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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGISMS IN LITERARY  
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**ABOUT ARTICLE****Key words:** rhetoric, stylistics, sociolinguistics, pragmatic analysis, phraseological units, structural and semantic.**Received:** 01.05.24**Accepted:** 03.05.24**Published:** 05.05.24**Abstract:** In this article, the author argues that in addition to the nominative and significative functions, phraseological units successfully perform a pragmatic function and have the ability to produce the desired communicative effect, deeply reflecting the semantic shades of the artistic text. The place and role of context in identifying the most complete realization of the pragmatic potential of phraseological units is determined. The motives and purposes of using phraseological units in literary texts are revealed.**INTRODUCTION**

In the works of domestic and foreign researchers, there are two approaches to the interpretation of the concept of 'pragmatic potential'. In a broad sense, this is the pragmatics of a specific text; in a narrow sense, this is the pragmatics of linguistic means, namely the pragmatic potential of certain linguistic units. According to V.N. Komissarov, to create the pragmatic potential of the text, the subject of speech (in other words, the speaker or source) chooses the content of the message and certain methods of its linguistic expression. "In accordance with its communicative intention, the Source selects for the transmission of information linguistic units that have the necessary meaning, both subject-logical and connotative, and organizes them in a statement in such a way as to establish the necessary semantic connections between them. As a result, the created text acquires a certain pragmatic potential, the ability to produce some communicative effect on the Receptor." [3, p. 96].

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

As for the pragmatic potential of linguistic means, phraseological units, due to their linguistic specificity and special semantic structure, have significant pragmatic potential, i.e. the ability to have a certain effect on the Receptor, (impact) which manifests itself differently depending on a number of factors. A similar impact effect is achieved due to expressively colored co-meaning (as an element of connotation), which invariably accompanies the semantics of phraseological units and stable expressions of various types. V.N. Telia notes that “connotation is always expressive, thus it [connotation] is an expression of expressiveness” [6, p. 101]. Connotation can be defined as a semantic essence, a special macrocomponent of the meaning of linguistic units, expressing the emotional and evaluative attitude of the speaker (that is, the subject of speech) to reality, on the basis of which this meaning receives an expressive coloring. According to V.N. Telia, connotation is a product of emotional-evaluative perception and emotive reflection of reality in the processes of nomination. “Connotation is always evaluative and always emotive, since it contains in its composition the means for identifying the subject of connotation and the subject of speech (speaker), therefore connotation is always subjectively oriented” [6, p.34, p.39]. This reveals the anthropological aspect of the connotation. N.V. Karpovskaya considers phraseological units as “a strategic means that facilitates the implementation of a speech strategy of enhanced influence on participants in communication and as a distinctive characteristic of an emotional linguistic personality.” [2, p. 1].

Thus, the combination of expressive, evaluative and emotional (emotive) meanings of phraseological units, along with their stylistic properties, creates a certain pragmatic effect. V.N. Telia, for example, has repeatedly emphasized in her works that “... the function of influence, directly and inextricably linked with the pragmatics of speech, ... is the main function of connotation” [6, p. 21]. Due to the significant place that connotational components occupy in the structure of phraseological semantics, phraseological units have significant pragmatic potential, and also play a large role in the pragmatic content of statements and texts.

The use of emotionally charged language units in speech signals, first of all, the speaker’s emotional attitude to the world and expresses his desire to give the statement an expressive form. Connotation, however, is only one of the means of expressivization of linguistic units. According to the definition of I.A. Sternin, “connotation is an additional part of the meaning in relation to the concept, associated with the characteristics of the situation of communication, the participants in the act of communication, a certain attitude of the

participants in the act of communication to the subject of speech" [5, p. 90]. Thus, we can conclude that there is a direct relationship between connotation and pragmatics.

Modern pragmatics studies speech within the framework of the general theory of human activity. In pragmatics, the text is subjected to automatic analysis, in which factual information, including pragmatic data, is organized in the form of scenarios or "frames" that model knowledge about typical situations and allow the content of the text to be correctly interpreted.

"Linguistic pragmatics does not have clear contours, however, it covers many problems that have a long history of study within the framework of rhetoric, stylistics, sociolinguistics and other sciences, with which pragmatics has extensive areas of intersection of research interests, putting forward as a unifying principle the use of language ( in our case, specific linguistic units) in communicative situations, which allows us to draw a conclusion about the pragmatic competence of the speakers" [1, p. 411]. Pragmatics includes not only a set of issues related to the speaking subject, but also allows you to analyze the interaction between the subject and the addressee in communication, as well as assess the communication situation as a whole.

Since the pragmatic potential of a text can be achieved not only through linguistic means, but also through, for example, intonation, we can conclude that any linguistic means can acquire a certain pragmatic potential in the context of the entire utterance. We will be interested in the pragmatics of linguistic means, namely phraseological units.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

So, let's consider several speech situations selected from Somerset Maugham's literary works "Lisa of Lambeth" [8] and "A Trifle Case" [9], from the point of view of the use of phraseological units in them, and try to analyze their pragmatic potential in a specific situation . It should be noted that an isolated study of a linguistic unit does not give an idea of the variety of connections into which it enters in the context, of the associations that it can cause in a particular environment, of the additional meaning that it acquires during occasional use. All this is even more applicable to phraseological units due to the complexity of their semantic structure and the high proportion of connotation in many of them. In addition, phraseological units, being stable and separately formed formations, allow various structural and semantic changes in speech, including the most complex transformations not typical for other linguistic units. All this makes it extremely important (from the point of view of pragmatics) to study the "behavior" of phraseological units in the context (in a specific situation).

Situation 1:

## W. Somerset Maugham "Liza of Lambeth" Chapter V

"'Ave you got whale-bones?' said Tom with affected simplicity, putting his arm round her waist to feel.

"Na, then," she said, "keep off the grass!"

"Well, I only wanted to know if you'd get any." "He still kept as he was." [9, p. 33].

Thus, the phraseological unit "keep of the grass", isolated from the context, will be subjected to pragmatic analysis. First you need to find out what definition is assigned to it in the phraseological dictionary. Large English-Russian phraseological dictionary A.V. Kunina defines this phraseological unit as follows: Keep off the grass! – forms. Don't walk on the lawns! (usually the inscription in parks). – colloquial. Don't be so unceremonious! Hands off! Stay away! [4, p. 331].

Now let's see what pragmatic potential this phraseological unit has in a specific situation. The analysis will take place in three directions:

At the initial stage of analysis, it is necessary to characterize the relationships between the participants in communication, as well as the situation of communication as a whole. This communicative act can be characterized as a friendly conversation, which is conducted in a free, relaxed form. Moreover, we define the communication style as informal, since the speech of the communication participants contains colloquial vocabulary of a low functional style, from phonetic and grammatical points of view, we can observe various distortions and the use of various kinds of abbreviations characteristic of the London Cockney dialect ('ave; you'll, you'd, them's), as well as constructions inherent in the colloquial style of speech ('Ave you got whalebones?'). From all that has been said above, we can conclude that the communicants belong to a low social class, and the relationships connecting them are quite close, which follows not only from the form of communication (casual friendly conversation), but also from the topic of the conversation (everyday topic - a young man asks the girl if she is wearing a corset, which in a similar situation involving other communicators might seem indecent).

The purpose of the second stage of analysis is to determine the motivation of the use of phraseological units by the subject of speech. In the context of this situation, the use of phraseological units by the subject of speech (a girl) is a motivated reaction to the frivolous address of the addressee (a young man), who tried to hug her under a ridiculous pretext. As for the speech tactics of the subject of speech, his use of this particular phraseological unit, which etymologically belongs to the formal functional style - "Don't walk on the lawns!" and does not fit into the context of colloquial speech, in this situation it is completely justified and relevant. The phraseological phrase acquires expressiveness and emotionality, and thanks

to the spontaneous nature of the reaction, it allows one to draw a conclusion about the hidden purposes of using the phraseological phrase: with its help, the girl expresses her negative attitude towards what is happening - "Hands off!" Formally, the subject of speech expresses an insistent request, which could be expressed with the help of other linguistic units and in this case would carry excellent pragmatic potential.

Thus, this statement acquires the following pragmatic characteristics through the use of phraseological units:

- indirect meaning, hint - thanks to allegory keep off the grass = put your hands away - hands off;

- expresses the negative attitude of the subject of speech (contained in the connotative content of the phraseological unit), lack of empathy towards the addressee;

- allows you to give a certain assessment of the general fund of knowledge of the subject of speech, his opinions and views (the girl adheres to strict rules of behavior), psychological state (irritation and indignation), character traits (hot temper), etc.

And in conclusion, we will consider the effectiveness of the use of phraseological units by the subject of speech, as well as the attitude and reaction to the statement of the speech addressee:

As for the type of speech response to the received stimulus, the addressee of the speech (a young man) shows a direct reaction to the statement - begins to make excuses (Well, I only wanted to know if you'd got any - Well, I just wanted to find out whether there is or not) and indirect reaction - avoids fulfilling the girl's request (He still kept as he was - He still held her by the waist). At the same time, we cannot say that the addressee incorrectly interpreted the statement of the subject of speech or did not understand its meaning. However, the statement of the subject of speech, despite the emotionality and expressive nature created through the use of phraseological units, did not have a direct impact on the actions performed by the addressee, although the fact of justification on the part of the addressee indicates some change in his emotional state.

Situation 2:

W. Somerset Maugham "A casual affair" "I didn't quite know what to do. I had half a mind to write to the Viscountess Kastellan and explain the circumstances... the directions were to deliver the parcel to her personally, so I wrapped everything up again and put it in the safe. We were going home on leave in the spring and I thought the best thing was to leave everything over till then. The letters were by way of being rather compromising," said Low.

"To put it mildly," giggled Mrs. Low. "The truth is they gave the whole show away."

“I don’t think we need to go into that,” said Low. ...

“They were the most wonderful letters I’ve ever read. You never wrote letters like that to me.” [8, p. 214-215]

In this case, we will try to determine the pragmatic potential of the phraseological unit “to give the whole show away”, isolated from the literary text, and before moving on to the analysis, we will turn to the large English-Russian phraseological dictionary by A.V. Kunin, which gives the following definitions of this phraseological unit: To give the whole show away – 1. to give out, expose; betray; 2. decomposition spill a secret, spill the beans. [1, p. 683].

The purpose of the first stage of analysis is to characterize the communication situation as a whole, as well as the relationships between the participants in communication.

The analyzed speech situation obviously contrasts with the previous one. Despite the fact that the form of verbal communication, as in the first case, is a friendly conversation, the social and etiquette side of the speech situation differs significantly from what was considered earlier. This conversation takes place at a formal dinner, and based on the communication style of the participants, we can see that they belong to the upper class of society. However, it can be noted that the speech of the first participant in communication (a man) is more competently constructed and is rich in vocabulary of a formal style and complex speech structures (I didn’t quite know - I don’t quite understand, I had half a mind to write - I had the intention write, to explain the circumstances - explain the circumstances, to deliver the parcel personally - deliver the parcel personally). The speech of the second participant in communication (a woman) is less formal, which indicates that she feels free in this environment - she interrupts the interlocutor with rather inappropriate hints (to put it mildly - to put it mildly, you never wrote letters like that to me - you never wrote me such letters). From the content and form of the conversation, we can conclude that the relationship between the participants in the communication is quite close (they are husband and wife). As for the topic of the conversation, it can be classified as secular: the owner of the house mentioned at the reception how he had received personal and rather compromising letters from a very famous person, which he, as an official, had to return to her. However, discussing private topics at a reception in the presence of strangers may seem unacceptable.

From the point of view of the motivation for the use of phraseological units by the subject of speech in the context of the analyzed speech situation, the use of phraseological units by the subject of speech (woman) is not entirely relevant, since this phraseological unit has a pronounced conversational character and refers to a low functional style of speech. But as for the speech tactics of the subject of speech, the use of an expressively and



emotionally charged phraseological unit in the situation under consideration (at an official reception in the presence of people from high society) is motivated from the point of view of the hidden purposes of the use of phraseological units by the subject of speech: with the help of this phraseological unit, a woman communicates her negative attitude to what happened.

Thus, through the use of phraseological units, this statement acquires the following pragmatic meaning:

- indirect meaning - thanks to the allegory in the construction of the statement they gave the whole show away= the letters discovered the secret intimate relations of a Viscountess with the clerk - the letters reveal the secret intimate relations of the Viscountess and the clerk (it is not customary to talk about such things openly in society); hint - the woman probably wants her husband to talk in more detail about the contents of the letters in society;

- allows you to determine the speaker's attitudes: character traits and views (the PU used by the subject of speech indicates that the woman knows about the contents of personal letters that are stored in her husband's safe and it costs her nothing to read them); the psychological state of the speaker is irritation, indignation and envy (over the fact that her husband never wrote her such tender letters).

- allows you to determine the attitude of the subject of speech to what he is communicating: the speaker obviously attaches great importance to his statement and, bringing into focus the interests of the person in question, tries to draw attention to his person through the use of allegorical phraseological units.

## **CONCLUSION**

Having considered the type of speech response to the received stimulus, the addressee of the speech (man) avoids the hint of the subject of speech (I don't think we need to go into that - I don't think it's worth discussing the details). The fact that the statement of the subject of speech, despite the emotionality and expressive nature (created through the use of phraseological units) did not have a direct impact on the actions performed by the addressee, is due to his personal qualities, namely his reluctance to talk about private topics in society. Thus, the effectiveness of using phraseological units in this context is low.

As a result, the following should be noted: when considering the pragmatics of linguistic means (the pragmatic potential of certain linguistic units, in our case phraseological), it is impossible not to take into account the pragmatics of the speech situation within which this or that linguistic unit is considered. As a result of the analysis, we confirmed that the use of emotionally charged language units in speech, expressed in an expressive form, indicates,

first of all, the emotional attitude of the speaker to the world and allows us to draw a conclusion about the pragmatic competence of the speaker. Through the prism of perception of the subject of speech, one can give a linguistic-pragmatic assessment of the addressee, analyze the interaction of the subject of speech and the addressee in the act of communication, and also characterize the communication situation as a whole.

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