PRAGMATIC DESCRIPTION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Jumakulova Shakhnoza Kudrat kizi,
Termez State University, Trainee-Researcher of the Department of English and Literature
E-mail: shaxnoz2023@mail.ru

Abstract

This thesis describes the pragmatic features of phraseological units. Phraseological units selected from various works were analyzed based on locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

Keywords: phraseology, pragmatics, speech act, locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act.

A phraseological unit is a lexical unit that helps to increase the expressiveness of the speech in terms of meaning and method. The meaning between the speaker and the listener of sentences using phraseological units is considered very important. The field of pragmatics of linguistics deals with such problems, and it is one of the most urgent issues in research today. According to Kh.Jamolkhanov, phraseology is a branch of linguistics that provides information about the phrases in the vocabulary of the language [4, 216]. According to Sh.Rakhmatullayev, a phrase is formed when two or more lexemes are connected semantically and syntactically, and generalization discovers a figurative meaning [6, 420].

According to A.Ataboyev, B.Norman states that pragmatics is designed for the addressee, taking into account his gender, age, status, interests, experience, communication environment, etc. and also he emphasizes that the speaker can treat the interlocutor differently in terms of speech material and speech situation [2, 230]. Sh.Safarov, who emphasized that the development of pragmatics in the second half of the 20th century is connected with the formation of the speech act theory as a more complete linguistic-philosophical doctrine, the concept of speech act was also used in earlier periods by V Humboldt, Sh.Balli, K.Bueller, E.Benvenist admits that it exists in the teachings of scientists such as M. Bakhtin, but the theory of the speech act as a complete doctrine was formed in the works of the English logician J.Austin, the American psychologist J.Searle and others [7, 77].

A.Primov and Kh.Kadirova explain that the formation of the content of the speech act is the result of "enrichment" and perception of the meaning of the spoken sentence by the speaker and the listener in relation to the text of communication. [5, 28]. Arso Setyaji notes that J.Austin divided speech acts into locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts [1, 18]. R.Choerunnisa points out that Yule also proposed that the locautionary act is the act of creating meaningful words [3, 8]. According to Sh. Safarov, J. Austin notes that every speech structure serves to perform an illocutionary act, and modal indicators allow the speaker to indicate what illocutionary purpose he intends to express [7,88]. Arso Setyaji, who calls perlocutionary acts

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"acts of influence" describes them as having the power to influence the listener in the words uttered by the speaker [1, 19].

In this research, the pragmatic features of phraseological units found in various works on these acts are analyzed.

The following excerpt from Spike Milligan's novel Puckoon "But this was no laughing matter" [8, 19], uses the phrase "no laughing matter" that meaning is "something serious that shouldn't be joked about". An example of the steps in the process of a speech act that is a locutionary act: "But this was no laughing matter". An illocutionary act is "to communicate that this is a serious thing that should not be joked about". A perlocutionary act is "knowing that it's a serious thing that shouldn't be joked about".

"Frozen Assets" is a novel by Pelham Grenville Wodehouse, which includes the following quote: "Don't make a joke of it" [9, 36]. The phrase "make a joke of something" is used in this speech act, which means "to laugh about something that should be taken seriously". According to the study of the stages of speech acts, the locutionary act of this speech act is "Don't make a joke of it", and the illocutionary act is "encourage not to laugh about something that should be taken seriously". A perlocutionary act is defined as "the act of not laughing about something that should be taken seriously".

In conclusion, it can be said that speech acts are analyzed in order to prevent from misunderstandings between the speaker and the listener in the use of phraseological units during communication. Through this, the pragmatic properties of phraseological units are studied and contribute to the development of research in the field of linguistics.

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