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PRAGMATICS OF PHRASEOLOGIES WITH THE EXAMPLES FROM GAFUR GHULAM'S PROSE WORKS

Abstract: In this article the pragmatic characteristics of phraseologisms, including the role in describing positive or negative evaluation, emotional-expressive description, and their role in increasing literary effect is analyzed with the use of the works done by Gafur Ghulam.

Key words: phraseologies, figurative speech, pragmatics, lexical meaning, evaluation, positive evaluation, negative evaluation.

Language: English

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Introduction

Phraseological units are special speech figures consisting of a nominal meaning and inseparable and special units of shades of speech. [2, 39] 1. Phraseological units are important tools for enhancing expressivity and image. While the semantics of emotion and the value of speech in speech are one of the sources of research in pragmatology, phrases are also directly subject to pragmatic analysis. The form, meaning and methodological features of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics were studied by Sh.Rahmatullaev, A.Abdullaev, N.Makhmudov, B. Yuldashev and a number of scholars. [1; 2; 3; 4.]

In literary speech, phrases can be used in the same or altered manner as the general form. Phraseologicalism can form synonymies with words. However, the meaning of all phraseology cannot be expressed in one word. In general, the phraseological meaning is broader and more complex than the lexical meaning. Most phraseological terms have a meanings component that is not clear meaning of the word. [3.166] For example, the content of the words like doing something fast can be expressed with “эпчиллик билан, елиб-югуриб” (on the double) can be enhanced with “қўллари қўлларига тегмай” (too

fast) (from the book "His Haj is accepted"). The meaning of ‘to learn it better’ can be expressed with ‘маъзига етмоқ’ (to master it) and ‘фаровон ҳаётга эришмоқ’ (to live happily) can be enhanced with “оғзи ошга етмоқ”, “қўкрагига шамол тегмоқ” (to enjoy life) for example: Do not speak of death when we reached the happy life (Эндигина табиблик ҳунарининг маъзига етиб, оғзимиз ошга етганда ўлимдан гапирманг!). ("Afandi won't die") After all, he worked all summer, and in the winter, he deserves a rest (Ахир, ёз бўйи ишлади, қишда сал қўкрагига шамол тегсин) (Jurabuza).

Phraseological expressions are pragmatic by expressing the attitude of valuations, exaggerating thoughts, images, enhancing sensibility, expressing emotional states, and giving live speech autographs to fiction. Unlike words, phraseological units are formed not to name a particular event in an objective reality, but to express a modal attitude toward it. Most of the phraseological units in the language are spiritually oriented: they assess a person's physical, mental, moral, intellectual, and behavioral characteristics. For this reason, the meaning of the phraseological units often involves a conjunctive element. This element adds emotional-expressive paint to the denotative

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meaning of the phraseological unit 3. For example, “Сиз-сизлашиб турган киши чучук оғзини чаккига бурди” “The person who respects everyone got vulgar. (“Net profit”). This phrase also means, being angry, disrespectful and swear- ёмон сўз айтмоқ, ҳақоратламоқ, сўкмоқ, уришмоқ. However, these phrases cannot give connotative meanings.

Literature review

Different mental states, physical and emotional changes that occur in different speech situations are described in a powerful way. In the Uzbek language, expressions of joy and movement are often used, оғзининг таноби қочмоқ, (laugh) оғзи қулоғида, (smiling and happy) дўпписини осмонга отмоқ, (very happy) кўркиш ҳолатини ифодаловчи капалаги учиб кетмоқ, (to be scared) ўтақаси ёрилмоқ, (scared) ғазабланишни ифодаловчи кўзи кинидан чиқмоқ, (angry) фиғони фалакка чиқмоқ, (furious) зеркиш билан боғлиқ жонига тегмоқ (bored) .In the works of Ghafur Ghulam, many of these expressions have been used to express the physiological and psychological state of the person.

For example, the phrases related to eye were given: Кўзларим косасидан чиқиб кетгудай бўлди (got angry) (“Yodgor”). Шошқол домланинг кўзи кинидан чиқиб кета ёзди (Got very angry) (“Good child”).

The phraseology used in the following sentences enhances the image by exaggerating the appearance and mental state:

Жалил резаворфурушнинг алангаси осмонга чиқди (Got angry) (“Real profit”). -Айланай келин пошша, эрта биландан буён кўнглим алағда (worried) (“Bank”). - Кўрармиз-да, - деб Мамарайим ака босар-тусарини билмай чиқиб кетди (Worried) (“Four anecdotes”). Хотиним кирди, кампирнинг оғзидаги оғзида, бўғзидаги бўғзида қолди (scared) (“Bank”).

The positive evaluation with phraseologisms becomes more powerful. For example, Gafur Ghulam’s works have the expression of кўзим устига have been used instead of (with full heart) similar phrases like бош устига, жоним билан (with all my energy) (Yodgor).

“To like” has been expressed with *кўнгли сув ичмоқ* and *to be extremely happy with дўпписи яримта, оғзи қулоғида*. For example, “Буларнинг ичиди *кўнглим сал сув ичиб, ичимда алланималар тўғрисида режа чизиб юрадиганим бригадиримизнинг қизи Қумри ҳам бор экан*” (Among those people who I liked there was also Qumri who is the daughter of our manager.) (“Тирилган мурда” (Resurrected dead)). Менинг оғзим қулоғимда (I’m very happy). The word ‘warm’ has positive evaluation and serves to have positive impact with phrases. For example, *Иссиқ юз (warm faced), истараси иссиқ (warm hearted), кўзига иссиқ кўринмоқ (likeable)*. Энг олдинда турган одам

кўзимга иссиқкина кўринди (The guy standing in front seemed very likeable (recognizable) (“Express telegram”).

Expressions are also actively used when expressing a negative evaluation attitude. These include a number of phrases related to speech activity. For example: Бошқалар ҳам ялқовлигимни юзимга солавердилар (She keeps blaming for being lazy) (“The Living Dead”). *Юзига солмоқ* phrase has synonyms like *айбини ошқора айтмоқ, таъна қилмоқ* and it means to point out or blame.

Гўрига ғишт қаламоқ (to insult with anger) is used to express the anger. For example: Бу гал дазмол босилмаган шим баҳонаси билан етти отамнинг гўрига ғишт қалаб ҳақорат қилди. Бу галгиси жуда ҳам жонимдан ўтиб кетди (This time he insulted me angrily for not ironing the trousers and it made me sick) (Yodgor).

Етти отамнинг phrase is used for exaggeration in the text. Куракда турмайдиган phrase is used to express intolerable insults. For example, Ярим соатдан кейин бир-биримизни куракда турмайдиган ҳақоратлар билан сўкиб, ЗАГСнинг тор идорасини бошга кўтариб, шовкинлашмоқда эдик (after half an hour we were arguing and shouting with insulting each other at the marriage registry) (Yodgor). Бу хабарни Зулайхо хола биринчи эшитганда. Аввалига айюҳаннос солиб йиғлади (After hearing the news Zulayho cried uncontrollably) (“Little girl”).

Маҳалла-қўйдагилар бўлса, бу хабар эшитилганда ҳамма оғизларидан гуллаб, Шокир акани бош кўтариб юра олмайдиган қилган эдилар (“Little girl”) Neighbors rumored about the news and made Shokir very ashamed. ...укаларинг ўлганми, “шуни шундоқ қил”, деб бир оғиз айтсанг, оғзининг ели (are your brothers dead you only need to tell and they will do everything for you) (“Jurabuza”). Хотиндан бирнима сўрашга ҳам тили бормас эди (She could not ask the women) (“Who is guilty”).

Besides, sarcasm also expresses the negativity like *пичинг отмоқ, гап-сўз бўлмоқ* (gossip, to be sarcastic)-Ўз гуноҳинг, ука, - деб пичинг отиб кўйди (It is your fault she said sarcastically) (“Yodgor”). Мен бу чақалоқ тўғрисида анча гап-сўз бўлиб қолдим (I found out a lot about this girl) (“Yodgor”).

The signaling phraseological expressions are actively used in the expression of negative evaluations. For example: Қандайдир бағри қаттиқ, мен танимаган, саёқ йигитнинг фарзанди эканингни билиб қолсанг... (If you find out you are the son of irresponsible person...) (“Yodgor”). Ҳали ҳам замон-замон ўша илиги тўқларники (Even now the rich rule) (“My thief son”). Ўйлаган чоғимда ҳам сендек ўзини тута олмаган саёқ йигитларга тегмайман (I will not marry bums who cannot control

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themselves) (“I will shoot myself and leave the world to the cheaters!”).

Verbal-based phrases are important in the formation of the content of the speech act. For example: -*Совчилар эшигимнинг турмини бузади* (they will keep bothering me) (“Yodgor”). Self-appraisal has been formed with phrases. Кампирга айтиб қўйинг, *тўйдан олдин ногора чалиб юрмасин* (tell the old woman she musn’t announce it too early)(“Yodgor”). The warning speech act came from a phrase. *Қишлоғимиз маҳалласининг чоллари менинг бошимга битган бало бўлишиди* (The oldmen in our village are bothering me too much) (“Resurrected dead”) The protest content in the speech act was reinforced by the phrase. Or: *Хонпоиша мукамбаройга қўшилиб:*

-*Айта қолинг, шунча одамнинг сазасини бекорга ўлдирманг, - деди* (She agreed with Mukambar and asked her to tell everyone instead of keeping them waiting)(“Act of the unwilling”). The act of speaking is expressed in words.

To express negative interactions and make them exaggerated phrases like Худо урган (God damned), ўта кетган (too much), учига чикқан (extremely), пичок учидай (at the edge of the knife) are used. Сарибой бўлис ҳалигача хўжайинларимнинг ичида энг Худо урган бадбахти, зикнаси эди (Sariboy was the most scrooge among them) (“Naughty boy”). Мен жуда қувондим – мана энди ўсиб ҳам қолдим, ёшим ўн тўртга кирди, одамлар менга ишонадиган бўлиб қолди, деб ич-ичимдан севиндим (I was very happy I became 14 and people started trusting me)(“Naughty boy”). Шу замоннинг кизларида пичок учидай шарм-ҳаё қолмади (The girls of this time don’t have any shame)(“Express telegram”).

Phraseological expressions are also used to exaggerate the sign: Танга ер ютгандай ном-

нишонсиз эди (The coin disappeared like a needle in a haystack) (“Afandi won’t die”). Эрим ҳам ажралишимга тиш-тирноғи билан қарши (My husband is also against my divorce)(“Yodgor”).

It is also used in phrases to generate humorous mood. For example, -*Шундай қилиб десангиз, бувиҳон, сиримнинг хашиаги очилишига оз қолди* (So as I said grandma my secret almost got revealed) (“My thief son”). Эшикка чиқинг, тўрт атрофингиз қибла Go outside and you can go anywhere (“Resurrected dead”). Мен лакалов, гўлгина банда, лаққа учдим I’m a fool and gullible and trusted them (“Yodgor”). Sometimes the word may not have paint. But the emotional semantics of the word are kept in the form of opportunity that can arise in the right speech.

The phrase *катталиқ қилмоқ (too big) is used for people who become big headed to mean negative evaluation or it can be used in positive expression*. During the speech, the *катталиқ қилма* phrase is used to humiliate or express disagreement. It is observed that phraseological expressions mean not reprimand, objection. In the works of the Gafur Ghulam, it has been used to refer to the first person and to express pride and confidence:

У ҳамён топганлардай ҳовриқиш билан Аҳмадқулни бир туртиб: Ҳали, Аҳмадқул, хабаринг йўқ, устингдан катталиқ қилиб қўйдим. Ahmadqul you do not know I acted arrogant. He found the wallet and talked to Ahmadqul.

Phraseological expressions are pragmatic, with strong expressions of emotion towards the word, positive or negative attitude, and exaggerated reflection. In the prose works of the great word artist Gafur Ghulam, the expressions also served to enhance emotional paints and vivid portrayals of the author's and heroic attitudes towards reality.

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