Pragmatic Features of Somatic Phraseologies and their Theoretical Significance

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Annotation: In this article has been illuminated the pragmatic functions of somatic phraseologies in English and Uzbek languages. Pragmatic functions of the phraseological units of modern English, its history and development paths, as well as different types of phraseological units. One of the most debatable problems in modern phraseology is the problem of functioning of phraseological units (PU). The results of studying the basic pragmatic functions of phraseological units in modern English are provided in this paper.

Keywords: English language, Uzbek language, pragmatic functions, structural linguistics, cognitive linguistics, semantics, pragmatic influence, phraseology, phraseological units.

INTRODUCTION

The term pragmatics was introduced to linguistics in the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century by linguists such as Ch. Pierce, R. Carnap, Ch. Morris, L. Wittgenstein, and was interpreted as a specific branch of linguistics.

S. Levinson describes: "Pragmatics is a field that looks at the linguistic structure and studies the grammatical (coded) interactions between language and context, … pragmatics is the study of all hidden aspects of meaning that semantic theory does not cover, … analyzes the ability to select sentences appropriately to form a context "[1, P.9-24].

The subject of pragmatics at the level of phraseology are primarily such components of the semantics of phraseological units as evaluative and emotive. However, the pragmatics of phraseological units can be understood more broadly as the sum of "connotations (social, cultural, ethical, historical, emotive, expressive, evaluative, associative).

In general, pragmatics is determined by the need to choose linguistic means (in our case, phraseological units) speaking to express a wide variety of intentions. Thus, pragmatics can be characterized in the most general form as the attitude of speakers to the signs of the language "[2].

Pragmatic information was revealed and described mainly at the semantic, stylistic, grammatical levels. As for phraseology, there is a very small number of works in which pragmatics was the direct subject of description "[3].

There are still many questions regarding the pragmatics of phraseological units that have not yet been resolved. Many components of pragmatic information contained in phraseological units were not identified, the mechanism of interaction of pragmatic elements with other components of the semantics of phraseological units, in particular, denotation, motivational and functional-style components, was not described, types of implementation of pragmatic information in phraseological units (explicit and implicit) were not clarified identification form); it is also necessary to clarify how cultural and national features of phraseological units influence the formation of pragmatic information, etc.

"Linguopragmatics (or pragmatics) is a branch of linguistics and semiotics that studies the situations and ways in which context influences meaning. Pragmatics includes the theory of speech act, the process of engaging in communication, interaction in conversation, and other features related to language in speech mode. In addition to linguistics and semiotics, this field is also related to philosophy, sociology and anthropology "[4, P.148].

Sh. Safarov clearly showed the role of pragmatics in linguistics and described the field of pragmatics as follows: "Pragmatism is a separate branch of linguistics, the study of the selection of linguistic units, their use and the impact of these units on the

participants of communication. ... The main idea of linguistic analysis is also to determine the nature of language in relation to its application in practical activities, or in other words, in the context of the function it performs. The concept of task (function) is the basis of a pragmalinguistic approach to language analysis ... "[5, P.78].

Accordingly, A.M. Emirova describes the pragmatic meaning as a "speaker listener" relationship. "Pragmatic meaning is not only a description of the subject and its properties, but also a means of expressing the feelings and thoughts that take place in the inner and outer world of the sp eaker (aimed at the listener). In other words, pragmatic meaning is a set of speech and language units that deliver emotional and intellectual capabilities to the listener, depending on the social and psychological state of the speaker. Pragmatic meaning is always focused on the listener and has a positive or negative effect on the listener's behavior and personality. "

The somatic phraseological units have various meaning. Every person perceives the meaning of these words differently: «beauty is only skin deep», exactly, as deep as the skin, shallow, superficial. It is argued that beauty is also a subjunctive concept cause everyone interprets beauty in their own way:

«Beauty is in the eye of the beholder», different people see beauty in different way, what one person finds beautiful may not appeal to another person- It is better to be unpleasant but good than to be nice but bad person.

To have nothing between the/your ears (inf.) 'to be stupid- ахмоқ, ақлсиз бўлмоқ; миянгда хенима юк ;ничего не иметь между/твоими ушами (inf).

soft in the head (inf.) 'stupid and crazy- нодон бўлмоқ;

a brain box 'a very intelligent person'- салохиятли киши;

to have a good head on your shoulders 'to be clever' -калласи жойида, ақл билан иш кўрадиган одам;

to get your head on your shoulders 'to be clever' – ақлли бўлмоқ;

to get your head around smth (inf.) 'to be able to understand smth'-бирор нарсага жавоб беришга тайёр ;

[6, p. 608].

take matters into your own hands 'to deal with a problem yourself because the people who should have dealt with it have failed to do so'- хамма ишни ўз қўлига олмоқ;

wash your hands of — 'to end one's association with someone or something'- қўлини ювиб кўлтиғига урмоқ;

give someone the glad hand —илик, дўстона кутиб олмоқ;

give somebody a hand — to help someone do something, especially something that involves physical effort (often + with)- ўз холига қўймоқ;

lift a hand (against someone or something) and **raise a hand (against someone or something)** – to threaten (to strike) someone or something- кулингизни кутаринг (бирор ким ёки бирор нарсага карши)–бирор кишини ёки бирор нарсани куркитиш (уриш) учун;

sit on one's hands — to do nothing; to fail to help- қўлини қовуштириб ўтирмоқ;[7, P. 692].

To be skin and bone/bones – to be extremely thin- терисидан суягигача;

a bag of bones – a person or animal that is extremely thin- қоқ суяк

can't take/keep your eyes off sb/smth; to catch sb's eye; to be easy on the eye- кўз остига олмоқ;

To be all **brawn** and no **brains** 'to be physically strong but not very intelligent - жисмонан бакувват, аклан заиф. [6, P. 608.]

I agree he's got a good body, but he's **all brawn and no brains** – мен унинг баккуват танаси борлигига кўшиламан, аммо у жисмонан кучли, аклан заифдир. Мисолдаги *brawn* соматизми талқини қуйидагича: 'physical strength, especially when compared with mental skill and intelligence' Middle English, from Anglo- French *braon* flesh, muscle, of Germanic origin.

In addition, phraseology is an inexhaustible source of knowledge of the language as a developing and changing system. It contains both modern language formations and the most ancient language forms and constructions. Therefore, for those who are interested in the history and culture of the English people, phraseology is one of the most fascinating and entertaining areas of the language.

Conclusion

Phraseology is the greatest treasury and the enduring value of any language. It, like a mirror, reflects the history and centuries-old experience of the labor and spiritual activities of the people and their moral values. Phraseology reflects the world of feelings, images, assessments of this or that people, it is most directly connected with the culture of speech production.

The fact that phraseological units form a certain system in a language that has its own laws indicates that they need to be studied in the light of the theory of language universals. This theory is a relatively new trend in modern linguistics. It should solve many issues related to phrase formation and identify those cognitive schemes for modeling idioms that are determined by both linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Pragmatics deals with the description of the facts of language in the aspect of human activity and the study of the behavior of signs in communication processes. The pragmatic function of phraseological units is realized in a particular context and consists of a targeted effect on the recipient.

This study focuses on the pragmatic potential of rethought terminological phraseological units, which are used to express the subject's emotional attitude to the subject of thought and to produce a specific, pragmatic effect on the recipient.

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