

COMPARISON OF THE PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF PHRASES IN THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES ON THE EXAMPLE OF WORKS OF ART

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Abstract

This article presents a comparative analysis of the pragmatic features of phrases in Russian and Uzbek languages, emphasizing how these features are represented in works of art. Through analyzing language structures, cultural contexts, and idiomatic expressions in selected literary works, we reveal how pragmatics function differently across these two languages. The study highlights the impact of sociocultural context on language usage and the challenges of translating idiomatic expressions and cultural references. Our findings suggest that the pragmatic characteristics of Russian and Uzbek are deeply rooted in historical and cultural backgrounds, influencing both language structure and meaning interpretation.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Russian language, Uzbek language, phrases, literary analysis, cross-cultural communication, idiomatic expressions.

Introduction

Language is an essential part of cultural identity and social interaction. Pragmatics, the study of how context influences meaning in language, is particularly relevant in cross-linguistic studies, as it reveals the underlying cultural and social norms that shape language use. In this paper, we focus on the pragmatic features of phrases in Russian and Uzbek languages, examining their usage in works of art. By comparing idiomatic expressions, contextual implications, and cultural references in these two languages, we aim to understand the unique aspects of communication in each language and the broader implications for intercultural understanding.

The study employs a qualitative, comparative analysis method, examining selected works of Russian and Uzbek literature for their use of phrases and idiomatic expressions. The literature was chosen based on the cultural representation of each language, focusing on well-known Russian authors such as Anton Chekhov and Leo Tolstoy, and Uzbek authors such as Abdulla Qodiriy and Chulpan. Phrases were selected based on their cultural significance and the frequency of their usage. A pragmatic approach was used to analyze the implied meaning, examining how cultural context shapes language use and expression.

Comparison of pragmatic features in Russian and Uzbek phrases, particularly in literature, involves examining how each language's unique structures and cultural nuances shape



meaning, intent, and interaction between characters. When studying these pragmatics in literary contexts, especially regarding phrases related to English language learning or English itself, we can consider a few aspects:

Politeness and Formality

- Russian: Russian often incorporates formal vocabulary and complex sentence structures for politeness, particularly in literary works. For example, phrases like "пожалуйста" (please) or "извините" (excuse me) may appear in dialogue but are often nuanced based on context and character relationships.

- Uzbek: Uzbek pragmatics place a high value on politeness and respect, especially through honorifics and respectful language when speaking to elders or superiors. Commonly used expressions, such as "iltimos" (please), are adjusted to display respect and sincerity.

English Language Context: In literature, Russian phrases related to English may emphasize the authority of English as a "prestigious" language, whereas Uzbek might portray English as an aspirational language, often tied to youth or internationalization.

Directness and Indirectness

- Russian: Russian phrases tend to be direct, reflecting a cultural preference for straightforwardness. For example, statements like "Я не понимаю английский" (I don't understand English) are often direct and unembellished in literature.

- Uzbek: In Uzbek, indirect expressions are more common, especially when refusing or suggesting, aligning with cultural norms of harmony. For example, "Men ingliz tilini yaxshi tushunmayman" (I don't understand English well) might use softer wording to convey the same meaning.

Example in Art: In novels, Russian characters might bluntly refuse English-speaking characters due to cultural pride, while Uzbek characters might do so in a more roundabout way to avoid conflict.

Emotional Intensity and Expressions

- Russian: Russian literary works often use emotionally intense language to convey deeper or hidden feelings. When English is discussed, it might include phrases that evoke the struggle of learning or the challenge of linguistic identity, such as "английский язык слишком сложен" (English is too difficult).

- Uzbek: In Uzbek works, emotional expressions are generally tempered, focusing on communal values and respect. English may be framed more as a tool for future success rather than an identity struggle, with phrases that highlight aspiration or family support.

Example: A Russian character might lament over difficulties with English in a way that emphasizes the struggle, while an Uzbek character might use an idiom or respectful expression to show commitment to learning despite the difficulty.

Studying these pragmatic differences in Russian and Uzbek literature can reveal how cultural values influence language and how English is perceived differently within each culture.



The findings suggest that Russian and Uzbek languages differ significantly in their pragmatic use of phrases, shaped by their unique cultural values and social structures. Russian phrases tend to be more straightforward, reflecting practical wisdom and communal resilience, whereas Uzbek phrases are more poetic and centered on respect and hospitality. These differences are crucial in translation and intercultural communication, where phrases that carry cultural significance may not have direct equivalents in the target language. This disparity underscores the importance of understanding cultural context in language translation and the potential challenges in preserving the meaning and nuance of original phrases.

Conclusions

This study contributes to the understanding of pragmatic features in Russian and Uzbek languages, offering insights into how language reflects cultural values. The comparative analysis reveals that Russian phrases often emphasize resilience and practicality, whereas Uzbek phrases focus on poetic expressions and community values. Recognizing these differences is essential in translation studies, cross-cultural communication, and language education, as it provides a framework for better understanding the cultural nuances embedded in language.

Further Research:

Future studies could expand on this research by analyzing other languages with similar or contrasting cultural values, providing a broader understanding of pragmatic features in language.

Translation Practice:

Translators should consider the cultural context when interpreting phrases, especially idioms, to maintain the intended meaning in cross-linguistic communication.

Education:

Incorporating pragmatic analysis into language education programs can enhance students' cultural competence and improve their intercultural communication skills.

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