



Linguopragmatic Features Of Phraseological Units With The Love Concept In English And Uzbek

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Abstract: This article is written about the pragmatic content of phraseological units with the concept of love in the English and Uzbek languages. The article discusses the contribution of phraseological units to the successful implementation of a pragmatic attitude and a more accurate expression of the speaker's attitude to reality, the content of the message and the addressee.

Key words: pragmatics, phraseological units, expressive, appellative, phatic, aesthetic component.

INTRODUCTION

Linguistic pragmatics includes a set of issues related to the interaction between the speaker and the listener in the speech process. Fields of linguistics such as the theory of speech acts, description of mechanisms of expressiveness and emotionality in language and speech, study of verbal and non-verbal means of communication are related to linguo-pragmatics. Pragmatic function “is characterized by the fact that it affects the spirit of a person and the private attitude of the subject of speech to the existing reality fulfills a task consisting of various manifestations, such as motivation, emotional-evaluation, aesthetic impact, mutual appeal”¹

If the pragmatic meaning is not clearly expressed, it poses a number of difficulties in analyzing relationships, because objectively and comprehensively understanding a person's thoughts and intentions is very challenging. Only adequate semantic understanding and correct interpretation of acquired information ensure effective verbal communication and contribute to the establishment of communication and relationships in the process of verbal interaction. In our opinion, phraseological units successfully actualize pragmatic relationships and more clearly express the speaker's subjectivity, message content, and the recipient's perception.

Main part: Phraseologisms clearly reflect the national image of the world sealed in the language or defined and strengthened in it, so it is effective to express the national cultural characteristics of concepts by means of them.

According to A.E. Mamatov, “phraseological units are linguistic phenomena that manifest the spiritual values, national thinking, lifestyle, and customs of a certain nation”². A.V. Kunin defines “the phraseological unit is a fixed combination of words which fully or partially change their meanings”³.

Phraseological units are actively used in both oral and written speech, adding stylistic features and conveying emotional and expressive meanings. Moreover, phraseological units of any language reflect the unique characteristics of the worldview and the delicate aspects of national culture.

¹ Ҳақимов. М. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси асослари / М.Ҳақимов; масъул муҳаррир А.Нурмонов. – Тошкент Академнашр, 2013. – Б. 142.

² Маматов А. Ўзбек тили фразеологияси. – Тошкент, «Наврўз» нашриёти, 2019. – Б.11.

³ Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – М., Высшая школа, 1986. – С.19.

The views of B.Yoldashev confirm our opinion regarding this matter “Phraseological units, unlike words, are formed not to name a specific event in objective reality, but to express a modal attitude towards it. The main part of the phraseological unit in the language is focused on a person in terms of meaning: they evaluate a person's physical, mental, moral, intellectual characteristics, behavior. Therefore, the meaning structure of phraseological units often includes a connotative element. This element imposes emotional expressiveness on the denotative meaning of the phraseological unit. The connotative structure belongs to the problems of pragmalinguistics”⁴. So, the combination of expressive, evaluative and emotional meanings of phraseological units creates a certain pragmatic effect along with their stylistic features.

From a pragmatic point of view, that is, from the perspective of the communicative-conditional activity of linguistic signs, phraseological units play a significant role. Their main purpose is not just to define the aspect of reality, but primarily to influence the recipient of the information and elicit specific reactions from them.

According to A.M. Emirova, “the pragmatic meaning of phraseological units is a complex semantic unity that is represented through expressive, appellative, phatic and aesthetic components. The expressive component of pragmatic meaning is related to the speaker's feelings and evaluation, and is realized together with the appellative component. The appellative component, in relation to the listener, is associated with the intellectual, emotional, and physical influence, which is carried out through linguistic and paralinguistic means. The phatic component of the pragmatic meaning provides information about the socio-psychological position of the communicants and influences the establishment or termination of communication between them, while the aesthetic component selects the most meaningful linguistic units from the speaker's linguistic treasure, creatively modifies them, and expresses a sense of aesthetic appreciation while assessing them. The components of pragmatic meaning are interrelated and appear in a complex form in speech. Therefore, it is possible to express all the components of pragmatic meaning of phraseological units at the same time through their internal form and their stylistic coloring”⁵. For example, the image of a puppy or calf in the eyes of the speaker and the listener causes the concept of youthful love in the English phraseological units “puppy love” and “calf love” to be evaluated as a non-serious, transient love. When such a unit is used in a speech, it can cause an emotional and behavioral reaction in the listener that corresponds to the content of the speech process.

Due to its necessity in human visual perception, it is considered a valuable thing. Therefore, when the English phraseological unit “apple of one's eye” and the Uzbek phraseological unit “ko‘z qorachigi” are used to refer to a person or an object, the speaker influences the listener's emotions, provides information about the highly valued person or object, and leads to a positive evaluation.

The evaluation of the meaning of phraseological units is revealed through a simultaneous presentation of the speaker's emotions and experiences, uncovering their attitudes towards the message. For example, the phrase “love-y-dovey” is used to describe a romantic relationship where love is openly displayed between two people in a playful or slightly ridiculous manner, expressing the speaker's disapproval of such behavior.

It is evident that love can be expressed as both a positive and negative feeling. A person perceives love negatively when it causes pain without the desire for it. In such cases, the anguish may be caused by disappointment or separation from a loved one, but the main reason is still love. There are several expressions in English and Uzbek that describe love as a negative feeling: (Eng.) “be in the throes of love”, “pangs of love”, “pains of love”, “break smb's heart”; (Uzb.) “sevgi iztirobi”, “muhabbat azobi”, “yuragini parchalamoq/sindirmoq”.

As Sh.Safarov noted, “the thing that distinguishes different communicative actions is the chosen means of expression and the uniqueness of the expressed content, the signs of modality. For

⁴ Йўлдошев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик бирликларнинг функционал-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. докт... дисс. авто- реф. - Тошкент, 1993. - Б.12.

⁵ Эмирова А.М.Избранные научные работы. – Симферополь: КРП «Издательство «Крымучпедгиз», 2008. – С.119.

example, a kiss, a heart symbol drawn in red on paper, and the words “I love you” are close in meaning, but their expressiveness and impact are different”⁶. Therefore, phraseological units have the ability not only to convey information, but also to successfully perform the pragmatic function, that is, the function of influence, and create the desired communicative effect.

The expressions that describe the state of being in love such as “have a soft spot for smb”, “set one's heart on (upon) smb” in English, as well as “ko‘ngil qo‘ymoq”, “mehri tushmoq”, “yaxshi ko‘rmoq” in Uzbek have mostly positive connotations. However, some English and Uzbek idiomatic phrases that illustrate the strong intensity of love and infatuation may have a slightly negative connotation. These include “be swept off one's feet”, “be struck/stricken by smb with love”, “to be fathoms deep in love”, and “worship the very ground one walks on”, in Uzbek, equivalent expressions are “devonalarday sevmog‘”, “majnun bo‘lmoq”, and “sevgidan es-hushini yo‘qotmoq”.

In Uzbek, there are idiomatic expressions that describe actions carried out to establish love and build romantic relationships. Expressions like “ko‘zini olaytirmoq”, “ko‘zini suzmoq”, “bo‘yniga osilmoq”, “boshini aylantirmoq” have negative connotations. On the other hand, expressions like “ko‘ngliga yo‘l topmoq”, “qalbini egallamoq”, “muhabbatini qozonmoq” have positive connotations.

Expressions describing actions to end a love relationship are usually negatively evaluated: (Eng.) “send smb. Packing”, “break smb's heart”, “tear one's heart out”; (Uzb.) “yuragini sindirmoq/chilparchin qilmoq”.

Conclusion: Considering the close relationship between pragmatics and the communicative function of language, it is possible to conclude that the choice of linguistic units and methods of conveying information depends on the communicative intention of the sender.

In summary, from a pragmatic point of view, phraseological units play a significant role in the communicative activity of linguistic signs in speech. Their main purpose is not just to define the aspect of reality, but primarily to influence the recipient of the information and elicit specific reactions from them.

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⁶Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: ЎЗМЭ Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2008. – Б.64.