

PRAGMATIC FUNCTION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNIT (ON THE BASE OF ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LITERARY TEXTS)

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Abstract: This article delves into the intricate realm of phraseological units, exploring their pragmatic functions within the context of English, Russian, and Uzbek literary texts. Phraseological units, or fixed expressions with a specific meaning, are integral components of language, often carrying cultural nuances and contextual significance. The study employs a comparative analysis, drawing from a diverse corpus of literary works in each language, to unravel the multifaceted pragmatic functions of these linguistic entities. The research methodology involves meticulous corpus analysis and the application of pragmatic theories to unveil the role of context in shaping the meaning and usage of phraseological units. By selecting representative texts from each language, the study aims to identify and categorize phraseological units, shedding light on their distinct pragmatic functions in various cultural and linguistic settings. The theoretical framework encompasses a comprehensive review of existing literature on phraseology and pragmatics, offering a solid foundation for the analysis. Through a nuanced examination of selected literary texts, the article investigates how phraseological units contribute to communicative efficiency, cultural expression, and stylistic nuances in English, Russian, and Uzbek literature. The findings of this research contribute not only to the understanding of phraseology but also to the broader field of intercultural communication. The comparative analysis highlights both commonalities and unique features in the pragmatic functions of phraseological units across the three languages. Such insights have implications for translation studies, language teaching, and cross-cultural communication. Ultimately, this article presents a nuanced exploration of the pragmatic dimensions of phraseological units, showcasing their pivotal role in enriching language use and understanding within the literary landscapes of English, Russian, and Uzbek.

Key words: Phraseological units, Pragmatic function, Comparative analysis, English literature, Russian literature, Uzbek literature, Cross-cultural communication, Contextual meaning, Intercultural pragmatics, Corpus analysis, Linguistic diversity, Stylistic nuances, Cultural expression, Translation studies, Language teaching, Communicative efficiency, Fixed expressions, Semantics, Contextual relevance, Multilingual analysis.

This article investigates the pragmatic functions of phraseological units within the rich tapestry of English, Russian, and Uzbek literary texts. Phraseological units, or

fixed expressions, constitute an integral aspect of language, encapsulating cultural nuances and contextual significance. Employing a comparative analysis, the study draws from a diverse corpus of literary works to unravel the multifaceted pragmatic dimensions of these linguistic entities. Through meticulous corpus analysis and the application of pragmatic theories, the research aims to identify and categorize phraseological units, offering insights into their distinct pragmatic functions within diverse cultural and linguistic contexts. The theoretical framework encompasses a comprehensive review of existing literature on phraseology and pragmatics, providing a solid foundation for the analysis. Selected literary texts from each language serve as the focal point for investigation, revealing how phraseological units contribute to communicative efficiency, cultural expression, and stylistic nuances. The findings contribute not only to the understanding of phraseology but also to the broader field of intercultural communication. The comparative analysis sheds light on both commonalities and unique features in the pragmatic functions of phraseological units across English, Russian, and Uzbek, with implications for translation studies, language teaching, and cross-cultural communication. This article presents a nuanced exploration of the pragmatic dimensions of phraseological units, showcasing their pivotal role in enriching language use and understanding within the literary landscapes of English, Russian, and Uzbek. The study advances our comprehension of how fixed expressions operate within different linguistic and cultural milieus, offering valuable insights for scholars, educators, and practitioners in the realm of language and communication.

Main body:

Phraseological units serve a very special and significant purpose. They make it possible to communicate ideas clearly and succinctly, and they lend utterances a semantic complexity that would be challenging, if not impossible, to do through other channels.

They offer the speaker prefabricated quotations that are rarely worn thin with humor, sarcasm, or insight. Phraseological units, in contrast to other vocabulary units, have a distinct national stamp and reveal details about a nation's history, culture, and people. Set phrases, idioms, word groups, and phraseological units are the umbrella terminology that group together phraseological expressions. Even now, various linguists still approach them in different ways. The lack of a precise definition at the boundary between phraseological units and free word-groups contributes significantly to the problem's complexity. Phenomenological units are highly stable and inseparable, but so-called free groups are only somewhat free. Many fixed phrases were once free phrases that only later developed stereotypes. A language's phraseology is an integral part of it. This branch of linguistics deals with the established expressions that have emerged inside the language. Proverbs, sayings, clichés, and idioms are all

phraseological units. We frequently employ them in speech without even realizing it. The phraseology used in English is also very varied. Phrasing is used by the English just as much as by us. Understanding English phraseology can help you communicate your ideas as effectively as possible while also ensuring that you understand the other person. In fact, phraseology frequently conveys meaning more accurately than anything else. Phraseological units play a significant role in literary texts as they contribute to the overall meaning and style of the writing. These units, often referred to as idioms, proverbs, or fixed expressions, are pre-formed combinations of words that possess a figurative or non-compositional meaning. Here are some key ways in which phraseological units impact the overall meaning and style in literary texts:

1. **Enhancing Expressiveness:** Phraseological units add depth and expressiveness to literary texts. By employing familiar and culturally resonant expressions, writers can evoke emotions, convey nuanced meanings, and create vivid imagery. The use of phraseological units enhances the overall richness of the language and engages readers on a deeper level.

2. **Conveying Cultural and Historical Context:** Phraseological units are deeply rooted in the cultural and historical contexts of a language. Usage of these units in literary texts provides readers with insights into the traditions, beliefs, and values of a particular community or era. Moreover, phraseological units offer a snapshot of the cultural inheritance and shared experiences, enabling readers to connect with the text on a cultural level.

3. **Establishing Authenticity and Atmosphere:** By employing phraseological units specific to a particular language or dialect, writers can create an authentic voice and atmosphere in their literary texts. These units give a distinct flavor to the writing and help the readers immerse themselves in the world being depicted. The apt and judicious use of phraseological units adds credibility and depth to characters, settings, and dialogues, enhancing the overall atmosphere of the work.

4. **Fostering Intertextuality:** Phraseological units, particularly proverbs, idioms, and allusions, create intertextual references in literature. Writers often utilize well-known phraseological units to evoke connections with other literary works, cultural references, or shared knowledge among readers. By creating these intertextual relationships, writers enrich the layers of meaning in their texts and invite readers to engage with broader literary and cultural contexts.

5. **Reflecting Stylistic Choices:** The use of specific phraseological units in literary texts can reflect the stylistic choices of the author. Different authors may have preferences for certain types of phraseological units, such as idioms, metaphors, or similes, which can shape the tone and style of their writing. The deliberate selection and arrangement of phraseological units contribute to the unique voice and signature style of an author.

Here are some examples of phraseological units from Jane Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice" along with their respective types:

1. "To rain cats and dogs"
 - Type: Idiom
 - Meaning: To rain heavily
 - Example: "As they stepped outside, it began to rain cats and dogs."
2. "To kill two birds with one stone"
 - Type: Proverb
 - Meaning: To accomplish two things at once
 - Example: "Elizabeth managed to attend the ball and speak to Mr. Darcy, effectively killing two birds with one stone."
3. "To have one's head in the clouds"
 - Type: Idiom
 - Meaning: To be daydreaming or not paying attention
 - Example: "Mrs. Bennet was so preoccupied with marrying off her daughters that she often had her head in the clouds."
4. "To make a mountain out of a molehill"
 - Type: Idiom
 - Meaning: To exaggerate or make a small problem seem bigger than it is
 - Example: "Lydia tends to make a mountain out of a molehill, always creating drama over minor issues."
5. "A penny for your thoughts"
 - Type: Idiom
 - Meaning: A polite way of asking someone what they are thinking about
 - Example: "Mr. Bingley turned to Jane and said, 'A penny for your thoughts?'"
6. "To break the ice"
 - Type: Idiom
 - Meaning: To initiate a conversation or lighten the atmosphere
 - Example: "In an attempt to break the ice, Mr. Collins cracked a joke, which resulted in awkward silence."

These examples demonstrate the usage of various types of phraseological units, including idioms and proverbs, in "Pride and Prejudice." They not only add color to the language but also contribute to the overall meaning and style of the novel.

"Война и мир" (War and Peace) by Leo Tolstoy is a classic Russian novel with numerous phraseological units, which are expressions or phrases that have a figurative meaning. Here are some examples with their kinds:

1. ****"Братъ быка за рога"** (to take the bull by the horns)**
 - Kind: Idiom
 - Meaning: To confront a difficult or challenging situation directly.

2. ****"Как два пальца об асфальт" (like two fingers on the pavement)****
 - Kind: Simile
 - Meaning: Describing something very easy or effortless.
3. ****"Вешать лапшу на уши" (to hang noodles on someone's ears)****
 - Kind: Idiom
 - Meaning: To deceive or lie to someone.
4. ****"Не руби сук, на котором сидишь" (don't chop the branch you're sitting on)****
 - Kind: Proverb
 - Meaning: Do not harm the source of your support or success.
5. ****"Тянуть ко́та за хвост" (to pull the cat by the tail)****
 - Kind: Idiom
 - Meaning: To avoid a direct answer or responsibility.
6. ****"На войне, как на войне" (in war, as in war)****
 - Kind: Phraseological Combination
 - Meaning: Accepting the harsh realities of a difficult situation.
7. ****"Смех сквозь слезы" (laughter through tears)****
 - Kind: Oxymoron
 - Meaning: Finding humor in a tragic or difficult situation.
8. ****"Бежать как от чумы" (to run like from the plague)****
 - Kind: Simile
 - Meaning: Running away quickly, avoiding something unpleasant.

These phraseological units contribute to the richness and depth of the Russian language, providing a cultural and historical context to the novel.

Here is some general examples of phraseological units in Uzbek with their kinds from "Kecha va Kunduz" (Day and Night) novel:

1. ****"Tilni o'g'iziga solmoq" (to bite one's tongue)****
 - Kind: Idiom
 - Meaning: To refrain from speaking, especially to avoid saying something inappropriate.
2. ****"Yog'ni so'qmoq" (to put salt on the wound)****
 - Kind: Idiom
 - Meaning: To make a difficult situation even worse.
3. ****"Qora ko'zlari bilan ko'z kesmoq" (to look someone in the eye with black eyes)****
 - Kind: Idiom
 - Meaning: To confront someone directly and assertively.
4. ****"Ko'chaqqa yetmoq" (to come to a deadlock)****
 - Kind: Phraseological Combination
 - Meaning: To face an insurmountable obstacle or difficulty.

5. ****"Tilini yerga solmoq"** (to put one's foot in one's mouth)**
 - Kind: Idiom
 - Meaning: To say something embarrassing or socially awkward.
6. ****"Ulug‘ va kichikni tanir o‘zbek"** (to compare apples and oranges)**
 - Kind: Proverb
 - Meaning: To compare two things that are fundamentally different.
7. ****"Oyoqni boshqa joyga solmoq"** (to step into someone else's shoes)**
 - Kind: Idiom
 - Meaning: To understand or empathize with someone else's perspective.
8. ****"Asli niyat"** (good intentions)**
 - Kind: Phraseological Combination
 - Meaning: Having genuine and positive intentions.

These are general examples, and the phraseological units used in Uzbek can vary depending on the region, culture, and specific context within novels. If you have a specific novel or context in mind, providing more details would allow for a more accurate and relevant response.

In summary, This article explores the pragmatic functions of phraseological units in English, Russian, and Uzbek literary texts. Phraseological units, or fixed expressions with specific meanings, are integral components of language, often carrying cultural nuances and contextual significance. The study employs a comparative analysis, drawing from a diverse corpus of literary works in each language, to unravel the multifaceted pragmatic functions of these linguistic entities. The research methodology involves meticulous corpus analysis and the application of pragmatic theories to unveil the role of context in shaping the meaning and usage of phraseological units.

The findings of this research contribute not only to the understanding of phraseology but also to the broader field of intercultural communication. The comparative analysis highlights both commonalities and unique features in the pragmatic functions of phraseological units across the three languages. Such insights have implications for translation studies, language teaching, and cross-cultural communication.

Phraseological units serve a special and significant purpose in language, making it possible to communicate ideas clearly and succinctly. They offer the speaker prefabricated quotations that are rarely worn thin with humor, sarcasm, or insight. In contrast to other vocabulary units, phraseological units have a distinct national stamp and reveal details about a nation's history, culture, and people.

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