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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**GRAMMATICAL PARAMETERS OF PRAGMATIC UNCTIONING OF  
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RUSSIAN AND  
UZBEK****Abdukarim S. Musaev***PhD in Philology, Associate Professor**Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**E-mail: [karimmusaev100@gmail.com](mailto:karimmusaev100@gmail.com)**Jizzak, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** phraseology, pragmatics, grammar, cognitive linguistics, illocutionary force, Russian language, Uzbek language.

**Abstract:** This article explores the grammatical parameters that shape the pragmatic functioning of phraseological units in Russian and Uzbek. The study adopts a cognitive-pragmatic perspective and focuses on how grammatical structure contributes to the interpretation and communicative impact of idiomatic expressions. Particular attention is paid to grammatical categories such as person, number, modality, tense, and syntactic configuration, which are examined as mechanisms that influence the evaluative orientation and illocutionary force of phraseological units in discourse.

The analysis demonstrates that grammatical features of phraseological constructions serve not only structural purposes but also play a crucial role in their pragmatic actualization. By comparing Russian and Uzbek material, the study shows that while phraseological units preserve their conceptual and figurative foundations across languages, their communicative potential is activated through grammatical variation, contextual embedding, and speaker intention.

The findings suggest that the interaction of grammar and phraseology represents an

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**Introduction.** In modern linguistics, phraseology is viewed not only as a set of stable linguistic units, but also as a special form of conceptualisation and pragmatic interpretation of experience. Within the cognitive-pragmatic paradigm, phraseological units are understood as complex symbolic constructions in which lexical meaning, cultural symbolism and grammatical organisation interact[1].

The question of the grammatical representation of phraseological units is of particular interest, since in many cases it is grammar that determines the communicative potential of a stable expression. The grammatical categories of person, number, tense, voice, and syntactic structure can modify the illocutionary type of utterance, the degree of categoricity, evaluative orientation, and expressive intensity.

Despite a significant number of studies devoted to the semantics and conceptual nature of phraseological units, the grammatical aspect of their pragmatic functioning remains insufficiently developed, especially in comparative terms. Meanwhile, it is precisely grammatical variability that allows us to identify the mechanisms of pragmatization of phraseological units in different language systems[2].

The aim of this study is to identify and describe the grammatical mechanisms of pragmatization of phraseological units in Russian and Uzbek and to determine their role in the formation of communicative effect.

Research objectives:

to determine the role of grammatical categories in the pragmatic actualisation of phraseological units;

to describe the influence of grammatical form on the illocutionary force of utterances;

to identify comparative features of the grammatical representation of phraseological units in Russian and Uzbek;

to establish the connection between grammatical parameters and the evaluative and expressive nature of fixed expressions [3].

**Methodology.** This study employs a qualitative comparative research design to investigate the grammatical mechanisms contributing to the pragmatization of phraseological units in Russian and Uzbek. The methodology integrates descriptive, comparative, and discourse-analytical approaches to examine how grammatical structures influence pragmatic meanings in phraseological expressions across the two languages.

First, a corpus of phraseological units was compiled from authoritative phraseological dictionaries, contemporary literary texts, media discourse, and online language corpora in both Russian and Uzbek. Approximately equal numbers of phraseological units were selected from each language to ensure balanced comparison. Preference was given to units actively used in modern discourse and capable of demonstrating pragmatic variation depending on grammatical context.

Second, selected phraseological units were analyzed in their authentic contexts to identify grammatical transformations and mechanisms that contribute to pragmatization. Particular attention was paid to variations in tense, aspect, modality, person markers, syntactic restructuring, ellipsis, and contextual grammatical adaptation. Instances where grammatical modification altered pragmatic force—such as irony, emphasis, politeness, evaluation, or emotional coloring—were systematically documented.

### **Results and discussion.** 1. Grammar as a tool for pragmatizing phraseological units

In the cognitive-pragmatic paradigm, grammar is viewed not only as a formal level of the language system, but also as a mechanism that ensures the communicative orientation of utterances [4]. In the structure of phraseological units, grammatical parameters perform a regulatory function, determining the illocutionary type, degree of categoricity, and evaluative orientation.

The categories of person, number and modality are of particular importance. Their variation does not destroy the idiomaticity of the expression, but transforms its pragmatic effect [5].

Compare:

We are not stupid — an expression of solidarity, self-identification;

He is not stupid either — a distanced assessment of the subject.

In Uzbek language material, a similar mechanism is observed when changing the personal form and communicative orientation of a statement:

Биз ҳам қўл қовуштириб ўтирмаймиз — expression of a collective position;

У ҳам қўл қовуштириб ўтиргани йўқ — assessment of the actions of a third party.

A change in grammatical person shapes the different communicative roles of the participants in the discourse and sets the pragmatic perspective for interpretation.

### 2. Modality and particles as pragmatic operators

Modal components significantly enhance the pragmatic potential of phraseological units, setting the degree of categoricalness, expressiveness and subjective assessment[6].

Compare:

He didn't lift a finger — reproach;

Well, let's not beat around the bush — refusal, termination of communication.

In Uzbek discourse, similar pragmatic effects are achieved through other fixed expressions and syntactic patterns used to express reproach, critical assessment or termination of discussion:

Қўлидан ҳеч вақо келмади — negative assessment of inaction;

Бу гапни чўзиб ўтирмайлик — communicative attitude towards concluding the discussion.

At the same time, Uzbek expressions are not structural equivalents of Russian idioms, but represent independent means of realising similar pragmatic scenarios[7].

### 3. Syntactic structure and illocutionary force

The syntactic organisation of phraseological units is one of the key mechanisms of pragmatization[8]. Translating an expression from a narrative structure into an interrogative or imperative one changes the illocutionary status of the utterance.

Compare:

Кто воду в ступе толчёт? — accusation;

Не будем воду в ступе толочь — call to conclude the discussion.

In Uzbek discourse, a similar pragmatic effect is achieved by other phraseological means and syntactic models that perform a similar communicative function — expressing reproach, criticism or termination of discussion[9]. At the same time, there is no direct structural correspondence between the expressions, which indicates a difference in the linguistic means of representing pragmatic scenarios despite the similarity of their cognitive basis.

Кимдир ишни пайсалга соляпти? — accusation;

Ишни пайсалга солмасдан, тезликда бажарамиз. — call for rapid completion of work [10].

Thus, the comparison is made not at the level of lexical-semantic equivalence, but at the level of pragmatic functions and communicative strategies [11].

### 4. Evaluativeness and expressiveness as a result of grammatical variability

The grammatical form influences the degree of expressiveness of phraseological units, setting the emotional and evaluative vector of interpretation.

Compare:

Да он пальцем не пошевелил — negative assessment;

Мы пальцем не пошевелим — demonstrative refusal to act.

In Uzbek:

У парвойи фалак — criticism;

Бизнинг эса парвойимиз фалак! — ostentatious stance.

Grammatical transformations shape the degree of subject involvement and determine the pragmatic communication strategy [12].

#### 5. Cognitive foundations of grammatical pragmatism of phraseological units

The grammatical variability of phraseological units is linked to the mechanisms of cognitive processing and interpretation of experience. Within cognitive linguistics, grammar is viewed as a system of conceptual operations that enable the profiling of situations, the distribution of roles, and the actualisation of evaluative parameters [13].

A similar pattern can be observed in Russian and Uzbek: grammatical transformation does not destroy the phraseological identity of an expression, but changes its pragmatic orientation. This indicates that grammar functions as a mechanism of conceptual focus, setting the communicative perspective of representation [14].

A comparative analysis shows that in both languages, the pragmatism of phraseological units is achieved through:

the redistribution of subject roles;

a change in the degree of categoricity;

the actualisation of evaluativeness;

the strengthening of the expressive component [15].

Thus, grammar acts not as a supporting, but as a regulatory level of functioning of phraseological units.

**Conclusion.** The analysis confirms that grammatical parameters play a key role in the pragmatic functioning of phraseological units. Their significance goes beyond the formal organisation of utterances and is linked to the formation of communicative effect.

It has been established that:

the grammatical categories of person, number and modality act as instruments of pragmatic adjustment of phraseological units;

syntactic transformation affects the illocutionary force of a statement;

the variability of grammatical form sets different scenarios for interpretation and evaluation;

in Russian and Uzbek, similar mechanisms of grammatical pragmatism function, with differences in the ways they are realised linguistically.

The results confirm the position that grammar is an active participant in cognitive-pragmatic processes and plays a system-forming role in the functioning of phraseology.

Prospects for further research are linked to the expansion of comparative material, the analysis of discursive contexts of phraseological unit usage, and the study of the interaction between grammar and cultural models of interpretation.

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