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With the right of manuscript

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**Somatic Idioms in the Aspect of Lingoculturology
(on the Material of English and Georgian Languages)**

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The Abstract

**Of the Dissertation Submitted to gain
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General characteristic of the work in the modern world, when the whole society follows the way of globalization, special importance is attributed to the culturological research which establishes culture common to all the mankind and at the same time, shows the separate culture and originality. The above mentioned research is extremely urgent for the cultures of minor nations, as he means preserving their independence and even as the powerful way of surviving. Social, political and economic moves of the modern time caused unprecedented migration, exile, mixture, collision and as a result, he conflict between their cultures. This problem is one of the central ones in modern epoch, which tries to solve it through intercultural dialogue mutual understanding and fogiveness.

Modern science studies this or that culture in complex, in every aspect of its development the way of life, world outlook, consciousness, understanding, national character, the results of people's spiritual, social and industrial activities.

The study and description of any culture is impossible without the study of its language, as it is the language that is the characteristic feature of ethnos and the main factor of ethnic identification; language reflected and fixed the understanding of culture and nation. At the same time language is historical characteristic feature of this or that linguo – cultural unity, expresses its opinion about ethnical and ethsetical norms.

Modern science focuses its attention on the complicated relationship between language, consciousness and culture, when the language reflects the facts of cultural consciousness of every concrete ethnos, as for the language categories, they in their turn, influence human consciousness, define the type of its thinking, world outlook, system of values and social behaviour therefore, the perception of reality by people is conditioned by the culture of ethnical group to which it belongs, which is reflected in its language. In other words, the language is a certain cultural code which interferes in every thinking process, establishes the personality of a person – the carrier of the language, according to the point of view and way of thinking encoded in him/her.

Therefore, we can say that the language is one of the main factors in the process of establishing ethnos, creates the nation with the help of perceiving culture, traditions, social self-consciousness from generation to generation.

In the lingual concepts stereotypes and other symbols of this or that

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ethnical group, we can see its relation to the world, its point of view, different, particular: "image" of the world.

The new understanding of interrelation and interaction between culture, language and consciousness is connected to the establishment and development of numerous scientific fields and trends: ethnopsycholinguistics, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, intercultural communication, linguocollifology. These branches study the unity of cultural values, communicative processes of speech making and perception, the experience of a person, national consciousness, "lingual image of the world" conflict situations possible during intercultural relationship and ways of their avoidance.

In linguoculturological research a particular importance is given to the analysis of the material connected to the ethnic consciousness. In his respect it's very interesting to discuss linguoculturological stereotypes, which is a certain symbiosis of lingual signs and cultural contents – "a stereotype is the example of perceiving filtering and interpreting the information in the process of world perception by the historical unity, which is based on previous social experience"

Stereotypes are characteristic for all spheres of human activity, including lingual. The latter is characterised by the functions which are basic for the formation of stereotypes-cumulative function, normativeness, economic tendency, universality of meaning, etc language is the means of expressing cultural and social experience, which is fixed by lingual means. There are different types of stereotypes and they can be presented with verbal and non-verbal forms. Lingual stereotypes can be presented in the form of a word, a phraseology and even a text. The repetition of life-like situations gave rise to numerous banal phrases, which is known in literature as "stereotypical elements" "idioms" etc.

The creation of phraseological elements is conditioned by language pragmatics, which is oriented on communication and ceates standard requirements. Even such virtual element of the language as a word is a stereotype invocabulary, which reflects the generalization of people's experience, which is condensed into a minimal lingual sign.

The cumulative function of the language carries out the connection between generations and is presented as a means of expressing non-verbal collective experience.

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It is given in the form of lingual elements of different levels. The models which unite lingual and cultural meanings in one complex are called linguocultural rhemes. One of their concrete forms are idioms, precisely, somatic idioms.

Current interest focusing on dissertation thesis is directly connected with the discussed problem Cross-cultural study of Somatic idioms in English and Georgian languages is of paramount importance with the respect of realizing ethnic peculiarities of the cultures. Studing Somatic idioms from linguocultural point of view enables us not only to realize the categorical nature but observe the specifics of the interrelation of language and culture in dynamics, which is revealed with in the framework of nationality and culture and includes all potentially possible ideas/ perspectives existing about the cultural phenomenon among the members of this cultural group.

The focus of the work is a means of ethnolinguistic marker – idiom, more specifically – Somatic Idiom which reflects the outlook of corresponding languages Identifying specific national realities in this universal event enables us as well certain psychological regulations which influence the formation and development of the language. The lexis of the language is tightly connected with the conscience of the society and expresses social life of the people, even the language. As for the lexical constants they are effected in any language in different ways. Somatic phraseology is an universal exists not only in every language but it also takes its considerable place in the fund of phraseology (G.Lacoff 2003)

The Similarity and difference of phraseological units in different languages are caused by common and specific factors of language development. Actuality of the work is conditioned by revealing the units in the study which are manifestations of national mentality. This enables us to research the nature of Somatic idioms and present their certain peculiarities in English and Georgian language on the basis of their contrastive Study.

The main purpose of the work is linguocultural interpretation of somatic idioms as well as their cross cultural interpretation in English and Georgian language. The work also focuses on the revealing similar and different somatic idioms in the research material, observing linguistic and social peculiarities in the process of their realization, system analysis of somatic lexis in the given wide linguocultural context.

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The Purpose of the present research work is the systematic, semantic and ligoculturological analysis of Somatic lexics in phraseological units of the culture of the given languages together with its wide context.

In accordance with the general purpose the following tasks are settled:

- 1) categorical nature of somatic idioms are determined;
- 2) idioms with somatic elements are found in the English and Georgian languages;
- 3) contrasted functional-semantic analyses is carried out in the structure of English and Georgian idioms;
- 4) the reasons of similarity between phraseological units of these two languages are shown and the factors determining the reasons are given;
- 5) one of the models of nomination of somatic idioms is worked out;
- 6) structural analyses of specific colloquial somatic idioms is carried out.

To settle the tasks the following methods are used:

Cross-cultural analyses; observation method, pragma-linguistic method; the method of semiotic interpretation; social-contextual method; the method of intentional interpretation; complex and comparative analyses which is valuable to solve theoretical as well as practical problems set in the research.

The Methodological basis of the Research Work: Scientific works of Georgian and foreign linguists in the field of semantic and lexics (G.Lebanidze, N.Kirvalidze, Sh. Kobakhidze, I.D. Apresiani, V.G. Gaki, A. Vezhbitskaia, V.Humboldt, E. Sepir,), language and culture (E.M.Vereshchagini, I.N.Karulovi, I.M.Lotmani, E.Telia,), comparative and intercultural communication (N.V.Upitseva, R.Lado,), paralinguistic and non-verbal semiotics (G.V.Kolshanski, B.A.Uspenski, R.L. Bridwhistell, D.Efron, P. Ekman, W. Friesen, E.T. Hall, G.L. Trager)

Actuality of the research is conditioned by the following factors:

· the role of phraseology and its importance in any language and necessity of its new lingvo-cultural paradigmatic interpretation;

· necessity of further research of intra-typological classification of phraseology as it does not fully give the status of an idiom as a special linguistic unit; to make the case clearer almost nothing is said about such specific idioms as somatic idioms;

· perception of somatic idioms in terms of national viewpoint of their concept.

The scientific novelty of the research is:

1. to clarify the notion of somatic idioms;
2. to correctly choose specific authentic material;
3. to determine functional-semantic pragmatics of somatic elements in phraseo-structure;
4. to study the correlation of phraseological units and parts of speech;
5. to show the universality and national specifics of idioms in the English and Georgian languages through lingvo-cultural interpretation.

Theoretical value of the research is determined by the fact that it determines the lingvo-cultural status of somatic idioms and can be used for the further study of the research of linguistic stereotypes.

Practical value of the research lies in the fact that the results of the research could be interesting in terms of typology of languages. The results of the research and the authentic materials in the paper can be used in lingvo-culturology, translation-studies and ethno-linguistics. They can also be used at practical language courses and seminars. The research is also important for general analyses of somatic idioms as well as for determining social factors influencing somatic idioms in the English and Georgian languages.

The Structure of the work is determined by the objectives of the research. It includes an introduction, three chapters (There are two paragraphs in the first chapter, three - in the second and two - in the third) and a general conclusion and bibliography. The thesis includes English and Georgian Somatic Idioms and the dictionary of English - Georgian Somatic Idioms.

In the introduction we give our arguments for the choice of the subject matter of our study, pointing out the scientific novelty and the significance of the research work, its theoretical and practical value.

In the first chapter we consider the problem of the language roots of the language and culture. The views of famous scientists about the frequent usage of idiomatic expressions in Speech are introduced and there is also discussed the main problem whether the frequent use of idioms influences on the language or not. Idioms are considered as specific lingocultural stereotypes, which are the world pictures determined by the culture. On the one hand they save their ability in perceiving the social objects and the other hand, they defend their values, positions and rights. (rusulad) According to the theory of "the saving resources" of social sciences the process of making stereotypes gives us the possibility to inform the individuals with maximum information in the conditions of minimum intellectual activities. As professor matsumoto mentions – 'Stereotypes are the dearest mental basis which helps us to have the right information about the world' (rusulad)

The second chapter - "Somatic Elements in Phrasal Units" - deals with the phraseology, as one of the most interesting part of lexicology and underlines the main approaches towards phraseology. The same chapter highlights the nomination and its types existed in the English and Georgian languages as one of the models of somatic idioms.

In the third chapter - "The Meanings of Specific Colloquial Somatic Idioms and Analysis of its Functioning" somatic idioms are considered to have the same nature. However, certain groups of somatic idioms are somehow different which is conditioned by the specific conceptsphere of each language.

In the Conclusion the general results are considered.

The main findings of the research have been presented as papers at scientific conferences of Akaki Tsereteli State University and scientific seminars at the English Studies Department of KSU. The dissertation was presented and approved by English Studies Department staff meeting on 13 July, 2010.

Chapter I - "Language and Culture"

Language doesn't represent the creation of the separate human being, but it belongs to the people, though the language expresses the different point of views of each man. The greatest linguist V. Humboldt supports this idea. He emphasizes the fact that language at the same time belongs

to the man and to the whole society too. V. Humboldt says, that the language can only exist in the conversation of people. Each language can be revealed together with its features only in Spoken language.

The native language is tightly connected to the different views of man's life in society. The fixed meaning in linguistic consciousness belongs to a collective subject – people and it may not coincide to the assessment of another collective subject – another people.

While studying the foreign language we often find the differences which the new language has in comparison to the native language. The main problem of these differences is in the experience of different language society, expressed by different lingual means.

English language is the international language of business, politics and culture. It has already become the communicative language for different countries and nationalities. When we are speaking in a new language, sometimes the other person may not understand. The other person may say: "What?" "Could you repeat it again, please?" or may misunderstand our ideas. Worse yet, the listener may get embarrassed and stop the conversation. Each of these instances is a break in communication, small or large. It is like a break in the flow (or movement) of electricity in an electrical circuit. If the flow is stopped at any place in the circuit, the whole system stops. When something blocks the flow of ideas, the conversation stops. Some breaks in communication are caused by vocabulary or grammar mistakes. Other breaks are caused by mistakes in idiomatic expressions.

It is very important to know how to analyze these breaks in communication. If we can find the problems quickly, we can correct them quickly. Then the conversation can flow again.

While studying any foreign language, it is very necessary to learn firstly, the culture of the people whose language we are going to study, which is a wide field of people's lives and behaviour. We can say that the clearly expressed and the most important part of it is the language. The language philosophy considers that the aim of each person is to communicate with each other, to make their speech clear. That's why the greatest problem in studying the language is to study the idiomatic expressions. We may say that they draw the resources mostly from the very depth of popular speech.

„Ethnolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that researches the

relationships between the language and culture and uses the linguistic methods in studying culture, psychology and mythology". (T.Gamkrelidze, 2003, 465)

Chapter II - "Somatic Idioms in Phrasal Units"

Phraseology, as a phenomenon in Linguistics, has become the subject of great discussion. Because of its variety the representatives of different schools introduce the unique conception about the idiomatic degree of each component. Phraseology is connected with the complicated processes of recognition. We aim to find out the idiomatic components in phrasal units and to define its denotation.

On the basis of the studied material we conclude that the groups of phrasal units can be connected with different parts of speech in both the English and Georgian language. This can be estimated as the theoretical value of the new usage of somatic elements in phrasal units. According to this conception we have the following groups:

1. Verbal phrasal units: For example: to open one's heart, to move smb's heart, to stir smb's heart, to have one's heart set on smth, to put one's foot in it, to keep one's fingers crossed, to give someone a hand etc.
2. Substantive phrasal units: e.g. heart failure, the brain drain, elbow room; the apple of one's eye.
3. Adverbial phrasal units: e.g. head over heels; behind the ears; back of his hand; head and shoulders above the others, out of elbows, all in my eyes; head over ears etc.
4. Phrasal units of noun pairs: e.g. tooth and nail; neck and crop; flesh and blood; life and soul etc.
5. Adjective phrasal units: e.g. cool-headed; double-faced; crocodile tears; the green-eyed monster; a left-handed compliment; beetle-browed; bow-legged etc.
6. Phrasal units with prepositions: e.g. with half an eye, down in the mouth; from hand to mouth; in the teeth of; under the thumb of; on the face of; up in arms etc.

According to the research it is concluded that the meaning of these combinations cannot be predicted from the individual verb, adverb, adjective or preposition. They have a meaning which is different to the meaning of the single words and usually have a fixed word order.

Semantic structure of the constituents is discussed differently in many linguistic works. Mainly, by the integrated meaning of motivation. This means to maintain the motivation figuratively in phrasal meaning. If it is possible - they are called - motivated and if it isn't possible, we can say that they have lost their motivation. There are lots of these kinds of somatic idioms in the English language: e.g. "point the finger at someone" - that means to accuse somebody of doing something. This somatic idiom has lost its motivation and also "be up the ears" - that means to have much work, but the idioms "show one's hand", "throw dust in a person's eyes" - have maintained their motivations etc.

We have tried to illustrate phraseology with its somatic elements in both languages. A view of idiomaticity which does full justice to the rich diversity of word combinations in English must recognize that the meaning of a combination may be related to those of its components in a variety of ways and must take account also of the possibility of internal variation or substitution of part for part.

Somatic elements in phrasal units of these types occupy syntactic units longer than the word but smaller than a complete simple sentence. However, there are good grounds for treating as idiomatic certain expressions. On the next stage of the research we suppose to distinguish the differences and similarities between the expressing forms of different meanings of somatic elements on the sentence level. Though it should be considered that the order of the English language is analytical Georgian is synthetic. But both research languages can express even the smallest shade of somatic idioms with different lingual means.

Semantic change that influences on the phrasal units, doesn't mean just changing the meaning of each constituent. e.g.: "to have an egg on a face" - this means to look stupid, to be in an embarrassed situation. When we use this somatic idiom, we really don't think of a man who may have an egg on the face.

This was really meant, when we mentioned that the phrasal units have the semantic unity. Phrasal units are group of words with one meaning, whilst in a free utterance each constituent has its own meaning.

This is the main feature of phrasal units that makes them be similar to the words. Both words and phrasal units have a semantic unity. Though the words also have a structural unity.

Semantic criteria is considered to be the main factor by the most linguistics. This means that it helps the phrasal units to be different from free utterances. These linguists agree with the definition which Professor A. V. Kunin suggests:

"Phrasal Unit is a group of fixed words that is able to have partial or whole changes".

As it is seemed from the definition, semantic change may be partial or whole in a phrasal unit, in fact, semantic change may concern either whole sentence or its any component: e.g. "to wear one's heart on one's sleeve" - this means to reveal smb's intim stories; "to have one's heart on one's boot" - to be in a deep depression etc.

According to this analysis we can clearly define somatic elements in phrasal units and idiomatic expressions. They enrich the language and show how the outer world and events are reflected in a given language. Language with its whole inner system serves to convey the idea. The right choice of words clearly expresses the psychology of a nation.

The problem of nomination in linguistics was and is going to be the subject of great discussion. Nomination is directly connected with the changes which take place in idiomatic structure.

Generally, two types of nomination are described in Linguistics - The first and the second nomination.

The second nomination can be considered as a complete model to reveal the somatic idioms. It describes the new elements of the words formed from the first nomination.

There are four types of the second nomination: descriptive, compound, formed by prefixes or suffixes and metaphoric.

When we have a descriptive type, it means that any event is described here or this word itself includes the description. In this case a new word formed from the first nomination becomes the part of this new word. e.g.: doubled - faced; green - eyed; left - handed; meanly - mouthed; face - lifting; heavy - hearted; long - leg; light - fingered etc.

The second type is a compound nomination. These are the words containing two or more words. e.g.: cut-throat; nose-picking; red-handed. Of course, these compounds taken separately, aren't considered as idioms, because, the words in compounds have their own meanings, but expresses quite contradictory factor, as in the idioms there are words which have

lost their semantic meanings, and when taken together have a different meaning from the individual meanings of each word e.g.: cost someone an arm and a leg. bound/tied hand and foot; live (from) hand to mouth; wait on someone hand and foot; to have a good head on one's shoulders etc.

The third type is the words formed by prefixes and suffixes. For example, from the word "blood" - got from the first nomination, can be formed a new word "bloody". soul - soulful; tear - tearful, tearless; head - headless, heady; heart - heartless, hearty; but in this case, of course, the words formed from the first nomination, have their semantic meaning, though most of them can be met in many somatic idioms; e.g. be quite a handful; be (quite) a tongueless; be bloody etc.

The fourth type is metaphoric words, that emphasize somatic idioms. According to its Greek definition this is a stylistic device that mentions the event but it includes different meaning. e.g.: "a handful people" - in this idiomatic expression we can clearly see the metaphoric influence. This idiomatic expression means - "few people", it has a common mark "few people" that had independent mark connected with - the street, village, but it has lost them, as these independent marks were not important and the linking marks were obvious. So we get an idiomatic expression with metaphoric colour.

Every new existed idiom is the result of the creativity of an individual and it represents subjective assessment of men's imagination about the world.

Motivation of phrasal unity can be reduced to the whole demotivation after the years. This may happen when a phrasal unit is formed from such newly recognized words that at first represent concrete customs and traditions of people and then they became out of date.

It is worth mentioning that demotivation of a phrasal unity influences neither on its expressiveness nor its functional - stylistic feature.

What is the problem of existing such a contradictory lingual fact when a quite demotivated phraseologism maintains all characteristics of a motivated phrasal unity?

We may think that the main problem is a traditional connection between a definite material constitution and the meaning that is formed in a given phraseologism while establishing in a language.

The meaning of similar units formed on the basis of newly recognized words has an absolute expressiveness. This means that it can be existed even in the case, when some kind of semantic is reduced, which was the basis of a motivation of a phrasal unit.

According to this, we think that N.N. Amosova's conception "About the Reducing of Lexical Meaning Components In Idioms" is not believable. It is used towards any kind of phraseologisms, which have a whole meaning. New approach of a figurative basis of phrasal unities normally occur on the basis of meaning of phraseologism and free word groups.

It is easily noticable that demotivated phraseologisms can maintain their expressiveness and functional - structural definition because of their phonic complex, that is directly connected with its whole meaning.

Those factors of N.N. Amosova, that emphasize the principal difference between the whole meaning of idiomatic phraseologisms and figuratively expressed word - combination, can be considered right. We completely agree with the factor that, phrasal unit formed on the basis of metaphorisation, then continuous functioning with the whole meaning that is established as characteristic and nominative - expressive. But it is quite misunderstandable the author's argument that the own meaning of components is reduced in this case. We consider that it can't be possible to have the reduced meanings of components in phrasal units as they are fixed in one syntactic unity.

Furthermore, there are many cases in the language that words in phrasal unities may have new meanings. Lexical-semantic means of word formation, which is a special type of phrasal derivation, is also connected with the changes of meanings of lexical units on the basis of their phrasal function.

Chapter III. - "Meanings of Specific Colloquial Somatic Idioms and Analysis of Its functioning"

On the basis of a concrete material in English and Georgian languages we had a possibility to reveal those basic difficulties which could be met while studying any foreign language. because of it, it's very necessary to use idiomatic expressions correctly in any situation, as it's obvious that with incorrect word combination communication is impossible.

Synthesis of a phonic and a language inner form is perfectly expressed

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in a grammatical structure of a language, in formation of an utterance, in forming a word by affixes, in idiomatic expressions. So, the basis of all these is a word structure, as "A word is a complete, blossomed flower of a language, which gives a complete text in a word" (V.Humboldt) and here is a question again: "What is a word?" It's worth mentioning that scientists try to define a word, as a lexical phenomenon, but unfortunately, non of these definitions are absolutely perfect. It's also surprising that despite the scientists great achievements, all necessary aspects of a word nature haven't studied yet. One factor that a word is a fundamental unit of a language, is acceptable for all the scientists. The formation of a concept is impossible without a language. Concept can't be abrubted from a word, which is an individual physiomy of a concept, forming a correspondence between a word and a concept.

After the structural study of a word combination we can define the following aspects:

- Using the collocations to form the idioms.
- The structure of word location in Modern English colloquial somatic idioms.
- The idiomatic function of collocations.

And yet again, phrasal unit or an idiom, represents what can probably be described as the most picturesque, colourful and expressive part of the languages vocabulary. In any language idioms themselves are a kind of picture gallery in which are collected vivid and amusing sketches of the nation's customs, traditions and prejudices, recollections of its part history, scraps of folk songs and Fairy-tails. Idioms preserve wisdom and crude slang criticisms and draw the resources mostly from the very depth of popular speech.

We may have a lot of colloquial somatic expressions in this gallery. e.g.: make someone's blood boil; turn someone's eyes open; smack in the eye; up to the eyes in work; one's heart in one's mouth; after one's heart; to move smb's heart; to gain smb's heart; to have the heart to do something; heart and soul; keep body and soul together; save one's own skin; green-eyed monster etc. Word groups and idioms have a double-nature. The meaning of constituents can form a definite picture, but the meaning of a whole unit has nothing to this picture and in fact, it can represent quite a different image. So, the above - mentioned idiom "the green-eyed monster"

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doesn't mean that a monster has got green eyes, but it is jealous person, which was first used in W. Shakespeare's play "Othello". One more example: "pluck up one's heart" - this idiom has nothing to its constituents as it means - to be courageous.

V.H. Collins - In his book "English Idioms" writer: "In standard spoken and written English today idiom is an established, universal and essential element that, used with care, ornaments and enriches the language". (V.H. Collins. 1960. 15)

"A care use of idioms" is unimportant warning, as a speech with a lot of idioms, loses its originality. In fact, idioms are fixed speech units and they may be faded by often use, as a metaphor. Metaphors can't be metaphors when they are often used in speech. They lose their colour. On the other hand, spoken and written speech without idioms or colloquial somatic idioms may lose their expressiveness and emotional power. e.g.: get a foot in the door; one foot in the grave; give someone a big hand; prick ones ears up; turn up one's nose etc.

There is one group of collocations, where we can easily add other words and the second group, where a speaker doesn't have any choice. The first group is called - open set and the second group - restricted set. There is not a big difference between these two groups. We may say that, they have a gradual progress. The example of the first group is - 'on hand'. This is a colloquial somatic idiom, that means - available. As any subject can be available, we can easily add two or several words to this word combination. e.g.: to have something on hand; to keep something on hand etc.

An example of a restricted set is the following idiomatic expression: 'to keep an eye on something' - that means - to be on the watch for. We may add only some adjectives with strictly restricted diapason. They are: careful, sharp, professional, watchful. Other examples or restricted set of colloquial somatic idioms are; cast an eye; one's eye over; have one's hands full; not much of a hand at and many others.

According to the above - mentioned semantically transparent colloquial somatic idioms we can conclude that semantic integration of collocation is marked, when one of the meaning of its constituents is contextually restricted and is different from the meanings in neutral context.

The conclusion received through the comparison of somatic idioms in English and Georgian languages is as follows:

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1. Somatic idiom, as a language phenomenon is a dynamic process of language, reasoning and psychological emotions. In any text or situation is takes the form of the author's intention and is represented by its system of rational and emotional estimation.

2. We represented somatic idioms in both languages in the form of functional - semantic category, which has the means of expression at all language levels.

3. The forms of expressing somatic idioms in both languages coincides with each other in meaning, but there is also a distinction between them in the means of expression in certain cases.

4. We consider that the theoretical value of the new usage of somatic elements is their connection with different parts of Speech in both the English and Georgian language.

5. In English and Georgian languages somatic idioms are created by the following stylistic devices: epithet, comparison, metaphor: the periphery is represented by personal pronouns, possessive pronouns and direct speech;

6. We conduct a detailed analysis to discover similar and different forms of somatic idioms and it must be said that there is the field of its usage in both languages;

7. By means of the analysis we prove that though the nature of somatic idioms is unchanged in both languages, we meet similar and different somatic idioms caused by the culture of these languages

The results of the research work can be summarized as following:

1. Somatic idiom is a lingvocultural stereotype that is linguistically marked and in any text it can be interpreted according to the authors' rational and emotional intention;

2. The research of somatic idioms is based on functional-semantic categorization that allowed us to explain specifics of somatic idioms. Correlation of somatic idioms with the parts of speech allows us to see the functioning of somatic idioms in a new way;

3. Content of somatic idioms coincides in both languages. The difference between them can be explained by determined language system of a certain language;

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4. The analyses of somatic idioms in English and Georgian languages show the universality of somatic idioms and their national-specific characteristics. The analyses show presuppositional mechanism of their functioning;

5. By means of the analysis we prove that though the nature of somatic idioms is unchanged in both languages, we meet similar and different somatic idioms caused by the culture of these languages

**The main concepts of the dissertation are given
in the following works:**

1. Irma Rusadze. Nomination - as one of the models of Somatic idioms. Georgian Academy of Sciences. Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics. Besarion Jorbenadze Society. "Linguistic Papers". "Kartuli Ena" Publications. vol. 19, Tbilisi, 2005.
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4. Irma Rusadze. Idiomatic Expressions and Free Combinations. Kutaisi Akaki Tsereteli State University. The Periodical Scientific Magazine of Art Faculty, Kutaisi, vol.9 2007
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