



**PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF THE EXPRESSION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL
UNITS IN HUMOROUS DISCOURSE**

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ANNOTATION.

It would be correct to say that many scientists have shown interest in the branch of phraseology, which gives our communication a unique look. In fact, phraseology is a popular field of study in several areas of philology. In this article, linguistic methods are used to identify the peculiarities of using phraseological units in humorous discourses in Uzbek, Russian and English.

Keywords

phraseology, phraseological units, humoristic discourse, linguistic styles, equivalent.

I. INTRODUCTION.

The analysis of the semantic and functional characteristics of phraseological units utilized in a certain discipline receives particular attention at the top research schools in the world. The development of phraseological units for use in humorous discourse, their use in speech and language, the difficulties involved in translating them into other languages, and the consistency of their pragmatic, semantic, and connotative meanings are all becoming more significant issues.

The term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek words phrases-speech and logos-teaching. This term denotes a section of linguistics that is devoted to the study of the phraseological composition of the language, i.e. the subject of this science is the semantic, morphological and stylistic properties of phraseological units. Phraseology is also called a set of phraseological units inherent in a particular language, any writer or literary work. Phraseology deals with the study of the phraseological composition of the language. [1, p-320].

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS.

It is known that in world linguistics it is based on phraseological units a number of studies have been conducted. For the first time in the 1920s of the 20th century, the famous Russian scientist V. V. Vinogradov separated the phraseology



of independent linguistics as a department and studied phraseological units in relation to speech activity; he defined the subject and the volume of phraseologism, the object, that is, V.V. Vinogradov defines the phraseological unit as the main object of phraseologism.

III. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION.

Consequently, the works of L.A. Bulakhovsky, A.V. Kunin, L. Kulieva, K. Musaev, I.S. Stepanova, E.F. Arsenteva, I.N. Isabekov, A.V. Urazmetova's works are of great importance in this regard. E.F. Arsenteva made a comparative analysis of phraseological units representing human nature in the system of different languages; I. Stepanova reviewed the Russian and English system of phraseological units related to flower names. I. Isabekov studied the problems of translation of phraseological units in Kyrgyz and Russian languages. One of the important researches in this regard is Z.K. Korzyukova's dissertation on the topic "The main aspects of the function of phraseological units with proper names in the English language." In her research, the most important characteristic of phraseological units in English linguistics is shown as incompatible components, and analyzed on the basis of Kunin's "English-Russian Dictionary". In his research, he also attached great importance to the etymology, linguistic and mental characteristics, and classification of expressions.

In Uzbek linguistics, Sh. Rakhmatullayev compiled an explanatory dictionary of phraseological units. A.E. Mamatov made a monograph on the formation factors of phraseological units in the Uzbek language. B. Raimov conducted research on phraseological units expressing the emotional state of a person, G. E. Hakimova studied phraseological units with zoological names, M. Vafoyeva researched phraseological synonyms in the Uzbek language, U. Rashidova specifically studied somatic expressions of the Uzbek language.

In recent years, the problem of the national-cultural identity of the language has been raised a lot in linguistic research, because every language reflects the culture of the people who speak it [2, p-158]. Most of all, the cultural content of the language is manifested in phraseology, which studies fixed combinations of words, clichés, proverbs and expressions. The object of study of phraseology is phraseological phrases, but stable word combinations that are distinguished by their ready use as ready-made and integrated units [3, p-4]. A.V. Kunin defines the term "phraseological unit" as "complete or partial interprets as a stable combination of words with re-understandable meaning"[4, p-7].

The phraseology of any language has a deep national character, familiarity with it allows a better understanding of the history and character of the people, because phraseological units reflect historical events, the people's attitude to them, as well as human qualities and shortcomings. [5, p-185]. The study of



phraseological units that reveal the national landscape of the world of speakers of a particular language is becoming more and more relevant in modern linguistics. Such phraseological units include phraseological units on comic topics. In order to determine the semantic fields between phraseological units of humorous discourse and their prototypes, first of all, it is necessary to study the living internal form of such phraseological units. At the core of the prototype theory, as Sh.S. Safarov rightly noted, is the problem of interpreting the emergence of a category, that is, a concept [6, p-156].

As you know, humor covers many aspects of human life and is one of the conditions for the normal functioning of human society. Humor is a universal phenomenon and at the same time deeply national. In any society, it is one of the ways of expressing emotions, as well as communication between people. The study of humor contributes to the understanding of both one's own and another's culture, the difference in the perception of the same phenomena by representatives of different cultures.

There are a lot of phraseological expressions with comic meanings in Uzbek, Russian and English languages. Such expressions are expressed using stylistic methods such as metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, grotesque, satire. Analogues of some funny expressions can be observed in all three languages. For example, let's consider the humorous expression "tuyani dumi yerga tekkanda" ("the camel's tail hits the ground") used in Uzbek. The original meaning of this expression is equal to the phrase "never comes true" and it is expressed through irony. The literal translation of the same phrase in Russian means "когда летают свиньи". The equivalent in Russian is "когда рак на горе свистнет; после дождичка в четверг; никогда" corresponds to this phrase. In English, we can find the equivalent of this expression called "when pigs fly". For example:

A) I might get a job one day soon!

-Yes, when pigs fly! (in English language)

B) Возможно, однажды я получу работу!

-Да, когда свиньи летают! (in Russian language)

c) A) Yaqinda ish topishim mumkin!

-Ha, tuyani dumi yerga tekkanda! (in Uzbek language) [7].

In this sentence, the expression is used subjectively, and in those cases when any event is considered unlikely to materialize in reality and ridicules the gullibility of other people.

Another English phraseological unit is "make a mountain out of a molehill". The phrase is analogue to our phraseological unit "pashshadan fil yasamoq", which is used figuratively and is formed due to semantically opposite components: the word "molehill" means "a very small thing" and the word "mountain" means "very



big". This expression is expressed by the stylistic device hyperbole and is used in our speech in the sense of "making a complex situation out of something simple". The equivalent in Russian is the phraseological unit "делать из мухи слона". There are given examples in 3 languages:

- 1) Let's not make a mountain out of a molehill. (in English language)
- 2) Давайте не будем делать из мухи слона. (in Russian language)
- 3) Keling, pashshadan fil yasamaylik. (in Uzbek language) [8].

The following Uzbek humorous phraseological units have a pragmatic meaning of gratitude and express a positive assessment: "do'ppisini osmonga otmoq" (to throw one's hat in the sky), "yettinchi osmonda uchmoq" (to fly in the seventh heaven), "omad tilamoq" (to wish good luck).

Another humorous phrase in Uzbek language "'qulog'ini ding tutmoq'" is used for very curious people and corresponds to the English phraseological unit "to be all ears". Another English phrase "a piece of cake" corresponds to the Uzbek comic phrase "xamirdan qil sug'urgandek", and in Russian "проще простого" phraseological unit. For example,

- 1) This work is a piece of cake to do. (In English language)
- 2) Эту работу сделать проще простого. (in Russian language)
- 3) Bu ishni bajarish xamirdan qil sug'urgandek bajariladi. (in Uzbek language)

IV. CONCLUSION.

Phraseology is one of the most important branches of linguistics because the vocabulary of any language is enriched not only due to the creation of new words but also due to new expressions and fixed combinations. In this article, we have gathered information about phraseology and phraseological units according to the studies of world linguistics and Uzbek linguistics as well. We have discussed the research works of some linguistics and analyzed several phraseological units with humoristic expression in 3 languages with translation. Among these phrases, a significant aspect to consider is the varying degrees of emotiveness, expressiveness, value, and meaning modifications in comparison to ordinary words in Uzbek, Russian and English vocabulary.

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