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 Gulam.

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

Language: English

Citation: Kozakova, N. A. (2020). Pragmatics of phraseologisms with the examples from Gafur Gulam’s prose works. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science. 06 (86), 449-452.

doi: https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.06.86.84
Scopus ASCC: 1203.

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 pragmalinguistics, 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 synonyms 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 “эчиллик билян, елиб-югурб” (on the double) can be enhanced with “кўларни кўлларига тегмай” (too fast) (from the book "His Haj is accepted"). The meaning of ‘to learn it better’ can be expressed with ‘мағзига етмоқ’ (to master it) and ‘фаровон ҳаётга эришмоқ’ (to live happily) can be enhanced with “озги ошга етмоқ”, “кўкрагига шамол тегсин” (Jurabuza).

Nozima Abdulbokievna Kozakova
Namangan State University
Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD),
Department of Uzbek language and literature, Lead lecturer
Tel: +998993911516
ulugbek.kozakov@gmail.com

Philadelphia, USA
449
meaning of the phraseological unit 3. For example, “Сиз ғана, саёқ йигитнинг фарзанди и қулоғида (I'm very happy). This phrase also means, being angry, disrespectful and swear- емон сўз айтмоқ, ҳакоратламоқ, сўқмоқ, уриншоқ. 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, (very happy) кўрқиш ҳолатини ифодаловчи (smiling and happy) дўпписини осмонга отмоқ, (furious) зерикиш билан боғлиқ жонига тегмоқ, (warm hearted) фиғони фалакка чиқмоқ, (вorried) (“Bank”).

These expressions have been used to express the positive evaluation with phraseologisms that occur in different speech situations are described in a powerful way. For example, Ghulam’s works has become more powerful. For example, Gafur бош устига, жоним билан (with all my energy) Yodgor.

The positive evaluation with phraseologisms becomes more powerful. For example, Gafur Ghulam’s works have the expression of кўзим устига (got angry) ("Yodgor"). Шошқол домланинг кўзи ичмоқ, (to be scared) ўтакаси бўғзидаги (very happy)    қўрқиш ҳолатини ифодаловчи (smiling and happy) дўпписини осмонга отмоқ, (furious) зерикиш билан боғлиқ жонига тегмоқ, (warm hearted) фиғони фалакка чиқмоқ, (вorried) (“Bank”).

The positive evaluation with phraseologisms becomes more powerful. For example, Gafur Ghulam’s works have the expression of кўзим устига (got angry) ("Yodgor"). The positive evaluation with phraseologisms becomes more powerful. For example, Gafur Ghulam’s works have the expression of кўзим устига (got angry) ("Yodgor").

The positive evaluation with phraseologisms becomes more powerful. For example, Gafur Ghulam’s works have the expression of кўзим устига (got angry) ("Yodgor"). The positive evaluation with phraseologisms becomes more powerful. For example, Gafur Ghulam’s works have the expression of кўзим устига (got angry) ("Yodgor").
Verbal-based phrases are important in the formation of the content of the speech act. For example: -Совсема злый мухамбарный турнир були (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. Қишлоқимиз махалланининг чохлари менинг бошимға битган балол ёлдишди (The oldmen in our village are bothering me too much) (“Resurrected dead”). The protest content in the speech act was reinforced by the phrase. О: Ҳошпинча мукамбаройга қўшилиб:
-Айта колинг, 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 кеттан (too much), учига чиққан (extremely), учига чиққан (at the edge of the knife) are used. Бороий бўлис халқлаға хўжайилариминг ичида энг Худо урган бадаъхати, зиқаси эди (Sariboy was the most scrooge among them) (“Naughty boy”). Мен жуда қувондим — маан зиди шўл ҳам колдим, ёшим ўн тўртта кирди, одамлар меня ишонадиган бўлбай колди, деб ич-ичидан севиндим (I was very happy I became 14 and people started trusting me) (“Naughty boy”). Шу замоннинг кизларида пичоқ учидай шарм-хәй колмади (The girls of this time don’t have any shame) (“Express telegram”).

Phraseological expressions are also used to exaggerate the sign: Танга ер ютгандан ном-нипонсиз эди (The coin disappeared like a needle in a haystack) (“Afandi won’t die”). Эрғим ҳам ажралишимга тиш-тирноги билан қариш (My husband is also against my divorce) (“Yodgor”).

It is also used in phrases to generate humorous mood. For example, -Пундау қилиб дексизлаб, бувши, саралинг кашиғи очилишига оз колди (So as I said grandma my secret almost got revealed) (“My thief son”). Эшикқа чихинг, тўрт атрофигиз қибла Go outside and you can go anywhere (“Resurrected dead”). Мен лакалов, тўлгина банд, лакка қўйдим І’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 катталик қилимк (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 катталик қилимк 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 турниб: Ҳали, Аҳмадқул, хабарғиз йўқ, устингдан катталик қилимк қўйдим. Аҳмадқул 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 paintings and vivid portrayals of the author’s and heroic attitudes towards reality.
Impact Factor:

| Journal           | Impact Factor |
|-------------------|---------------|
| ISRA (India)      | 4.971         |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE)  | 0.829         |
| GIF (Australia)   | 0.564         |
| JIF               | 1.500         |
| SIS (USA)         | 0.912         |
| ESJI (KZ)         | 8.997         |
| SJIF (Morocco)    | 5.667         |
| ICV (Poland)      | 6.630         |
| PIIH (Russia)     | 0.126         |
| IBI (India)       | 4.260         |
| OAJI (USA)        | 0.350         |
| PIF (India)       | 1.940         |
| IB (India)        | 4.260         |

11. Van Deyk, T. (n.d.). *Voprosy pragmatiki teksta. Novoe v zarubezhnoy lingvistike*. Vypusk. Moskva: Progress.  
12. (1978). *VIII. Lingvistika teksta*. (pp.259-334). Moskva: Progress.