

Linguopragmatic Analysis of Stylistic Devices in English and Uzbek Language

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Annotation: In the article, the author considers the problem of the national and cultural features of the functional-semantic field of endearment in English and Uzbek, and evaluates the presence of essential and national-cultural characteristics in endearment words and phrases.

Keywords: functional-semantic field, petting, national and cultural features, English and Uzbek languages.

Introduction

At the present stage of the development of linguistic sciences, when the problems of language as a form and environment of human life remain in the center of attention of scientists, any study of the functional-semantic field of flattery can reveal something new in already known linguistic phenomena. In view of this, this study, devoted to the study of the national and cultural characteristics of the functional-semantic field of flattery in the English and Uzbek languages, is undoubtedly relevant.

Materials And Methods

The study of the national and cultural characteristics of one of the eastern languages - Uzbek, and one of the largest European languages in a significant scale of humanity and world culture - English, dictated by a number of reasons. Firstly, Uzbekistan and Great Britain are in a relationship of long-term intercultural dialogue, which contributed to the establishment of interethnic contacts in various fields: diplomacy, art, literature, etc. Secondly, the history of the development of these societies allows us to say that they have both common features and ethnographic identity in the economic, political, demographic and other spheres. Thirdly, from a linguistic point of view, the Uzbek and English languages are different types: agglutinative and analytical, respectively, which causes differences in their structure, in particular, in their semantic systems. Thus, referring to the materials of two linguocultures allows us to study the national and cultural features of the speech behavior of native speakers and thereby identify common and different features in the functioning of the functional-semantic field of flattery in the Uzbek and English languages.

Results And Discussion

The functional-semantic field of endearment is one of the underdeveloped problems in modern linguistics of the studied languages, and so far no detailed coverage of the national and cultural features of this field has been done within the framework of the English and Uzbek languages based on an analysis of their comparative typological aspects.

When you familiarize yourself with a number of Internet sites, you can also come to receive the wording "petting". Weasel: 1) a) an expression of affection, a manifestation of tenderness; b) trans. obsolete - rendering mercy, good deeds, patronage. 2) trans. - delivery to smth., smth. pleasant feeling, pleasure (of inanimate objects). 3) trans. obsolete - consolation, inspiring hope [2].

English dictionaries give the following definition of petting: "weasel" is words or expressions addressed to a person or animals with a feeling of love and tenderness [3, 21]. Taking into account the linguistic and journalistic interpretation of the term "weasel", we came to the following definition, that the word "weasel" means the expression of feelings with gentle words or attitude towards loved ones with love and attention.

The functional-semantic field is a system of multi-level means of a given language (morphological, syntactic, word-building, lexical, as well as combined - lexico-syntactic, etc.), interacting on the basis of the commonality of their functions, based on certain semantic categories. The functional-semantic field includes not only grammatical units, classes and categories as initial systems, but also elements of their environment belonging to the same semantic category. "Semantic field" is a term used in linguistics more often to refer to a set of linguistic units united by some common (integral) semantic feature; in other words, having some common non-trivial value component. Accordingly, we also consider the words denoting caress as a semantic field, since they are united according to the common integral and semantic feature "caress".

Having studied the materials collected as a result of familiarization with regional literature, explanatory dictionaries and the use of information presented on the Internet, we got an idea about the presence of common and national-cultural characteristics of the English and Uzbek forms of flattery, which were reflected in the semantic structure of the functional-semantic field of flattery. Let us consider sequentially - what are the main typological features of the English and Uzbek languages, as well as the characteristic features of their national character, in order to then assess the degree of influence of these features on the nature of speech communication, the communicative behavior of people in the two sociocultural environments we are considering. The British people, being influenced by European culture, namely its Protestant variant, certainly has its own special, unique national character. At that time, the Uzbek people, being under the influence of Eastern culture and the Islamic religion, had their own national ethnic characteristics. These national and cultural features are reflected in the speech of both peoples in the expression of feelings with tender words or relationship with loved ones.

In the languages under investigation, the national-cultural features of the functional-semantic field of endearment were identified in the following groups of words expressing zoonyms, flora, body parts, foodstuffs, celestial bodies, colors, as well as national literary heroes and historical figures, etc. Often character, appearance, human traits are compared with representatives of the animal world, which is reflected in expressions of love and affection for relatives and friends in the studied languages (hen, calf, chicken, mouse, chick, duck, puss, dove, ladybird, bird, lamb, chuck / toychoq, bo'talok, toyloq, qo'zichoq, qulun, arslon). For example:

Fare you well, my dove! / Qo'zichog'im, yaxshi qol!

This example shows that the word dove (dove) in English has an emotional and evaluative character, while this word in the Uzbek language in a figurative meaning it denotes a symbol of the world, but in the meaning of petting it is not used. These types of words include the following words: duck / o'rdak, mouse / sichqon, bee / ari, etc.

Conclusion

Thus, in the English and Uzbek languages, the functional-semantic field of endearment has the presence of common and national-cultural characteristics that are reflected in the semantic structure of words. The national and cultural features of this field were determined in groups of words expressing zoonyms, flora, body parts, foodstuffs, celestial bodies, colors, national literary heroes, historical figures, etc. Living conditions, religious beliefs, customs, culture and history of different peoples, geographical locations of states, connection with neighboring countries are the main factors in determining the differences in the functional-semantic field of flattery in the studied languages.

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