Sociopragmatic Properties of Uzbek Phraseological Units

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Abstract — The following article is devoted to the linguistic research of phraseological units, their types and phraseologisms. At the same time, the author of the article presents examples of various phraseological units from the Uzbek-language fiction literature and conducted an analysis on them and tried to reveal the sociopragmatic features of phraseological units in English and Russian languages.

Keywords — Phrase, Phraseological Units, Seme, Colloquial Speech, Emotional Expressiveness, Pragmatics, Pragmatic Functions Of Phraseological Units.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is known that colloquial speech is distinguished by the fact that it is more expressive than written speech, rich in emotions, and the presence of new vocabulary words. In this style, all the possibilities of the speaker are manifested. He also adds his feelings to his speech and words, in which various gestures, movements of the limbs and body organs are used. These tools complement the position of words and phrases that cannot be said in the speech, as well as further clarify the idea that is being described. For the style of speech, the presence of indirect speech in a dialogical form, the application of words in a portable sense, the presence of various repetitions inherent in this style, the greater the number of intonational means (suspicion, trust, sarcasm, rhyme, humor), the presence of emotional expressiveness arising from the verbal feelings, attitude, the situation (situativeness) inherent in speech communication, the greater the more is to be. Vocabulary units, which are distinguished by stylistic coloring, form the main layer of colloquial speech. In them, simplicity, impressiveness, freedom, situationbopticity are felt.

One of the main functions of the language is the revealing of expressiveness, which is of particular importance in colloquial speech. Because colloquial speech is a live speech, the attitude of the speaker and the listener plays an important role. In colloquial speech, the pragmatic features of the language are fully manifested. Pragmatics is a feature of the language associated with colloquial situations, the subject of speech, the concepts of the object of speech occupy an important place. There is a special role of phraseological units in the transmission of emotional expressiveness in colloquial speech, in the effective expression of positive or negative characteristics of the object of speech in harmony with the speaker’s attitude to speech.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sh. Rahmatullaev’s “The explanatory phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek language” made great strides in the following years. In addition to scientific articles, brochures, candidate dissertations of different volumes A.E. Mamatov’s “Problems of lexical-phraseological norm in the modern Uzbek literary language” (1991), B. Yuldashov’s “Functional methodic stylistic features of phraseological units in the modern Uzbek literary language” (1994), A. Mamatov’s doctoral paper on “Issues of formation of phraseological units of the Uzbek language” (2000) was successfully defended in the last years. Sh. Rahmatullaev that created “Explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language”, in 1978, has been used as an important guide so far.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

According to the structure of the phraseology, it is a lexical unit, equal in composition to speech, semantically representing a whole, a generalized meaning, not created in the process of speech [1], ready for speech, in the figurative description of reality, their role and importance in the accurate and complete denotation of it by the eyes of the reader can not be overestimated. According to the linguist Alim Mamatov, the phrase is a separate unit of the language, according to its structure it includes combinations of figurative, unstressed words, which are equivalent to a free link or sentence, completely or partially semantically re-formed [2]. Phrases track events in life, acceptable and unacceptable actions in society are characteristic figurative expressions of conclusions made by the people on the basis of assessment of circumstances, generalization of life experiences [3]. In general, the volume of the phraseological meaning is distinguished by its wide and complexness in relation with the volume of the lexical. Non-literat, non-ometric components will exist in the meaning of many phraseologisms [4].

Phraseological units are divided into the form of a word combination and a sentence in terms of structure. Phraseological units in the form of word combinations can be the followings: softhearted (uzb: кўнгли бўш, rus: мягкосердечный), exhaust (uzb: энка-тинкасини чиқармоқ, rus: изнурять), annoy (uzb: жиғига тегмоқ, rus: досаждать), scheme (uzb: бел боғламоқ, rus: взяться за дело), pitch in (uzb: бел боғламоқ, rus: взяться за дело), scheme (against), intrigue (against) (uzb: кир изламоқ, rus: изнурять), scheme.

Phraseological units that represent the state of action: plague (with) (uzb: менъясига тегмоқ, rus: надоедать), to please (uzb: яхши кўрмоқ, rus: нравиться), to get tired (uzb: тепа сочи тикка бўлмоқ, rus: волосы стоя на конце), on guard (uzb: мэъдасига тегмоқ, rus: надоедать), to please (uzb: юраги тоза, rus: чистосердечный), to get tired (uzb: тепа сочи тикка бўлмоқ, rus: волосы стоя на конце), on guard.

Phraseological units that represent action: plague (with) (uzb: менъясига тегмоқ, rus: надоедать), to please (uzb: яхши кўрмоқ, rus: нравиться), to get tired (uzb: тепа сочи тикка бўлмоқ, rus: волосы стоя на конце), on guard (uzb: мэъдасига тегмоқ, rus: надоедать), to please (uzb: юраги тоза, rus: чистосердечный), to get tired (uzb: тепа сочи тикка бўлмоқ, rus: волосы стоя на конце), on guard.

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are analyzed. The approach of phraseological units from the point of view of anthropocentrism, the coverage of the pragmatic functions of such units and their importance in the process of speech communication are also considered topical issues.

The main part of phraseological units serves to characterize the individual character-feature, action, situation. Because at the center of social life, conversational communication, the relationship between a person and them stands. Therefore, the majority of phraseological units in the Uzbek language consist of phrases formed by lexemes representing the body organs. For example, in Uzbek colloquial speech there are the following phraseological units, formed by the use of the hand lexeme: generous (uzb: кўли очик, rus: щедрый), the right/opportune moment (uzb: кўл келмок, rus: подходящий момент), cope (with); manage (uzb: кўлидан келмок, rus: справляться), start smth (uzb: кўл кермоқ, rus: начать что-либо), thief (uzb: кўли эрги, rus: вор), you could get it if you tried! (uzb: кўли кусин, rus: руки длинны), you couldn't get it if you tried! (uzb: кўли киска, rus: руки коротки), ready to hand (hands) (uzb: кўл остида, rus: под рукой), to be lucky (uzb: кўл баланд келмок, rus: ему [им] везёт), carelessly (uzb: кўл учина, rus: спустя рукава), wave one's hand (to) (uzb: кўл сирламок, rus: махнуть рукой), lose all hope (uzb: кўл силтамок, rus: потерять надежду), run at breakneck (uzb: кўли қовуштирмоқ, rus: потерять всякую руку). Phraseological units that formed with lexema mOUTH hint (at) (uzb: оғзининг таноби қочган, rus: радостный), to protest (uzb: бош кўтармоқ, rus: выразить протест), obey (uzb: бош етмоқ, rus: повиноваться), raise [set up] a clamour (uzb: бошита кўтармоқ, rus: наделать много шума), ruin (uzb: бошину етмоқ, rus: губить), take smb's life (uzb: бошита етмоқ, rus: убить кого-либо), a fine dance (uzb: бошита чиқмоқ, rus: садиться на голову), link one's destiny / life (with) (uzb: бир ёстикка бош кўймоқ, rus: соединить свою судьбу (с)), make smb's file a misery by nagging (uzb: бошита ёнгок чиқмоқ, rus: посредством есть кого-л), up to the neck (ears, chin, elbow) in work (uzb: иши бошиндан ошмоқ, rus: очень сильно, чрезвычайно (занят, перегружен)), as one man (uzb: бир ёкдан бош чиқмоқ, rus: все как один), stand and gape (uzb: бошину кишмоқ, rus: чесать в затылке), to be in trouble (uzb: бошита битган бало, rus: быть в беде), to engage own business (uzb: бир ёстиқка бош қўймоқ, rus: найти себе работу), merry (uzb: бошини кунштирмоқ, rus: веселый), break one's head over smth (uzb: бошини кўтармоқ, rus: ломать голову), break one's head over smth (uzb: бошини кўтармоқ, rus: ломать голову), marry (uzb: бошини боғламоқ, rus: венчать), take care of (uzb: бошини ушиламоқ, rus: приголубить), put (in) (uzb: бошини тикмоқ, rus: совался).

In addition, there are a number of phraseological units formed on the basis of the lexemes of face, eye, ear, nose, mouth, heart, spirit, foot that represent the organs of the human body. Since most of such phraseological units denote a specific case and action of a person, Sh. Ganieva notes them as phraseological units with the “personality” semitic.

Phraseological units formed on the basis of lexemes representing the organs of the human body can be divided into the following groups in lexical-semantic terms:

1. Phraseological units representing psychological state. Most of such phraseological units were formed with the participation of lexemes such as soul, spirit, heart, mouth, head. For example: to get happy (uzb: оғзининг таноби қочган, rus: очень обрадоваться), Smile (uzb: оғзи кулогида, rus: улыбаться), quite out of breath for joy (uzb: бошини кўкка қочган, rus: без настроения), my heart aches (uzb: кўнгли қулоғида, rus: сердце, грудь щемит).

3. Phraseological units expressing the socio-economic situation: you could get it if you tried! (uzb: қўли узун, rus: руки длинны), you couldn't get it if you tried! (uzb: қўли кисқа, rus: руки коротки), to engage own business (uzb: бирор ишнинг бошини ушламоқ, rus: найти себе работу).

4. Phraseological units that express relationship among people:


V. DISCUSSION

The pragmatic functions of phraseological units can be seen in the followings:

1. Effective expression of the speaker’s positive or negative attitude to the listener.

- Are keeping mum, why are you silent? (Оғзингга талқон солганмисан, нимага индамайсан?)

- I feel uncomfortable when speaking! (Оғзимни очсам балога қоляпману!) (from the conversation)

Or: Lukmanov was shameless man. Just now they dropped him from the pulpit with shame. The leader of trade union and the minister of training were syndicated to leave to a tumult in the hall when he stood on the pulpit and said the sentence that could not even be taken to the mouth with a loud voice. (“Silence”, p. 10) or Lukmonov was refractory. He was a shameless man. These words of the Elder man were the bitter slap that fell on his face. As if this sentence had absolutely nothing to do with him, it would have entered his ear and left his ear. (“Silence”, p. 12) Sh. Rakhmatullaev in his “Explanatory phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek language” we do not meet the above two expressions in the somatic phraseology associated with the “face”. These two phrases are equal to expression seme of phraseology shameless (бети чидамок). Phrase shameless (бети чидамок) is used in the meanings not to be shy [5].

2. Impressive expression of the speaker’s attitude to the object of speech.

Phraseological units of colloquial speech are characterized by its figurative, expressive, understandable to all and lively. As long as phraseological units are a unit of language that expresses the meaning strongly, figuratively, emotionally-expressively, it is therefore necessary to compare the meaning of phraseology with the semantic word semantics to it in order to understand the connotation in them. For example, phraseological unit be overjoyed, be beside oneself with joy is considered to be same meaning with happy. Connotation in phraseology is not only expressed in the meaning of the expression of joy, but also in the fact that joyfulness occurs at a high level. It can be noticed that in the semantic composition of this phraseological units, in addition to the emotionality and expressiveness of the connotation, there is also an evaluation component. Because the incident that occurred also indicates a positive attitude of the speaker or listener to the event. Phraseological units in the style of colloquial speech should be classified according to their connotative and polysemantic meanings.

Express the attitude of assessment, characteristic of the style of colloquial speech in phraseology shows simplicity, impressiveness, pick-up, greatness, freedom. For instance; old-fashioned, outdated (алмисоқдан қолган, дақёнусдан қолган) is characteristic for conversation style in the meanings too old, ancient (жуда эски, қадимги). Because each phraseological unit expresses both positive and negative meanings, along with the designation of a subject or phenomenon. Phraseologisms can be divided into two groups based on the attitude to the evaluation.

Phraseological units that express a positive literal attitude. In such phraseological units the positive attitude of the speaker to the listener, the pleasure of the speaker, is expressed. For example, lucky (бахти кулган), happy (оғзи қулоғида), lucky (бахти очик), joyful (терисига сиғмайди) phraseological units serve to express meaning of joy, happiness, luck in conversation speech method.

Phraseological units that express a negative connotation attitude. In such phraseological units, the interlocutor's negative attitude towards the listener, such as cynicism, rudeness, discrimination, cuteness, swearing, choking, cursing, finds its expression. The followings are sign expression phrases such as
immoveable (тепса табранмас), simpleton (аммамнинг бузоги), greedy (кўзи оч).

The expression of the Baholov’s relationship is associated with the pragmatic properties of phraseological units. Expressions are characteristic figurative expressions of conclusions made by the people on the basis of observation of events in life, evaluation of acceptable and unacceptable actions-situations in society, generalization of life experiences.

You build smth. on the sand, Elder man! (Чучварани хом санабсан, Оқсоқол!) (U. Khoshimov). The denotative meaning of phraseology used in this sentence is to plan something wrong, and when used in speech, an additional emotional negative attitude to the abolished pronoun semis is added to the pragmatic semis.

Engine using a gurgling sound made ears deafened. (U. Khoshimov) (Мотор товуши гуриллаб қулоқни қоматга келтирди.(Ў. Ҳошимов)). Phrase made ears deafened (Қулоқни қоматга келтирмоқ) is also characteristic for conversation method, and has additional pragmatic seme to make a loud voice (қаттиқ овоз чиқармоқ). Get on smb.’s nerves (Асабига тегмоқ) consists of pragmatic meaning of negative emotional realationship semis.

He drove to a frenzy, while he called his sister (U. Khoshimov) (Опасини чакирб бергунча одамни кон килиб юборди. (Ў. Ҳошимов)). The phrase to drive to a frenzy definitely has pragmatic seme. Because in this phrase there is also a negative attitude, a sense of making someone do something, forcing one’s patience and make someone feel nervous. There is a close pragmatic semis to the phrase satiety of life (Жонидан тўйдирмоқ): I got satiety of life while I got that reference in my home issues (U. Khoshimov) (Уй масаласида анави спрапкани олгунча ҳам жонимдан тўйдирди.(Ў. Ҳошимов)).

According to M. Vafoeva, phraseological units are a unit of language with stylistic coloring, widely used in the language of an artistic work as an illustrative illustrative tool and are considered one of the most important tools for its enrichment, they clarify and strengthen the emotional-expressiveness expressed in the text, the concept expressed [6].

VI. CONCLUSION

The stylistic and pragmatic possibilities of the phraseological units, which are considered the wealth of our language, are wide, and further increase the power of speech influence and coloring.

REFERENCES