

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, situationbopcity 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

The following foreign scientists have been working on the issue of phraseological units: A.V. Kunin "English-Russian phraseological dictionary", Moscow, 1995; N.S. Ashukin, M.G. Ashukina "Popular maxims. Literal citrates. Figurative expressions", edition II, Moscow 1960; V.I. Dal "Explanatory dictionary of live Great Russian Language", Moscow, 1956, Volumes I, II, III, IV, 1880-1882; L.E. Binovich, "German-Russian phraseological Dictionary", Moscow, 1995; S.I. Ojegova "Correctness of Russian speech", Moscow, 1962; prof. D.N. Ushakova "Explanatory Dictionary of Russian language", Moscow, Volume I (1935), II (1938), III (1939), IV (1940); under edition of S. Akabirova, Z. Magrufova, A. Khodjakhanova, head editor A.K. Borokov "Uzbek-Russian Dictionary", Moscow, 1959; A.I. Molotkova "Phraseological Dictionary of Russian language", Moscow, 1967; Y.I. Retskera "French-Russian phraseological dictionary", Moscow, 1963 et al.

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. Yuldashev'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 and complexness in relation with the volume of the lexical. Non-literal, non-metacomponents 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: жигига тегмоқ, rus: досаждать), pitch in (uzb: бел боғламоқ, rus: взяться за дело), scheme (against), intrigue (against) (uzb: кир изламоқ, rus: подкапываться), be in the seventh heaven (uzb: терисига сиймай кетмоқ, rus: быть на седьмом небе) and others. Phraseological units of the sentence type are the product of the "sentence expander + predicate" pattern: pleasant (uzb: истараси иссиқ, rus: приятный), treacherous (uzb: ичи қора, rus: коварный), chatter (uzb: лаби-лабига тегмайди, rus: тараторить), body and soul (uzb: кўнгли очик, rus: душа

нараспашку), lose heart/ be disheartened/ be in despair/ give way to despair/ give up the fight (uzb: тарвузи қўлтиғидан тушмоқ, rus: опускать руки), scared to death (uzb: капалаги учиб кетди, rus: сильно испугаться), untried (uzb: пўқонидан ел ўтмаган, rus: неиспытанный в труде), his hair stood on end (uzb: тепа сочи тикка бўлмоқ, rus: волосы подняться дыбом) and others.

Some lexical units are the product of the evolutionary development of phraseological units: errant (uzb: дардисар, rus: странствующий), heartless (uzb: тошбағир, rus: бессердечный человек), long-windedness (uzb: бошоғрик, rus: нудный) etc. Hence, it is possible to note phraseological units as one of the sources of the formation of lexemes.

IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Phraseological units represent, in principle, character and action. Therefore, most of them belong to the categories of words that denote the sign and the action from the grammatical point of view.

Phraseological units that represent action: plague (with) (uzb: меъдасига тегмоқ, rus: надоедать), to please (uzb: яхши кўрмоқ, rus: нравиться), to get tired (uzb: ҳолдан тоймоқ, rus: изнемогать), exasperate smb (uzb: сабр косаси тўлмоқ, rus: переполнить чашу чьего-л терпения), smb hair stood on end (uzb: тепа сочи тикка бўлмоқ, rus: волосы встали дыбом), not to say a word, to keep mum (uzb: оғзига талкон солмоқ, rus: молчать словно воды в рот набрал), much ado about nothing (uzb: подадан олдин чанг чиқармоқ, rus: много шума из ничего).

The followings are phraseological units that characterize sign: softhearted (uzb: кўнгли бўш, rus: мягкосердечный), antipathetic (uzb: ранги совуқ, rus: антипатичный), sincere (uzb: юраги тоза, rus: чистосердечный), be in a bad humour (uzb: авзойи бежо, rus: не в духе), be in a bad humour (uzb: дили сиёх, rus: не в духе), impaired mood (uzb: кайфи бузуқ, rus: испорченное настроение).

Phraseological units that represent the state of action: thoroughly (uzb: ипидан-игнасиғача, rus: досконально), on no account (uzb: икки дунёда ҳам, rus: ни на этом, ни на том свете), to the smallest detail (uzb: миридан-сириғача, rus: до мельчайших подробностей), before we knew it (uzb: ҳа-ху дегунча, rus: не успеешь оглянуться).

In Uzbek linguistics, issues such as the nature and methods of formation of phraseological units, the nature of phraseological meanings, phraseological homonymy, synonym, antonym, variability, morphological structure and paradigmatics of phraseological units, the function of sentences, the phraseology of artistic and publicistic methods

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: қўли очик, rus: щедрый), the right/opportune moment (uzb: қўл келмоқ, rus: подходящий момент), cope (with); manage (uzb: қўлидан келмоқ, rus: справляться), start smth (uzb: қўл урмоқ, rus: начать чего-либо), thief (uzb: қўли эгри, rus: вор), you could get it if you tried! (uzb: қўли узун, rus: руки длинные), you couldn't get it if you tried! (uzb: қўли қисқа, rus: руки короткие), ready to hand (hands) (uzb: қўл остида, rus: под рукой), to be lucky (uzb: қўли баланд келмоқ, rus: ему [им] везёт), carelessly (uzb: қўл учида, rus: спустя рукава), wave one's hand (to) (uzb: қўл силтамоқ, rus: махнуть рукой), lose all hope (uzb: қўлни ювиб қўлтиққа урмоқ, rus: потерять всякую надежду), run at breakneck (uzb: оёғини қўлига олиб, rus: бежать со всех ног [сломя голову]), workshy person (uzb: қўлини совуқ сувга урмайди, rus: белоручка), grab (uzb: беш қўлини оғзига тикмоқ, rus: С жадностью брать что-либо), hand in hand (uzb: қўлни қўлга бермоқ, rus: рука об руку). Phraseological units that formed with lexema “mouth” hint (at) (uzb: оғиз солмоқ, rus: закинуть удочку), happy, pleased (uzb: оғзи қулоғида, rus: рот до ушей), arrogant (uzb: оғзи катта, rus: тот, кто говорит кичливо, заносчиво, хвастливо), be on good [friendly] terms (with) (uzb: оғизбурун ўпишмоқ, rus: быть в хороших [дружеских] отношениях), he wouldn't hurt a fly (uzb: қўй оғзидан чўп олмаган, rus: он и мухи не обидит), he is still green; he is wet behind the ears (uzb: она сути оғзидан кетмаган, rus: у него молоко на губах не обсохло), when just reached his aims (uzb: оғзи ошга етганда, rus: когда еле дошел до цели), not say a word, to keep mum (uzb: оғзига талқон солмоқ, rus: молчит словно воды в рот набрал), to sour milk (uzb: оғзида қатиқ ивитмоқ, rus: заквасить молоко), in a nutshell (uzb: бир оғиз, rus: одним словом), indiscreet (uzb: оғзи бўш, rus: не умеющий хранить тайну), reliable person (uzb: оғзи маҳкам, rus: умеющий хранить тайну), , arrogant (uzb: оғзи қаттиқ, rus: кичливый) etc. There are the following phraseological units formed with the lexeme of “head”: glad,

joyous, joyful; cheerful (uzb: боши кўкка етмоқ, rus: радостный), to protest (uzb: бош кўтармоқ, rus: выразить протест), obey (uzb: бош етмоқ, rus: повиноваться), raise [set up] a clamour (uzb: бошига кўтармоқ, rus: наделать много шума), ruin (uzb: бошини емоқ, rus: губить), take smb's life (uzb: бошига етмоқ, rus: убивать кого-либо), a fine dance (uzb: бошига чикмоқ, rus: садиться на голову), link one's destiny / life (with) (uzb: бир ёстикка бош қўймоқ, rus: соединить свою судьбу (с)), make smb's life a misery by nagging (uzb: бошида ёнғоқ чакмоқ, rus: поедом есть кого-л), up to the neck (ears, chin, elbow) in work (uzb: иши бошидан ошмоқ, rus: очень сильно, чрезвычайно (занят, перегружен)), as one man (uzb: бир ёкадан бош чиқармоқ, rus: все как один), stand and gape (uzb: бош қашимоқ, rus: чесать в затылке), to be in trouble (uzb: бошига битган бало, rus: быть в беде), to engage own business (uzb: бирор ишнинг бошини ушламоқ, rus: найти себе работу), marry (uzb: бошини қовуштирмоқ, rus: венчать), break one's head over smth (uzb: бош қотирмоқ, rus: ломать голову), break one's head over smth (uzb: бошини қотирмоқ, rus: ломать голову), marry (uzb: бошини боғламоқ, rus: венчать), take tender care (of) (uzb: бошини силамоқ, rus: приголубить), butt (in) (uzb: бошини тикмоқ, rus: соваться).

In addition, there are a number of phraseological units formed on the basis of the lexemes of face, eye, ear, nose, eyelid, heart, 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” semantic.

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 кочган, rus: очень обрадоваться), Smile (uzb: оғзи қулоғида, rus: улыбаться), quite out of breath for joy (uzb: боши кўкка етмоқ, rus: от радости в зобу дыханье сперло), upset (uzb: дили сиёх, rus: без настроения), my heart aches (uzb: қўнгли гаш, rus: сердце, грудь щемит).

2. Phraseological units expressing character-feature: indiscreet (uzb: оғзи бўш, rus: не умеющий хранить тайну), a person who can keep secret (uzb: оғзи маҳкам, rus: умеющий хранить тайну), arrogant (uzb: оғзи қаттиқ, rus: кичливый) (in the process of economic relations), he wouldn't hurt a fly (uzb: қўй оғзидан чўп олмаган, rus: он и мухи не обидит).

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 қисқа, rus: руки коротки), to engage own business (uzb: бирор ишнинг бошини ушламоқ, rus: найти себе работу).

4. Phraseological units that express relationship among people:

a) phraseological units that express a positive relationship: be on good [friendly] terms (uzb: оғиз-бурун ўпишмоқ, rus: быть в хороших [дружеских] отношениях), raise [set up] a clamour (uzb: бошига қўтармоқ, rus: наделать много шума), obey (uzb: бош егмоқ, rus: повиноваться), as one man (uzb: бир ёқадан бош чиқармоқ, rus: все как один), hand in hand (uzb: қўлни қўлга бермоқ, rus: рука об руку).

б) phraseological units that express a negative relationship: take smb's life (uzb: бошига етмоқ, rus: убивать кого-либо), a fine dance (uzb: бошига чиқмоқ, rus: садиться на голову), to mock (at) sb/at smth (uzb: оёқ ости қилмоқ, rus: издеваться), embarrass (uzb: юзига оёқ қўймоқ, rus: смутить), lose all hope (uzb: қўлни ювиб қўлтиққа урмоқ, rus: потерять всякую надежду), shameless man (uzb: бети қаттиқ, rus: бесстыдник).

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 қоялману!) (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 some of phraseology shameless

(бети чидамоқ). Phrase shameless (бети чидамоқ) is used in the meanings not to be shy [5].

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

3. Increase the stylistic coloring 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 (алмисокдан 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 қулган), 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

immovable (тепса тебранмас), simpleton (аммамнинг бузоғи), 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, Оксоқол!) (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 кулоқни қоматга келтирди.(Ў. Ҳошимов)). Phrase made ears deafened (Кулоқни 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 чакириб бергунча одамни қон қилиб 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.

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