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Pragmalingvistika, funksional tarjimashunoslik va til o'rgatish jarayonlari integratsiyasi

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Section 1: Cognitive science and linguoculturology in modern linguistics.

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Section 3: Problems of comparative typology and translation studies, modern problems of philology.

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**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY
TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrası

**PRAGMALINGVISTIKA, FUNKSIONAL
TARJIMASHUNOSLIK VA TIL O‘RGATISH
JARAYONLARI INTEGRATSIYASI**

**mavzusidagi xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-nazariy anjuman materiallari
TO‘PLAMI**

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In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language, the verb "to congratulate" is "**Поздравлять**. Приветствовать по случаю чего-нибудь приятного, радостного. Поздравлять с праздником, с днём рождения, с успехами. Сущ. поздравление. Послать поздравление. Примите наши поздравления."¹, that is interpreted as welcoming some pleasant, joyful event.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language edited by Z.M. Ma'rupov the word "Congratulation" "*Tabrik*" has meanings like [a] 1 Yaxshi tilak, xayrixohlik hislarini ifodalovchi murojaat; qutlov. 2 Hayotda yuz bergan biror muhim voqea munosabati bilan izhor etilgan qutlov, muborakbod. Tabrik etmoq(qilmoq).- *Anvar samimiy va riyo aralash tabriklardan ancha o'ng'aysizlangan edi. A. Qodiriy, Mehrobdan chayon.* deb talqin etiladi. "*Tabrikلامoq*" 1 Yaxshi tilak, xayrixohlik bilan murojaat qilmoq, qutlamoq. 2 Hayotda yuz bergan muhim voqea munosabati bilan qutlamoq, muborakbod etmoq, tabrik etmoq. *Ziyo shohichi ... qutidorni Otabekdek bir yigitni kuyov qilish bilan tabrikladi. A. Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar.* 3 ko'chma Ma'qullamoq, Ma'qullab qarshi olmoq.²

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language "*congratulate*" explained as *tabrik aytmoq; muborakbod qilmoq, qutlov so'zlarini aytmoq, tabrik esa [a, baxt, omad, ezigulik tilash; qutlash] Biror yaxshi (qutlug') kun, sana yoki erishilgan yutuq, yaxshilik munosabati bilan bildiriladigan qutlov so'zlari; muborakbod.*³

In the following explanations, we will examine the definitions of the word Wish in various dictionaries. For example, in the dictionary of **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English** **wish [T]** means "to say that you hope someone will have good luck, a happy life etc."⁴

In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language to wish -**желать** has the following meaning "Высказывать какие-нибудь пожелания. *Желать счастья, крепкого здоровья, успехов*"⁵

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language "wish"- "*tilak*" is "a) biror istak, niyat bilan, nimanidir aytilgan gap, duo va sh.k. b) biror narsani amalga oshirish, unga erishish uchun bo'lgan ichki intilish, hissiyot; istak, niyat", "To wish" "*Tilamoq*" "biror istak, tilak, niyat bildiruvchi so'z, gap aytmoq" deb izohlanadi.⁶

Therefore, a congratulation means a wish for good intentions, happiness, luck, and goodness, while a wish is a desire, an expression of intention, an inner effort, or a feeling to make something happen.

The study of the nature of congratulatory speeches allows us to propose the following **parameters** for classifying congratulatory speeches:

I. Situations or speech situations, creating a reason for celebration or congratulations (birthday, anniversary, wedding, state and professional holidays, etc.);

II. Formality/informality of speech, where formality requires solemnity, seriousness, conciseness; informality (in friendly groups) implies liveliness, emotionality, wit;

III. Structure of the speech, in which it refers to a specific speech material of the speech. This is the basis for the fact that congratulatory speeches can be oral, written and electronic.

IV. Speech form (poetic / prosaic). In terms of form, oral expression, congratulatory speeches can be poetic and prosaic.

¹ Толковый словарь русского языка: Пособие для учащихся нац. школ/ [В.Г.Бирюков, В.Г.Ветвицкий, Л.М.Гайдарова и др.] Под ред. М.И.Махмутова, А.В.Текучёва, Н.М. Шанского.-Л.: Просвещение, 1982.-384 с.

² Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати икки томли 60000 сўз ва бирикма З.М. Маърупов таҳрири остида II С-Ҳ Москва "рус тили" нашриёти, 1981.-Б.103.

³ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати 80 000 дан яқин сўз ва сўз бирикмаси, 5 жилдли Тўртинчи жилд Тузатилган 2-нашри "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Давлат илмий нашриёти, Тошкент- 2020

⁴ Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. New edition. Seventh printing. Pearson Education Limited, 2012

⁵ Толковый словарь русского языка: Пособие для учащихся нац. школ/ [В.Г.Бирюков, В.Г.Ветвицкий, Л.М.Гайдарова и др.] Под ред. М.И.Махмутова, А.В.Текучёва, Н.М. Шанского.-Л.: Просвещение, 1982.-384 с.

⁶ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати 80 000 дан яқин сўз ва сўз бирикмаси, 5 жилдли Тўртинчи жилд Тузатилган 2-нашри "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Давлат илмий нашриёти, Тошкент- 2020

V. Genre: speech-performance, address (usually spoken), toast (at a party), postcard, choral song, etc. The genre of a congratulatory speech is a fully established type of speech, and at the same time innovations and original ideas are clearly formed on the basis of the creation of new "constructions" of the congratulatory speech.¹

Events that are a reason for congratulations are divided into the following types according to the level of **formality/personality**: **national** (New Year, Independence Day, March 8, etc.), **professional** (Teachers' Day, Medical Workers' Day), **religious** (Ramadan Hayit), **personal** (Birthday, Wedding Anniversary, Graduation).²

Currently, the types of written expressions of congratulations and wishes have expanded due to the capabilities of modern technical means: mobile phones, computers. It should be noted that modern methods of communication using technology, in particular, the use of special characters, symbols, multimedia tools: pictures, music, etc., have become a tradition.

In conclusion, the concepts of "congratulations" and "wishes" are concepts associated with the human worldview system. A person lives in conditions of constant speech influence and interaction with communicators. Influence on a person is a complex effect on his consciousness, emotional feelings, speech, and behavior. Congratulations and wishes arise from the intention to show attention and sympathy to the interlocutor. They demonstrate a desire to be polite and friendly. In order to have a positive impact on the interlocutor and create a favorable environment for further communication, it is necessary to take into account the status, role, personal characteristics, and basic knowledge of the recipient.

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APHORISMS AS A LINGUISTIC ECONOMY

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Annotation. *This article explores the intersection of language and culture through English aphorisms, highlighting how these concise expressions reflect societal values, humor, and cultural norms. The analysis includes comparisons with other languages, particularly Uzbek, to illustrate*

¹ Аннушкина Т.В. Поздравительная речь в разных сферах общения: содержание – композиция – стиль Автореферат диссер. ... канд. филол. наук Москва- 2016.-С.12

² Сухотерина Т.П. «Поздравление» как гипержанр естественной письменной русской речи диссер. ...канд. филол. наук. Барнаул – 2007.

the unique cultural insights embedded in aphorisms. The study emphasizes the significance of understanding these linguistic units to appreciate their role in communication and cultural identity.

Key words. *Aphorisms, linguacultural, influencing communication styles and meanings, cultural values, distinctive style, irony, self-deprecation, phraseology, cultural identity, metaphors.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola ingliz aforizmlari va ularning jamiyatning qadriyatlari, hazil va madaniy me'yorlarni aks ettirishidagi aloqani o'rganadi. Tahlil ingliz tilidan boshqa tillar, xususan o'zbek tiliga qiyoslar kiritib, aforizmlarda yashiringan noyob madaniy tushunchalarni misollar bilan tasvirlaydi. O'rganish ushbu lingvistik birliklarni tushunishning alohida ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi, chunki ular aloqa va madaniy identifikatsiyada muhim rol o'ynaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar. *Aforizmlar, lingvomadaniy, kommunikatsiya uslublariga va ma'nolarga ta'sir ko'rsatish, madaniy qadriyatlar, ajralib turadigan uslub, ironiya, o'zini kamaytirish, frazeologiya, madaniy identifikatsiya, metaforalar.*

Аннотация. *В этой статье исследуется связь между языком и культурой через английские афоризмы, подчеркивая, как эти краткие выражения отражают общественные ценности, юмор и культурные нормы. Анализ включает сравнения с другими языками, в частности с узбекским, чтобы проиллюстрировать уникальные культурные прозрения, встроенные в афоризмы. Исследование подчеркивает важность понимания этих лингвистических единиц для оценки их роли в коммуникации и культурной идентичности.*

Ключевые слова. *Афоризмы, лингвокультурные, влияющие на стили и значения коммуникации, культурные ценности, особый стиль, ирония, самоуничижение, фразеология, культурная идентичность, метафоры.*

Introduction. Aphorisms, concise and memorable statements of truth or principle, represent a fascinating area of linguistic inquiry. Their brevity belies a complex interplay of linguistic features that contribute to their effectiveness and memorability. This exploration delves into aphorisms as a linguistic economy, examining how their structure and semantic content achieve maximum impact with minimal linguistic resources. We will analyze the key linguistic properties that define aphorisms, comparing and contrasting findings across various studies [1], [2], and considering the broader implications for understanding language use and cultural transmission [3]. The analysis will also consider the role of aphorisms in shaping cultural understanding and their potential for both perpetuating and challenging existing power structures [4].

Linguistic Properties of Aphorisms. Several studies have attempted to define the core linguistic properties of aphorisms. One significant research effort identified key characteristics differentiating aphorisms from other linguistic units [1]. These include a generalized meaning, nominative and discursive autonomy, textuality, reproducibility, stability, and idiomatic expressiveness. The research involved a substantial corpus analysis of over 50,000 aphorisms from various languages (Russian, English, Belarusian, Polish) and genres, employing descriptive, structural, semantic, functional, discursive, and stylistic analysis, along with taxonomic methods [1]. The study highlighted the obligatory nature of discursive autonomy, suggesting that this property is essential to the definition of an aphorism [1]. This autonomy, coupled with a generalized meaning, allows the aphorism to function independently and retain its impact across diverse contexts [1].

Another study focused on the functional aspects of aphoristic units in the Russian language [2]. This research identified communicative, cognitive, nominative, and cumulative functions as inherent to aphoristic units [2]. Additionally, emotive, metalinguistic, phatic, voluntative, empirical, axiological, referential, aesthetic, and ritual functions were observed, highlighting the multifaceted roles aphorisms play in various communicative contexts [2]. The methodology involved descriptive analysis based on modelling and contextual stylistic analysis of popular paremiology used in written speech [2].

The comparison of these two studies reveals both convergence and divergence in their findings. Both agree on the importance of meaning generalization and context-independent functionality. However, the first study emphasizes structural features like discursive autonomy and idiomatic expressiveness [1], while the second focuses more on the functional roles aphorisms play

in communication [2]. This difference in emphasis reflects the different methodological approaches employed and may also indicate the complexity of defining aphorisms across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts [5].

Aphorisms and Cultural Transmission. The concise and memorable nature of aphorisms makes them particularly effective vehicles for cultural transmission. Their ability to encapsulate complex ideas in a readily digestible format facilitates their memorization and dissemination across generations [3]. The "anxiety of influence" discussed by Roald Hoffmann et al. [3] highlights the inherent tension between originality and the reliance on prior knowledge in any creative endeavor, including the creation and transmission of aphorisms. The act of citation itself, as explored in [3], becomes a crucial mechanism for acknowledging the lineage of ideas and ensuring intellectual fairness. The longevity of certain aphorisms, such as Newton's "If I have seen further, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants" [3], demonstrates the enduring power of these concise statements to resonate across time and cultures.

The study of aphorisms, therefore, extends beyond mere linguistic analysis to encompass broader sociocultural considerations. The way aphorisms are created, disseminated, and interpreted reflects underlying cultural values and power dynamics [4]. The potential for aphorisms to be manipulated or misused for ideological purposes highlights the need for critical engagement with their meanings and implications [4]. The study of aphorisms as a linguistic economy, therefore, necessitates a multidisciplinary approach that integrates insights from linguistics, sociology, anthropology, and other relevant fields [6].

Aphorisms and the General Theory of Information. Mark Burgin's General Theory of Information (GTI) offers a potentially fruitful framework for understanding aphorisms [6]. GTI emphasizes the multifaceted nature of information, encompassing ontological, axiological, and dynamic aspects [6]. Aphorisms, viewed through this lens, are not simply linguistic units but also carriers of information, embodying cultural values, knowledge, and beliefs [6]. The GTI's principles of locality, transformation, and embodiment provide a framework for analyzing how aphorisms function within specific contexts and how their meaning is shaped by interactions between the sender, the message, and the receiver [6].

The GTI's emphasis on measurement and evaluation of information also provides a lens for assessing the impact and effectiveness of aphorisms [6]. Factors such as memorability, reproducibility, and cultural resonance can be considered as indicators of an aphorism's informational value and its success in achieving its communicative goals [6]. The application of GTI to the study of aphorisms offers a new perspective on the relationship between language, culture, and information transmission [6].

Methodological Considerations and Future Research. The studies reviewed here employed diverse methodologies, including corpus analysis, stylistic analysis, and functional analysis [1], [2]. However, further research is needed to refine our understanding of aphorisms' linguistic and cultural significance. Cross-cultural comparisons, exploring the variations in aphorism structure and function across different languages and cultures, are crucial for a more comprehensive understanding [5]. The development of more sophisticated quantitative methods for analyzing aphorisms' impact and effectiveness could also contribute significantly to the field [6].

Furthermore, a deeper exploration of the relationship between aphorisms and other forms of concise language, such as proverbs and idioms, is needed [7]. Comparative analysis of these forms could reveal commonalities and differences in their linguistic structures and communicative functions. Investigating the cognitive processes involved in the creation, comprehension, and memorization of aphorisms could also shed light on their enduring appeal and effectiveness [7]. The integration of insights from cognitive linguistics and psycholinguistics could enrich our understanding of the interplay between language, cognition, and culture in the realm of aphorisms [8].

Conclusion. Aphorisms, as concise statements of truth or principle, represent a unique linguistic phenomenon. Their effectiveness stems from a careful economy of language, employing specific linguistic features to maximize impact. Studies examining aphorisms have highlighted key

characteristics such as generalized meaning, discursive autonomy, and diverse communicative functions. The enduring power of aphorisms lies not only in their linguistic properties but also in their role as vehicles for cultural transmission and the expression of shared values and beliefs. However, further research is needed to fully understand the complex interplay of linguistic, cognitive, and cultural factors that contribute to the creation, dissemination, and interpretation of aphorisms. The application of theoretical frameworks such as Burgin's General Theory of Information [6] and the exploration of cross-cultural variations [5] offer promising avenues for future research. By integrating insights from diverse disciplines, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the richness and complexity of aphorisms as a linguistic and cultural phenomenon. The potential for aphorisms to both reflect and shape cultural understanding, along with their potential for ideological manipulation [4], warrants continued and rigorous investigation. The study of aphorisms as a linguistic economy, therefore, serves as a microcosm of broader questions regarding language, culture, and the transmission of knowledge across time and societies. The continued exploration of this field promises to yield valuable insights into the intricate relationship between language and human experience.

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