definition provided by A.M. Emirova "The human body is the most accessible and studied object of human observation"[2,54]. So, this article examines





body-part phraseological units with component “head” in English and Karakalpak, the aim is to compare their meaning, usage in context and grammatical structure.

1. The phraseological unit “shake one’s head” means show a negative response, disagreement or disapproval. The Karakalpak phraseological unit “bas shayqaw” (to shake one’s head) carries the same meaning – refusal, rejection, disapproval. In speech, both are used in similar situations: express disapproval, give a negative response or refuse an offer. However, in some cases, shaking head can also be considered a positive answer. For example: *“I should take him, even on MY slight acquaintance, to be an ill-tempered man.” Wickham only shook his head [4,110].* In this example, the phrase “shake one’s head” is a sign of agreement. If we focus on its structural composition, “shake one’s head” follows the grammatical pattern: VERB + POSSESSIVE PRONOUN + NOUN.

In Karakalpak *“Maman narazılıq penen bas shayqadı” [9,153] (Maman shook his head in disapproval).* In this context, the phraseological unit “bas Shaya” (to shake one’s head) is employed to convey the meaning of disagreement. An analysis of the structure reveals that it is composed of a NOUN + VERB.

2. The unit “scratch one’s head” shows that one is puzzled, doubtful, uncertain or one has trouble understanding something. The meaning of the phraseological unit “basın qasıw” (to scratch one’s head) is also used for overthinking, uncertainty in decision-making and outcomes not meeting expectations. As an example: *“Don’t worry about that,” said Hagrid, standing up and scratching his head” [5,48].* In this example from the book, “scratch one’s head” means that Hagrid is uncertain. A grammatical analysis of this “scratch one’s head” reveals its underlying structural composition: VERB + POSSESSIVE PRONOUN + NOUN.

In Karakalpak language: *“Turımbet heshteñege túsınbedi. Dalağa shıǵıp ne qıların bilmey basın qasıp tur [8,75] (Turımbet didn’t understand anything. He stepped outside*



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nomli respublika ilmiy-amaliy masofaviy konferensiyasi

VOLUME-1, ISSUE-6, 2026

and stood there scratching his head, not knowing what to do). In the example mentioned above, the phraseological unit "bas qasıw" (scratch one's head) is used to show that he is uncertainty in decision-making. If we focus on its structural, "bas qasıw" (scratch one's head) follows the grammatical pattern: NOUN + VERB.

3. "Splitting head" describes a very intense, painful headache. In English this is usually expressed as "my head is splitting", "a splitting headache". For instance: *"Harry, still fighting to remain present in his own splitting head, could think of nothing to say" [7,388]*. In this sentence, the phraseological unit is used to describe a very severe headache which made it difficult for Harry to think clearly. The phraseological unit "splitting head" can be analyzed academically in terms of its structure: PARTICIPLE + NOUN.

A similar phraseological unit in Karakalpak language is "bası men-zeń bolıw" (splitting head) means headache, brain pain. For example: *"Túni menen uyqı kórmegen be, kózleri qızıl bası men-zeń" [8,66]* (Did he not sleep all night? His eyes were red and his head was splitting). In the context, this phrase describes that he has a very intense headache because of sleeplessness. If "bası men-zeń bolıw" is analyzed, it consists of NOUN + VERB.

4. The phraselological unit "rack one's brain" is used to describe to think long and hard. In Karakalpak language, these actions are expressed with "bas qatırw" (rack one's brain). For example: *"He rackled his brains. A really, really happy memory ... one that he could turn into a good, strong Patronus" [6,241]*. In this sentence, the phrase "rackled his brain" means to think extremely hard to remember something important. The second language example: *"Tórebay bul tapsırma jóninde talay bas qatırǵan edi" [8,79]* (Tórebay had rackled his brain over this task for a long time). In this context, the Karakalpak phrase "bas qatırw (rack one's brain) mean to think very deeply, struggle with a problem. If we focus solely on the structural analysis of "rack one's brain" and



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“bas qatırıw”, the former VERB + POSSESSIVE PRONOUN + NOUN and the latter NOUN + VERB.

In conclusion, somatic phraseological units make speech more expressive and show how people think and feel. In this article four English units with the component “head” and their Karakalpak equivalents are compared. Their meaning are very close such as “shake one’s head” and “bas shayqaw” express disagreement, “splitting head” and “basi men-zen bolıw” describe a strong headache. As for structure, the English units mostly follow the patter verb + possessive pronoun + noun, while the Karakalpak units are built as noun + verb.

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