BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/2025.27.12. Fil.08.08 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

BERDIYOROVA RAXIMA KARIMOVNA

INGLIZ TILIDA OKKAZIONAL FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING PRAGMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti

FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi AVTOREFERATI

Buxoro – 2026

UDK: 811.111'373.7

Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

The contents of the dissertation abstract for a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology

Berdiyorova Raxima Karimovna
Ingliz tilida okkazional frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlar 3

Berdiyorova Rakhima Karimovna
Pragmatic Features of Occasional Phraseological Units in English Language 23

Бердиярова Рахима Каримовна
Прагматические особенности окказиональных фразеологизмов в английском языке.....41

E’lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati
Список опубликованных работ
List of published works 46

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/2025.27.12. Fil.08.08 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

BERDIYOROVA RAXIMA KARIMOVNA

INGLIZ TILIDA OKKAZIONAL FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING PRAGMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti

FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi AVTOREFERATI

Buxoro – 2026

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2021.3.PhD/Fil1966 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Buxoro davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, rus, ingliz (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengashning veb-sahifasida (www.buxdu.uz) va “Ziyonet” Axborot ta’lim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy rahbar:	**Astanova Gulnora Aminovna** filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Rasmiy opponentlar:	**Xajiyeva Feruza Melsovna** filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
	Doniyeva Maysara Jamolovna filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Yetakchi tashkilot:	**Urganch davlat universiteti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Buxoro davlat universiteti huzuridagi DSc.03/2025.27.12. Fil.08.08 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2026-yil «13» noyabr soat 12:00 dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. (Manzil: 200118, Buxoro shahri, M.Iqbol ko‘chasi, 11-uy. Tel.: (0 365) 221-29-14; faks: (0 365) 221-57- 27; e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz)

Dissertatsiya bilan Buxoro davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (1092 raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 200118, Buxoro shahri, M.Iqbol ko‘chasi, 11-uy. Tel.: (0 365) 221-25-87.)

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2026-yil «2» noyabr kuni tarqatildi.

(2026-yil «2» noyabr dagi 26-4 - raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi.)

O.M.Fayzulloyev
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

M.R.Ochilova
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash ilmiy kotibi, filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), professor

M.K.Baqoyeva
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida badiiy asarlarning tili mualliflar tomonidan yangi leksik hosilalar yoki okkazional frazeologik birliklar ishlatilishining ko‘p sonligi sababli tadqiqotchilarning e’tiborini tortib kelmoqda. Mazkur jarayonda muallif so‘zi, ijod etishi va xususan, mualliflik okkazionalizmlari, okkazional frazeologik birliklarning til va nutq bilan o‘zaro munosabati bilan bog‘liq masalari tahlilini amalga oshirish zarurati paydo bo‘ldi. Shu asosda okkazionalizmlarning genezisi, tildagi obyektiv o‘rni, badiiy diskursda kontekst poetikasini ta’minlash va tagmatn hosil qilish kabi lisoniy-uslubiy funktsiyalarini lingvistik va ekstralingvistik nuqtai nazardan talqin qilish matn lingvistikasi, leksikografiya, psixolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika sohalarida amal qilayotgan til va nutq qonuniyatlarini tizimli yondashuv asosida idrok qilish imkonini beradi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida okkazional birliklarning so‘z, ma’no, ibora, tovush birikmasi, sintaktik shakllanish sifatida tilshunoslar tomonidan leksik va so‘z yasalish darajasida o‘rganilib kelingangan. Shu bois, okkazionalizmlarning tilda leksik-semantik, milliy-madaniy, diskurs kengligida esa pragmatik xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish tilshunoslik sohasida ustuvorlik va dolzarblik kasb etdi. Zero, mazkur birliklarning pragmatik-kontekstual potentsialini aniqlash, interdiskursiv jihatlarini izohlash, okkazionalizmlarning lug‘atlarda berilish tizimini mukammalashtirishga, tarjima jarayonida asliyat va o‘girmaaro funktsional mutanosiblik, adekvatlikka erishish qonuniyatlarini belgilashga xizmat qiladi.

Respublikamizda so‘nggi yillarda zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo‘nalishlarida keng ko‘lamli tadqiqotlar olib borilayotganiga qaramay, ingliz tilidagi mualliflik okkazional frazeologik birliklarning shakllanish va qo‘llanish xususiyatlari yetarlicha o‘rganilmagan. Xususan, ularning struktur-semantik, funksional hamda uslubiy-estetik jihatlarini tadqiq etish, badiiy matnni anglash va talqin qilishdagi ahamiyatini ochib berish dolzarb ilmiy masalalardan hisoblanadi. Shu bois zamonaviy ingliz tilida okkazional frazeologik birliklarning shakllanish usullari, lingvistik xususiyatlari va nutqdagi funksional imkoniyatlarini ilmiy jihatdan o‘rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mamlakatimizning yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonda “ilmiy tadqiqot va innovatsiya faoliyatini rag‘batlantirish, ilmiy va innovatsiya yutuqlarini amaliyotga joriy etishning samarali mexanizmlarini yaratish, oliy o‘quv yurtlari va ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari huzurida ixtisoslashtirilgan ilmiy-eksperimental laboratoriyalar, yuqori texnologiya markazlari va texnoparklarni tashkil etish”[1] masalalarining ustuvor strategik yo‘nalish sifatida belgilab qo‘yilishi tilshunoslik sohasida ham ilmiy izlanishlar ko‘lami hamda ko‘rsatkichini yanada oshirishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Xususan, zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi okkazional frazeologik birliklarning shakllanish va qo‘llanish usullari

[1]O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni / Xalq so‘zi, 8.02. 2017. 28 (6722) –son.

ko‘rib chiqish, lison va nutqdagi o‘rnini kontekstual-pragmatik jihatdan motivlashish asoslarini ochish, leksikografik manbalarini yaratish, diskursda qo‘llanishi bilan bog‘liq pragmatik belgilarini yoritish, okkazional frazeologik birliklar doirasida munozarali masalalarni muhokama qilish, madaniyatlararo muloqot muhitida unumli foydalanish, frazeologik birliklarning shakllanishini ta’minlovchi struktur-semantik va funksional belgilarini o‘rganish borasida ham istiqbolli tadqiqotlar olib borish dolzarb sanalmoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026 yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g’risida”, 2023-yil 11-sentyabrdagi PF-158-son “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risidagi farmonlari, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son “Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g’risida”, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son “Oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida ta‘lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta‘minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g’risida”gi qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli qator me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining: I.“Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy - ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligidan okkazional so‘zlar, okkazional frazeologik birliklar va frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlari to‘g‘risida samarali ishlar olib borilgan. Jumladan, okkazional tushunchasi ko‘plab tilshunos olimlarning ishlarida o‘z aksini topgan[2]. Zamonaviy

[2]Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М: УРСС: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – 571 с.; Агаронян, Инна Васильевна. Словообразование окказионализмов-существительных в эпистолярном наследии II-ой половины XIX - I четверти XX веков: диссертация ... кандидата филологических наук: 10.00.00. - Куйбышев, 1972. - 294 с.; Бабенко Н. Г.Окказиональное в художественном тексте. Структурно-семантический анализ: учеб. пособие / Н. Г. Бабенко. – Калининград: Изд-во КГУ,1997. – 84 с.; Ларцева Е. В., Гафурова Ю. Р.. К вопросу о комплексных окказиональных образованиях. © Ларцева Е. В., Гафурова Ю. Р., 2018. Казарина Е.Окказиональная лексика как проблема перевода. Выпускная квалификационная работа. Санкт-Петербург.2017. Муравьева Д.Д. Способы образования окказионализмов в современном английском языке на материале произведений Джо Несбо. БМИ. Екатеринбург, 2017. - С.6-13. Фельдман Н.И. Окказиональные слова и лексикография //Вопросы языкознания. – 1957. – №4. – С. 64-73. Ханпира Э.И. Окказиональные элементы в современной речи. // Стилистические исследования: сб. статей. М.: Изд-во Моск. унив-та, 1972. –С. 364-374. Поздеева Е.В. Окказиональное слово: восприятие и перевод: На материале произведений русскоязычных и англоязычных писателей: дис...канд. филол. наук. Пермь, 2002. – 203 с. Самохин И.С. Окказионализмы Андрея Вознесенского: опытсоздания онлайн-словаря// Молодой ученый. – 2013. – №12. –

tilshunoslikda okkazional frazeologik birliklarning qo‘llanishiga doir nazariy qarashlar ham qator lingvistlarning diqqatini tortgan. Masalan, A.F.Artemova, S.K.Bashiyeva, L.M.Boldireva, Yu.I.Jabayeva, A.V.Kunin, S.I.Petrova, T.N.Fedulenkova, R.A.Voronin, U.A.Safarova, A.E.Mamatov, N.L.Shadrin, M.Sh.Akbarov kabi olimlar turli xil doirada okkazional frazeologik birliklar haqida nazariy fikrlar va amaliy ishlar olib borgan[3].

Hozirgi vaqtda pragmatika tilshunoslikning dolzarb yo‘nalishi bo‘lib qolmoqda. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda “pragmatika” va “pragmalingvistika” so‘zlari qo‘llanishining leksik, semantik va sintaktik xususiyatlari haqida ko‘plab ilmiy ishlar olib borilmoqda. Mazkur tadqiqotimiz bevosita okkazional frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatiga bag‘ishlanganligi uchun biz, O.A.Agarkova, L.V.Putilina, Yu.D.Apresyan, V.G.Gak, Ch.Pirs, Yu.K.Melvil, L.P.Terenteva, Sh.S.Safarov, G‘.Q.Mirsanov, D.Sh.Islomov, M.U.Abdurahmanova[4] kabi tilshunos olimlarning bu sohadagi nazariy qarashlarini chuqur tahlil qilib, ularni o‘rgandik.

С. 877-880. Сафарова У.А. Структурно-семантические аспекты контаминации в современном французском языке. Автореферат диссертации доктора филологических наук (DSc).Ташкент, 2022. - С. 3-14.; Лопатин В.В. Рождение слова. Неологизмы и окказиональные образования. М.: Наука, 1973. – 152 с.; Лыков А.Г. Окказиональное слово как лексическая единица речи// Филологические науки. –1971. – № 5. – С. 70-78.; Поздеева Е.В. Окказиональное слово: восприятие и перевод: На материале произведений русскоязычных и англоязычных писателей: Дис...канд. филол. наук. Пермь, 2002. – 203 с. Ревзина О.Г. Поэтика окказионального слова. // Язык как творчество. СПб, 1996. – С. 34-41.; Земская Е.А. Окказиональные и потенциальные слова в русском словообразовании. // Актуальные проблемы русского словообразования. Самарканд: Самарк. гос. ун-т, 1972. Ч.1. – С. 19-28.; Самохин И.С. Окказионализмы Андрея Вознесенского: опытсоздания онлайн-словаря// Молодой ученый. – 2013. – №12. – С. 877-880.

[3] Артемова А.Ф. Фразеология английского языка и её прагматический потенциал. Спецкурс. Пятигорск, 1991.; Батурова-Н.И.Окказиональный фразеологизм как языковое явление- *Батурова Надежда Игоревна, аспирантка, ст. преподаватель, navorutab@gmail.com, Россия, Москва, Московская гуманитарно-техническая академия.* - аспирантка -УДК 811.111. Болдырева Л. М. Стилистические особенности функционирования фразеологизмов. // Дис. … канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1967.; Башиева С.К. Стилистический компонент фразеологического значения // Автореф. дис. … д-ра филол. наук. Краснодар, 1995.; Жабаева Ю.И. Структурно-семантические и функциональные особенности окказионализмов В. Высоцкого: дис… канд. фил. наук. Саранск, 2010. – 225 с.; Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. Дубна: Феникс Плюс, 2005. 488 с.; Mamatov A.E. Hozirgi zamon o‘zbek adabiy tilida leksik va frazeologik norma muammolari. Toshkent, 1991. – 212 б.; Начисчионе А. С. О разграничении вклинивания и разрыва как самостоятельных стилистических приемов приокказиональном использовании фразеологических единиц в речи. // Контекстуальная семантика: Сб. Латвийского гос. ун-та им. П. Стучки. Рига, 1982. – С. 86-91.; Петрова С.И. Окказиональные фразеологизмы в немецкой художественной речи (структурно-семантическая и смысловая характеристики): дис. ... канд. филол. наук. М., 1984. 207 с.; Федуленкова Т.Н. и Воронин Р.А. Окказиональное преобразование фразеологических единиц как лингвистическое явление (о вкладе а. с. начисчионе в разработку проблемы). Вестник СВФУ, 2012, том 9, №3. – 126-130.; Шадрин Н.Л. Идентификация окказионально преобразованных фразеологических единиц. // Проблемы лексики и фразеологии. – Л., –1975. – С. 179-191.; Akbarov M.Sh. Fransuz tilida okkazional frazeologizmlarning stilistik xususiyatlari. Magistr akademik darajasini olish uchun yozilgan dissertatsiya. –Toshkent, 2023.

[4] Agarakova O.A., Putilina L.V. Pragmatics and Intonation of French Speech Etiquette. Bulletin of OGU No. 11 (160)/November 2013. – pp. 186-191. Abdurakhmanova M.U. Semantic and Pragmatic Study of Disease Names (Based on Uzbek, Russian, and English Languages). Philology, PhD dissertation abstract. – Andijan, 2023. – 8 pages. Apresyan Yu.D. Pragmatic Information for a Dictionary. // Pragmatics and Problems of Intensionality. Moscow, 1988. Hak V.G. Pragmatics, Usus, and Grammar of Speech. // Foreign Languages at School. – 1982. – No. 5. – pp. 17. Safarov Sh.S. Pragmalinguistics. – Uzbekistan National Encyclopedia. – Tashkent, 2000. – 300 pages. Islomov D.Sh. Discursive-Pragmatic Analysis of Phonostylistic Tools in French and Uzbek Languages. Philology, PhD dissertation abstract. – Bukhara, 2023. – p. 8. Melville Yu.K. Charles Peirce and Pragmatism. – Moscow: Moscow University Press, 1968. – pp. 9–17. Muhammad Hakimov. Basics of Uzbek Pragmalinguistics. – Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2013. Peirce C.P. The Foundations of Pragmatism / Translated from English, Preface by V.V. Kiryushenko, M.V. Kolopotina — St. Petersburg: Laboratory of Metaphysical Studies, Faculty of Philosophy, St. Petersburg State University; Aleteya, 2000. – 352 pages. G'. Mirsanov. Development of Pragmalinguistics in Uzbekistan. // Foreign

Ammo okkazional frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlari badiiy matnlar doirasida maxsus monografik tadqiqot sifatida etarlicha tadqiq etilmagan. Dissertatsiyani tayyorlash jarayonida yuqoridagi sanab o‘tilgan tilshunoslarning tadqiqotlari chuqur o‘rganildi, munosabat bildirildi va ularning nazariy qarashlaridan tadqiqotda foydalanildi.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim yoki ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog’liqligi. Mazkur dissertatsiya Buxoro davlat universiteting ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalariga muvofiq olib borilayotgan “Pragmalingvistika va tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari” mavzusidagi ilmiy yo‘nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Ingliz tilida okkazional frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat**:**

zamonaviy tilshunoslikda okkazional frazeologik birliklar va frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlarini nazariy tahlil qilish;

badiiy asarlarda okkazionalizmlarning asosiy turlarini ajratib ko‘rsatish va ularning qo‘llanish xususiyatini ochib berish;

kontekstdagi okkazional frazeologizmlarning semantik-pragmatik komponentlarini almashtirish xususiyatlarni aniqlash;

okkazional frazeologik birliklarni o‘zgartirishning asosiy stilistik usullarini aniqlash va kengaytirilgan metafora, so‘z birikmasi, frazeologika allyuziya / ishora / holatlarini ochib berish;

kontekstdagi frazeologik birliklarning asl shaklidagi okkazional o‘zgarishining asosiy turlarini aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz tili badiiy matnlaridagi okkazional frazeologik birliklar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz tilida okkazional frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda yalpi tanlash metodi, tahlil va sintez, lingvistik, komponent, distributiv, kontekstual, semantik-strukturaviy, lingvostilistik tahlil qilish usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz tilida okkazional frazeologik birliklarning baholash, ekspressivlik, intensivlik, emotivlik va stilistik munosabatli turlari pragmatik jihatdan psixolingvistik, sotsiolingvistik va lingvokulturologik omillar ta’sirida voqelanishi isbotlangan;

ingliz badiiy kontekstida okkazional frazeologik birliklar kommunikativ-kontekstual vaziyatni hosil qilish, emotsional matnda ishlatilib, uning estetik ta’sirchanligini oshirish, so‘zlovchining ma’lum vaziyatga subyektiv bahosi va munosabatini ko‘rsatish kabi pragmatik funktsiyalarni bajarishi dalillangan;

Philology. No. 3, 2016. – pp. 76-83. Stolneiker R.S. Pragmatics. // New in Foreign Linguistics. Linguistic Pragmatics. Vol. XVI. Moscow, 1985. Terenteva L.P. Semantics and Pragmatics of Lexical Occasionalisms: Dissertation ... Candidate of Philological Sciences. – Moscow, 1983. – 249 pages. Formanovskaya N.I. Communicative-Pragmatic Aspects of Communication Units. – Moscow, 1998.

okkazional frazeologik birlik belgilangan pragmatik birlik sifatida ekspressivlikni hosil qilishda *metafora, giperbola (mubolag‘a), kinoya (metaforik va metonimik), antonomaziya, kalambur (so‘z o‘yini), oksyumoron* kabi leksik, *qiyoslash, ellipsis* kabi sintaktik, *alliteratsiya, taqlidiy so‘z, qofiya* va *ohang* kabi fonetik badiiy uslub vositalari ishtirokida namoyon bo‘lishi aniqlangan;

okkazional frazeologik birliklar shaxsiy-deyktik (*men– sen – u*) qo‘llanilishga qarab, o‘zlari yo‘naltirilgan obyektlarni xarakterlash va baholash; suhbatdoshning xulq-atvorini tartibga solish; mulohazalarga, fikrga, bahoga, adresatning tavsiflanayotgan obyekt munosabatiga bevosita ta’sir o‘tkazish; qayg‘udosh bo‘lish kabi kommunikativ-pragmatik munosabat hosilasi ekanligi asoslangan.

adqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz tilida gaplarning sintaktik tahliliga yangicha yondashuv orqali gapdagi sintaktik birliklarning o‘zaro aloqalari aniqlanib, okkazional frazeologik birliklarning gapdagi vazifalari ochib berilgan;

gap tarkibida okkazional frazeologik birliklar o‘rnida qo‘llangan komponentlarning boshqa komponentlar bilan sintaktik aloqa yordamida bog‘lanishiga ko‘ra komparativlikning gapdagi o‘rni aniqlanib, ular ingliz tili gap tarkibida aniqlovchi, fe’l o‘rnida kelishi turli sintaktik unsurlar vositasida ifodalangan;

okkazional frazeologik birliklar doirasida ifodalangan gaplarni komponentlarga ajratib tahlil qilish asosida ularning differensial sintaktik belgilari aniqlandi va okkazional sintaksema bazasida ifodalanuvchi differensial sintaktik-semantik belgilar tahlil qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo‘yilganligi, chiqarilgan xulosalarning yalpi tanlash metodi, tahlil va sintez, lingvistik, komponent, distributiv, kontekstual, semantik-strukturaviy, lingvostilistik kabi usullar bilan asoslanganligi, nazariy g‘oyalar va ma’lumotlar rasmiy manbalardan olinganligi, berilgan ilmiy-nazariy taklif va tavsiyalar amalda sinovdan o'tkazilganligi hamda natijalar vakolatli davlat organlari tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqotning ilmiy ahamiyati unda hozirgi ingliz tilida okkazional birliklarni hosil qilish usullari tahlil qilinganligi, frazeologiya sohasidagi semantik okkazional frazeologizmlar turlarining mohiyati ochib berilganligi, frazeologik birliklarning chuqur semantikasini taqdim etish va uning modifikatsiyasi, o‘zgartirilgan frazeologik birliklarning nutqdagi faoliyati bilan bog‘liqligi asoslab berilganligi, natijalari frazeologik biriklarning pragmatik imkoniyatini o‘rganish bo‘yicha izlanish olib boruvchilar uchun muhim ma’lumotlar berishi va kelgusidagi tadqiqotlar uchun ilmiy-nazariy manba sifatida xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati oliy o‘quv yurtlari xorijiy filologiya fakultetlarida grammatika, leksikologiya, stilistika fanlari bo‘yich nazariy va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarni o‘tkazish, nazariy tilshunoslik, matn tilshunosligi va lingvomadaniyatshunoslik sohalariga oid maxsus seminarlarni tashkil qilish, yangi

ko‘rinishdagi o‘quv qo‘llanmalari, o‘quv-uslubiy majmualar, lug‘atlar, ma’ruza matnlarini yaratish, bitiruv malakaviy ishi va dissertatsiya tadqiqotlarini bajarishda manba sifatida xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz tilida okkazional frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlash bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ingliz tilida okkazional frazeologik birliklarning baholash, ekspressivlik, intensivlik, emotivlik va stilistik munosabatli turlari pragmatik jihatdan psixolingvistik, sotsiolingvistik va lingvokulturologik omillar ta’sirida voqelanishiga O‘zbekiston pedagogika fanlari ilmiy tadqiqot instituti Qoraqalpog’iston filialida 2017-2020 yillarda bajarilgan FZ-2016-09081165532 “Qoraqalpoq tilining yangi alfaviti va imlo qoidalariga muvofiq ona tili va adabiyotini rivojlantirish metodikasi” mavzusidagi fundamental ilmiy loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston pedagogika fanlari ilmiy tadqiqot instituti Qoraqalpog’iston filialining 2024-yil 22-apreldagi №177-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada frazeologik birliklarning kontekstdagi okkasional o‘zgarishi keng tahlil qilinib, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari glossariylarini boyitishga xizmat qilgan;

ingliz badiiy kontekstida okkazional frazeologik birliklar kommunikativ-kontekstual vaziyatni hosil qilish, emotsional matnda ishlatilib, uning estetik ta’sirchanligini oshirish, so‘zlovchining ma’lum vaziyatga subyektiv bahosi va munosabatini ko‘rsatish kabi pragmatik funktsiyalarni bajarishiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida 2016-2018 yillarda amalga oshirilgan Yevropa Ittifoqining Erasmus+ dasturi 561624-ERR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+ CBHE IMEP: “O‘zbekistonda oliy talim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish” nomli xorijiy loyihada foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2023-yil 30-avgustdagi №232/02-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada ilmiy xulosalar loyiha ishining samarali amalga oshishiga xizmat qilgan;

okkazional frazeologik birlik belgilangan pragmatik birlik sifatida ekspressivlikni hosil qilishda *metafora, giperbola (mubolag‘a), kinoya (metaforik va metonimik), antonomaziya, kalambur (so‘z o‘yini), oksyumoron* kabi leksik, *qiyoslash, ellipsis* kabi sintaktik, *alliteratsiya, taqlidiy so‘z, qofiya* va *ohang* kabi fonetik badiiy uslub vositalari ishtirokida namoyon bo‘lishiga oid nazariy xulosalardan oid nazariy xulosalardan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida bajarilgan I-204-4-5 “Ingliz tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o‘quv jarayoniga joriy etish” mavzusidagi innovatsion ilmiy loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2023-yil 30-avgustdagi №226/02-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada erishilgan natijalar va ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalar institutning o‘quv jarayoni va xalqaro loyihalarini amalga oshirish imkonini bergan;

okkazional frazeologik birliklar shaxsiy-deyktik (*men– sen – u*) qo‘llanilishga qarab, o‘zlari yo‘naltirilgan obyektlarni xarakterlash va baholash; suhbatdoshning

xulq-atvorini tartibga solish; mulohazalarga, fikrga, bahoga, adresatning tavsiflanayotgan obyekt munosabatiga bevosita ta’sir o‘tkazish; qayg‘udosh bo‘lish kabi kommunikativ-pragmatik munosabat hosilasi ekanligi bilan bog‘liq xulosa va natijalardan Qashqadaryo viloyati teleradiokompaniyasi “Oltin voha” radiosining, “Ochiq muloqot”, “Shu kunning mavzusi” radioeshittirishlari ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Qashqadaryo viloyati teleradiokompaniyasining 2023-yil 21-noyabrdagi №17-05/230-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada tomoshabinlar hamda radio tinglovchilarning o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida okkazional frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlash va matnlarda frazeologik birlik yasalishi haqidagi tasavvurlari mukammallashtirilib, ko‘rsatuvning ilmiy-ommabopligini ta’minlashga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 4 ta, jumladan, 2 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 14 ta ilmiy ish e’lon qilingan, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining dissertatsiya asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 10 ta maqola, shundan, 7 tasi respublika va 3 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 145 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, metodlari tavsiflangan, tadqiqot obyekti, predmeti aniqlangan, ishning ilmiy yangiligi, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati asoslab berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, aprobatsiyasi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi hamda hajmi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda okkazional frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlari va ularni tadqiq qilishning nazariy asoslari”** deb nomlangan. Mazkur bobda okkazionalizm tushunchasining qo‘llanishiga doir qarashlar, zamonaviy tilshunoslikda okkazional frazeologik birliklar o‘rni, qo‘llanilishi va pragmatik xususiyatlari haqida so‘z boradi.

Okkazionalizm (okkazional so‘z) atamasi birinchi bor N.I. Feldman tomonidan “Okkazional so‘zlar va leksikografiya” (1957) nomli maqolasida keltirilgan bo‘lib, mazkur lingvistik hodisa quyidagicha ta’riflangan: “O‘z joyida o‘rinli qo‘llanilgan maxsus so‘zlar kengayib boradigan kontekst bilan uzviy aloqaga kirisharkan, odatda, kontekstdan ajralib chiqqanda, ya’ni undan tashqarida qo‘llanilish imkoniyati cheklangan bo‘ladi. So‘zlarning manashu asosiy xususiyati ularni, tilga

kirgan neologizmlardan farqli ravishda, okkazional so‘zlar deb atashga imkon beradi”. [5]

U.A. Safarova okkazional so‘zlarning eng muhim o‘ziga xos 3 xususiyatlarini sakkizta semantik guruhga ajratib tahlil qilgan: 1.Okkazional so‘z muayyan tilning so‘z yasash imkoniyatlarini nutqda amalga oshirishdir, demak, oraliq so‘zni tavsiflovchi eng keng belgi uning nutqqa mansubligidir, chunki me’yoriy so‘zdan farqli o‘laroq, matnda tasodifiy so‘zning bo‘lishi shart emas. 2.Okkazional so‘zlarning xarakterli xususiyati ularning nonormativligidir, chunki har qanday okkazionalizm grammatik, derivativ, semantik me’yorlarning buzilishi natijasida paydo bo‘ladi. 3. Okkazional so‘zning eng muhim xususiyati uning bir martalik funksional qo‘llanilishidir .[6]

O.S. Axmanova “Lingvistik atamalar lug‘ati”da okkazionalizmni “hamma bilmaydigan, umum iste’molga to‘g‘ri kelmaydigan, individual uslubi bilan xarakterlanadigan, qo‘llanishning o‘ziga xos konteksti bilan bog‘liq hodisa”, deb ta’riflaydi[7]. Tadqiqotchi okkazionalizmni so‘zlovchi yoki yozuvchi tomonidan konkret holat yoki kontekstda bir marta ishlatiladigan so‘z yoki ibora deya talqin qiladi[8].

Xulosa sifatida okkazionalizmga quyidagi ishchi ta’rifni berish mumkin: okkazionalizm – bu har qanday holatga nisbatan shakllangan va faqat ma’lum bir kontekstda ishlatiladigan muallif so‘zi. Okkazional birliklar bir qator o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lib, ular orasida me’yoriy bo‘lmaganlik, nutqqa tegishlilik, funksional bir martalik foydalanish (takrorlanmaslik), kontekstga bog‘liqlik, ifoda mavjudligi va individual mansublik kabilar kuzatiladi.

A. S.Nachischione frazeologik birliklar mavjudligining uchta asosiy shaklini ajratib ko‘rsatadi: bazaviy shakl (base form), hamma qabul qilgan qo‘llanish (core use) va okkazional stilistik qo‘llanish (instantial stylistic use)[9]. Frazeologik birliklarni okkazional stilistik qo‘llash deganda, A. S. Nachischione uning nutqda kamdan kam uchraydigan stilistik tus berilgan aktuallashuvini tushunadi, buning natijasida frazeologik birlikning kontekst bilan aniqlanadigan shakli va mazmunida muhim o‘zgarishlar sodir bo‘ladi, deb ta’kidlaydi.

A.E.Mamatov okkazional frazeologik birliklarning mualliflilik jihatini quyidagich izohlaydi: “badiiy so‘z ustalari o‘z asarlarida tilda mavjud, kodifikatsiyalangan, turg‘un, barqaror, norma doirasidagi frazeologizmlarning strukturasini, ularning leksik tarkibini o‘zgartirib, anashu frazeologik birliklar ma’nosi asosida yangi okkazional frazeologik variantlar hosil qiladilar”.[10]

---

[5] Фельдман Н.И. Окказиональные слова и лексикография // Вопросы языкознания. — 1957. — № 4. — С. 64—73.

[6] Safarova U.A. Zamonaviy fransuz tilida kontaminatsiyaning struktur-semantik aspektlari: Filol. fanlari doktori ... disser. avtoref. 2022: 6-14.

[7] Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М: УРСС: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – С. 284.

[8] Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М: УРСС: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – С. 95.

[9] Naciscione A. Phraseological Units in LiteraryDiscourse: Implications for Teaching and Learning // CAUCE: Revista de Filologia y su Didactica. Sevilla, 2001. P. 53-67.

[10] Mamatov A.E. Hozirgi zamon o‘zbek adabiy tilida leksik va frazeologik norma muammolari. – Toshkent, 1991. – 212 b.

Shunday qilib, frazeologizm shakllanishining asosiy fazalari uchga bo‘linadi: 1) frazeologik neologizm; 2) okkazional frazeologizm; 3) uzual (odatdagi) frazeologizm. Frazeologizmning shakllanish jarayonini “apple sauce” frazeologik birlik misolida qarab chiqamiz. P.G.Vudxauzning ayrim asarlarida frazeologik neologizm sifatida, ya’ni ma’lum kontekst uchun ilk marta ishlatilib paydo bo‘ladi, ammo uning bir necha asarlarda turli vaziyatlarda qator ishlatilish fakti uni okkazional frazeologizmlarga kiritish imkonini beradi.

“*I forget how the subject arose, but I remember Jeeves once saying that sleep knits up the ravelled sleave of care. Balm of hurt minds, he described it a.(...). Apple sauce, in my opinion. It seldom pans out that way with me, and it didn’t now”.*[11]

Ushbu misolda *apple sauce* frazeologik neologizmi “*safsata, bo‘lmag‘ur gap, bema’ni gap, bema’nigarchilik, arzimagan narsa, ish*” ma’nosiga ega. *Apple sause* frazeologizmi klassik leksikografik manbalarda uchramaydi, biroq Wiktionary internet manbasi P.G.Vudxauz asarlaridagi iqtiboslarga tayanib[12], uni “*nonsense*” ma’nosida qayd qiladi, ya’ni ushbu frazeologizm endi uzuallashuv bosqichida turibdi va til tizimiga kiradi. Qayta anglash natijasida frazeologizmlarda ma’lum nutqiy mazmun paydo bo‘ladi va nutqiy mazmun hosil qilish mexanizmlari asosan xilma-xil troplar: metaforalar, obrazli qiyoslash, metonimiyalar, perifrastik va evfemistik hosilalar, so‘z o‘yinlari, ikki ma’nolilikning qo‘llanilishiga asoslanganligi katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Yuqoridagi fikrlarni umumlashtirib aytishimiz mumkinki, okkazional frazeologizm – odatdagi (uzual) frazeologizmning shakllanish bosqichidir. Okkazional frazeologizm matn tuzilishining muhim vositasi hisoblanadi, chunki u nutq vositalarini tejab, ilgaridan ma’lum vaziyatni kamroq so‘zlar bilan ifodalab, fikrni sig‘imli bayon qilish imkonini beradi. Okkazional frazeologizm kontekstdan kelib chiqadi va unga tobe bo‘ladi, ammo keyingi har bir qo‘llanilishda tobelik darajasi kamayadi, shu sababli okkazional frazeologizm faqat nutqqa tegishli bo‘lib qolmay, balki potensial tarzda til tizimiga ham tegishlidir.

Ta’kidlash lozimki, oxirgi yillarda qator tilshunos olimlarimiz frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlariga katta qiziqish bilan qaramoqdalar. Frazeologik birliklarning yuqori pragmatik salohiyatga egaligini zamonaviy lingvistlar, birinchi navbatda, ularning obrazliligi va semantik tarkibida konnotatsiya ustunlik qilishi bilan bog‘laydilar [13].

Pragmalingvistikaga keng qamrovli tushuncha sifatida qaragan Y.D. Apresyan uning doirasida til birliklari (leksemalar, affikslar, grammatik va sintaktik konstruksiyalar) hamda so‘zlovchining ish-harakatga, xabar mazmuniga, adresatga munosabatini o‘rganish lozimligini ta’kidlaydi [14]. Zero, pragmatikaning tadqiqot doirasida muloqot jarayonida lisoniy birliklarni tanlab olish, ularni qo‘llash hamda

[11] Wodehouse P.G "Jeeves In The Offing" 2002 -200 pp.
[12] Свободная энциклопедия. Викисловар. 2012
[13]Алефиренко Н.Ф., Золотых Л.Г. Проблемы фразеологического значения и смысла (в аспекте межуровневого взаимодействия): моногр. Астрахань: Изд-во Астрах. гос. пед. ун-та, 2000. 220 с.
[14] Апресян Ю. Д. Прагматическая информация для толкового словаря. // Прагматика и проблемы интенсиональности. – М., 1988. – С. 10-22.

ushbu qo‘llanishdagi birliklarning muloqot ishtirokchilariga ta’siri masalalari o‘rganiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Ingliz tilida okkazional frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlari va ularning ifodalanish yo‘llari”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida frazeologik birliklarning okkazional o‘zgarishida semantik-struktur va so‘z kiritish xususiyatlari, frazeologik birliklarning komponentlarni almashtirish usullari va ularning turlarini aniqlash kabi mavzular yoritilgan. Shuningdek, frazeologik birliklarda sintaktik strukturaning o‘zgarishi, qisqartirish va semantik o‘zakni saqlab qolish holatlari misollar asosida ochib berilgan.

Frazeologik birliklarning okkazional qayta o‘zgartirilishi matnning kommunikativ vazifasi va pragmatik yo‘nalishiga bog‘liq. Ular kommunikativ ta’sirni kuchaytirish uchun ishlatiladi. Tilshunoslikda bu jarayonni tavsiflash uchun “deformatsiya”, “transformatsiya”, “buzish”, “defrazeologizatsiya” kabi atamalar qo‘llaniladi.

Frazeologizm tarkibiga kiritilgan so‘z, so‘z birikmasi, ba’zida esa butun bir gap frazeologizmning okkazional chegaralarini kengaytirib, uning ma’nosini kuchaytirishi yoki susaytirishi mumkin[15]. Bunday holatlar ba’zida “fakultativ leksik parchalanish”[16] deb atalib, ular ham bir qator lingvistik xarakterdagi sabablar, jumladan, mulohazaning (fikrning) ma’noviy ehtiyojlari, uning semantik va pragmatik aniq bir maqsadga qaratilganligi orqali kelib chiqadi.

Frazeologik birliklarga so‘z kiritish mualliflar tomonidan uni yangilash, obrazni jonlantirish va hatto frazeologik birlikni bitta stilistik tonallikdan (emotsionallikdan) boshqasiga o‘tkazishda keng qo‘llaniladi. Bunday holatda matn tarkibidagi frazeologik birliklarga sifat va ravishlarning kiritilishi juda ko‘p kuzatildi. Masalan:

1-jadval

Frazeologik birliklarga so‘z kiritish

RAVISH	*“Well, one has got to make a start somewhere”, “she said. “On the whole I think that if Julia hasn’t gone <u>completely</u> off her rocker by now, I might start with her”.*	*go off one’s rocker - aqldan ozish, to‘g‘ri, mantiqiy fikr yuritmaslik, kirdi-chiqdi bo’lib qolish*	*completely – mutlaqo, tamomila, batamom, to‘la, to‘liq, to‘la-to‘kis, butunlay, batamom.*
SIFAT	*“You are annoyed, is it not so?” he asked anxiously, as we walked through the park.“Not at all”, I said coldly.“That is well. That lifts <u>a great</u> load from my mind ”*	*lift a load from smb.’s mind – qalbidan g‘amini ketkizmoq, tinchlantirmoq, yupatmoq, ovutmoq, taskin (orom) bermoq, xotirjam qilmoq.*	*great – katta, ulkan*

Matn tarkibidagi frazeologizmga kiritilgan *completely (batamom)* ravishi frazeologizmning (“ruhiy kasallikka yo‘liqish, aqldan ozish”, “esini yeb qo‘yish,

[15] Зуева В. И. Стилистическое средство разрушения устойчивых словосочетаний в произведениях английских и американских писателей // Уч. зап.МГПИИЯ им. М. Тореза.Т.30. – М,1964. – С. 29-35.

[16] Бершадская Ф. М. Формы употребления фразеологической единицы в речи: автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Л., 1972. 23 с.

jinni bo‘lib qolish”) salbiy bahosini kuchaytirish vazifasini bajaradi. Bunday kuchaytiruvchi vazifani biz quyidagi misollarda ham topamiz.

Entirely (butunlay) ravishining *to be in error (adashmoq, xato qilmoq)* frazeologizmiga kiritilishi obyekt butunlay nohaq ekanligini nafaqat ta’kidlaydi, balki suhbatdoshiga yana bir bor o‘zining ustunligini, o‘z tajribasini, bexato faoliyatini uqtirib o‘tish imkoniyatini beradi. O‘zi buni xohlamagan holda, u ham ijtimoiy mavqeyi, ham xizmat pog‘onasi, ham aqliy qobiliyatlari bo‘yicha pastda turgan suhbatdoshining ko‘ngliga botadigan gap aytadi.

“You were entirely in error”.

Japp sighed.

“I always thought it was the little gray cells of the brain. Don’t tell me the cells of your nose are equally superior to anyone else’s” [17].

You were entirely in error mulohazasining semantikasi, uning illokutiv kuchi javob nutq harakatini (perlokutsiya aktini) uyg‘otib, qabul qilayotganning fikrlariga va hislariga, ushbu holda – xafaligiga, ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Emotsional birliklarning intensifikatsiyasi quite, *only, pretty, completely, utterly* va boshqa ravishlarni, *too, too much* kabi kuchaytiruvchi yuklamalarni qo‘shish yo‘li bilan sodir bo‘ladi. Masalan:

“This is a great surprise... Did no one know about this marriage of yours?”

“No, we kept it quite dark. John didn’t like that rart of it much”[18]

to keep smth. dark – sir saqlamoq, biror narsani yashirmoq. Quite ravishi yetarlicha, ancha, xiyol ma’nolarida kuchaytiruvchi vazifasida qo‘llanilgan.

Komponentlarni almashtirish chog‘ida asosan frazeologizm ma’nosining konnotativ jihatini kuchaytirish (komponentlarni intensifikatsiyalovchi almashtirish), ma’noni konkretlashtirish (oydinlashtiruvchi almashtirish) yoki obrazni tiklash (regeneratsiya) yuz beradi. Frazeologik birlikka sifatning kiritilishi otli komponentni oydinlashtiradi va uning matndagi aktuallashuviga urg‘u beradi.

2- jadval

Komponentlarni almashtirishning 3 turga ajratilishi

Sinonimik almashtirish	*A motorcar went past the window. Ugly great lumbering thing, making all that racket. But there it was the country ratting to the dogs /Galsworthy J. The M of Pr./.*	*to go to the dogs —qulamoq, o‘pirilmoq; yomonlashish, tanazzulga yuz tutish; to rat – to desert one’s associates - sichqonning ini ming tanga bo‘lmoq .* *Ushbu misolda fe’lli “go” komponenti harakatning katta intensivligini ifodalaydigan sinonim “rat” bilan almashtirilgan.*
Antonimik almashtirish	*Algernon: If ever I get married I’ll certainly try to forget the fact. Jack: I have no doubt about that dear Algy. The Divorce Court was specially invented for people*	*Frazeologik birlik – marriages are made in heaven – nikohlar osmonda yuz beradi.* *Antonimik almashtirish natijasida “divorces are made in heaven”*

[17] A. Christie. Dead Man’s Mirror. p 136.

[18] A. Christie. Dead Man’s Mirror. p 78.

	whose memories are so curiously constituted. *Algernon: Oh. There is no use speculating on that subject. Divorces are made in heaven.*	*okkazional frazeologizmi hosil bo‘ldi.*
Frazeologik birliklarning komponentlarini ular bilan semantik bog`langan so`zlar bilan almashtirish	*He intended to take an opportunity this afternoon of speaking to Irene. A word in time saves nine / Glsw. The M of Pr./.*	*Frazeologik birlik – a stitch in time saves nine - maqol “vaqtida qilingan chokning bitta bahyasi to‘qqiztaga tatiydi”, nimaiki vaqtida qilinsa, keyinchalik ko‘p mehnatni tejab qoladi.*

Frazeologiyada qo‘llanilgan allyuziya[19] frazeologizm mulohazasida umuman yoki qisman qatnashsada, biror shamasi yoki atrofdagi matn orqali o‘zining implitsiatsiya qilingan ma’nosini xotiraga kelishiga sabab bo‘ladi va ushbu uzual frazeologizmga kiritilgan ekspressivlik va konnotatsiyalarni hosil qilishda ma’lum rol o‘ynaydi. Frazeologizmlarning “bo‘lak” shaklida ishlatilib, umumxalq tilidagi an’anaviy frazeologizm ruhini anglatishi allyuziya deb ataladi. Nutqda ba’zi frazeologizmlarning to‘liq shakli emas, xuddi metonimiyadagi singari ma’lum qismigina ishlatiladi. Masalan:

I have no patience with the modern neurotic girl who jazzes from morning till night, smokes like a chimney, and uses language which would make a Billings gate fish woman blush.[20]

to talk Billings gate –bozorchi xotinga o‘xshab so‘kinmoq.

Allyuziyalar ham frazeologizm sintaktik strukturasi leksik tarkibining hammasini yoki bir qismini saqlab qolgan holda o‘zgarishlarga, ham qisqartirishga, ya’ni frazeologizmning bir qismini ishlatishga asoslanishi mumkin. Allyuziyaning bu toifasi so‘zlovchining til tejamkorligiga intilishi bilan belgilanib, bunda so‘zlovchi atrofdagilar uni tushunishlariga ishonchi komil bo‘ladi. Ba’zida qisqartirish shu darajada kuchli bo‘ladiki, faqat mulohazaning semantik yadrosi saqlanib qoladi.[21]

Frazeologik birliklarda sintaktik strukturaning o‘zgarishi, qisqartirish va semantik o‘zakni saqlab qolish holatlarini quyidagi misollarda ko‘rib chiqamiz.

1) komparativ oborot nominativ yoki aksincha bo‘lib qolishi mumkin. Masalan: *Miss Howard nodded grimly.*

“True enough! Afraid I said some things to Emily she will not forget or forgive in a hurry. Do not mind if they have only sunk in a bit. Probably water off a duck’s back, though. I said right out. “You’re an old woman Emily and there’s no fool like an old fool...”[22]

[19]Nasirov A.A. Frazeologiyada zamonaviy yondashuvlar va konsepsiyalar**.**O‘quv-qo‘lanma. O‘zDJTU, Toshkent 2024. – 155 b.

[20] Christie A. The Murder on the Links London and Sydney, 1974. – 5 p.

[21]Frazeologik tadqiqotlarda frazeologik birlikning bunday qo'llanilish turi “reministsentsiya” (sal xotirlash, g'ira-sira eslash/ deyiladi /N. N. Amosova atamasi/.

[22] Christie A. The Mysterious Affair at Styles. – London, 1974. – 14 p.

Misoldagi *like watery off a duck's back* frazeologik birligi *suv yuqtirmaydi, hech narsa (gap) ta'sir qilmaydi, parvoyiga kelmaydi* degan ma'nolarni ifodalab, matnda qahramonga nisbatan surbet, beg'am inson tomonidan noxushliklar idrok qilinmasligi, uni xafa qilmasligi, g'ozdan suv sirpanib tushib ketgani kabi, undan ham tushib ketishi ma'nosida qo'llanilgan. Ekspressivlik ichki xususiyatning obrazli yaratilishi orqali amalga oshirilgan. Loqayd "terisi qalin" odamga so'zlovchi salbiy baho berib, bunday fe'l-atvorga ma'qullanmagan munosabatni ifodalaydi. Ko'rib chiqilayotgan frazeologizmga kiritilgan konnotatsiya odatda keltirilgan matnda saqlanib qoladi. Kuchaytirish *to sink in* ya'ni, *"ongiga yetib bormoq"* va "*suv yuqtirmaydi*, *hech narsa (gap) ta'sir qilmaydi, parvoyiga keltirmaydi; surbet, beg'am"*frazeologik oborotini qarama-qarshi qo'yish hisobiga sodir bo'ladi.

2) Keyingi misolda stilistik distributsiya buzilgan allyuziya kuzatiladi. Odatda, *Queen Ann is dead* frazeologizmi ancha ilgari ma'lum bo'lgan ma'lumotga javob hisoblanib, so'zlovchining suhbatdoshiga kinoyali munosabatini aks ettiradi. Keltirilgan misolda ekspressivlik obrazning shartli belgilarini qiyosiy oborot yordamida izohlash, *dead* haddan tashqari eskirgan komponentining ma'nosini kuchaytirish hisobiga amalga oshiriladi.

Pattison ... who believed that a University should exist for pure learning and research inevitably seems as dead as Queen Ann.

Qisqartirishni okkazional qayta hosil qilishlarning eng muakkab usullaridan deb hisoblash mumkin, chunki frazeologizmni chuqur tushunish, unda mulohaza qilinayotgan ma'nonini anglash asosida ancha murakkab psixo-semantik jarayonlar yotadi.

Frazeologik birliklar ma'lumotni kompressiya qilishning eng qudratli vositasi hisoblanadi. Bunga o'xshash allyuziyalar ko'pincha sarlavhalarda uchraydi, chunki, *qisqalik, lo'ndalik,* mazmunga boylik ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridir. Masalan:

A.Kristining "Elephants can remember" romanidagi bobning nomi "*Long Shadows"* asli *Old sins have long shadows* frazeologik birlikdan olingan. G. Djeymsning *"The Golden Bowl"* nomli romani to'liq shakli "*the golden bowl is broken"*, Dj. Inglandning *"No Traveller Returns"* romani esa "*the Undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns"* fraziologik birliklaridan yaratilgan.

Shunday qilib, allyuziya tadqiq qilinayotgan frazeologik birliklarning barqarorligi sababli ishlatilishi mumkin. Frazeologik birlikning an'anaviy strukturasidan chekinish, undagi barqaror predikativ oborotlarning o'zgarishi yoki ularning nutq frazeologizmiga aylanishi tildagi mavjud barqaror oborotlarni yo'qolishiga olib kelmaydi. Aksincha, bu birliklar mavjud bo'lib qoladilar va dastlabki frazeologizm bilan ichki bog'liqlik saqlanganligi sababli ma'lum konnotatsiyalarni olib yuradilar. Ekspressivlik esa qabul qiluvchini frazeologik birliklarda implitsiatsiya qilingan ma'no-fikrlarni idrok qilish, shamani tushunishga undaydi hamda til vositalarining tejamkorligi hisobiga yanada kuchayadi.

Uchinchi bob **"Zamonaviy ingliz tili matnlarida okkazional frazeologik birliklar qo'llanishining pragmatik xususiyatlari"** deb nomlanadi. Mazkur bobda

matnning pragmatik xususiyatini amalga oshirishda frazeologik birliklarning roli, frazeologizm pragmatik ma'nolarining matn ta'sirida o'zgarishi va frazeologik birliklarda qo'llangan matnning pragmatik-emotsionallik xususiyatlari, kommunikantlarning mavqeiy va pozitsion rollarining frazeologik birlikni tanlashdagi tutgan o'rni, frazeologik birlik uchinchi shaxs tavsifining vositasi sifatida kabi mavzular tahlillari yoritilgan.

Mavjud ayrim pragmatik ko'rsatma matnni tilga oid rasmiylashtirishning xarakteriga ta'sir qiladi. Frazeologizmlar tilning bo'lagi sifatida bu jarayonda muhim o'rin egallaydilar. Ular adresatga ancha faol ta'sir ko'rsatishga ko'maklashadigan vositadir. Ekspressiv va pragmatik maqsadga qaratilgan odatdagi frazeologik birliklar ham o'zlarining pragmatik imkoniyatlarini, ham orttirilgan potensiallarini qo'llanilgan muloqot aktlarida (matnlarda) namoyon etishadi.

Muloqot jarayonida konseptual vazifalar bilan bir qatorda tilning baholash-kommunikativ vazifasi ham amalga oshadi[23]. Ijobiy yoki salbiy baho berishga ega bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar borliqning predmetiga, uning fazilatiga, harakatiga, holatiga emotiv-baholash munosabatini ifoda qiladilar, bu vazifani amalga oshirishda, mulohazaning pragmatik yo'naltirilganligini hosil qilishda va amalga oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydilar.

O'rganilayotgan matnlarning kommunikativ-pragmatik yo'l-yo'riqlaridan kelib chiqib, ekspressivlikni, konseptual va tag matn ma'lumotini asosiy pragmatik parametrlar deb hisoblash mumkin.

Emotsional matnning asosiy maqsadga qaratilganligi – so'zning yoki frazeologizmning tushunchaviy va pragmatik imkoniyatini kengaytirish, uning yashirin yoki unutilgan semalarini aktullashtirishdir. Ushbu holda muloqot ishtirokchilarining xarakteri, ularning kayfiyati va boshqa psixologik ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olgan tag matn vaziyatlari jalb qilinib, nutq zanjirining ancha keng parchalari hamda so'zlovchining individual (tilga oid va ijtimoiy) xususiyatlari, kommunikantlar o'rtasidagi ijtimoiy munosabatlarga kiradigan tildan tashqari omillar talab qilinadi.

Frazeologizm *to bark up the wrong tree* o'zbek tilida *soxta izga tushmoq, yanglishmoq; yanglish ayblamoq, adashib boshqasini koyimoq,* ya'ni noto'g'ri ish tutmoq degan ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. Harakatning bahosi salbiy bo'lib, qahramon o'z xatosidan afsuslanadi. Jumlaning emfatik tuzilishi (*she seemed so absolutely the governess)* o'z xulq-atvoridan qoniqmaslik hissini kuchaytiradi, chunki qahramon halol kishini asossiz aybladim, deb hisoblaydi. Odatiy pragmatik maqsadga qaratilganlik amalga oshgan frazeologizmning qo'llanilishi bilan qiyoslaymiz:

"I suppose,"said Suzanne doubtfully, "that we're not barking up the wrong tree? Being led completely astray, I mean, by assuming Pagett's complicity? Supposing that, after all, he is a perfect honest man?" [24]

[23] Halliday, M.A.K. (1980). The contribution of developmental linguistics to the interpretation of language as a system. In E. Hovdhaugen (Ed.), The Nordic languages and modern linguistics (pp. 121). Oslo, Norway:
[24] Christie A The Man in the Brown Suit p119.

Qahramonlardan birining emotsiyasi, uning g‘azablanishi, noroziligi, ham o‘zini o‘rab turgan kishilarning xulq-atvoridan, ham butun roman davomida bo‘lib o‘tayotgan, boshidan kechirayotgan hodisalardan qoniqmasligi keyingi misolda yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi:

He delivered the message to Bill, who was disgusted. “Damn it all,” grumbled Bill to himself, as he strode off to the house, “why can’t Codders sometimes leave me alone? And why can’t these blasted Colonials stay in their Colonies? What do they want to come over here for, and pick out all the best girls? I’m fed up to the teeth with everything ”.[25]

Emotsional matn ham *“Damn it all”, “blasted”, “disgusted”* kabi ekspressivlar yordamida, ham butun mulohazani sintaktik tuzish ya’ni, ritorik savollarning zanjiri yordamida hosil qilinadi. Ularda so‘zlovchining uni tinch qo‘yishlari, uni bezovta qilmasliklari haqidagi ehtirosli xohishi aks etadi.

Keltirilgan misol frazeologizmlar “asosan tilning emotsional sohasiga xizmat qilishi” haqidagi fikrning yaqqol isbotidir[26].

O‘qimishli, ijtimoiy zinapoyaning ancha yuqori pog‘onalarida turgan kishilarning nutqi esa o‘zining lingvistik to‘laligi bilan ajralib turadi. Misol tariqasida Puaroning nutqini keltirish mumkin. Yaxshi tarbiya, bilimdonlik, aql-zakovat uning mulohazalarining til bezagini belgilaydi. U har qanday sharoitda ham o‘ziga dag‘alliklardan, ayniqsa, vulgarizmlardan foydalanishni munosib ko‘rmaydi. Puaroning nutqi – bu o‘qimishli odamning nutqi bo‘lib, uning lingvistik to‘laligi faqat *“so‘zlashuv tili – adabiy til”* doirasidagina o‘zgarib turishi mumkin.

Biroq, yuqorida ko‘rsatilganidek, har qanday kishining nutqi munosabat doirasi va adresat ko‘zda tutgan maqsadga qarab o‘zgarishi mumkin. Bunday holda frazeologik birliklar, yaxshi ishlov berilgan ekspressivlikning belgilari sifatida, har doim so‘zlovchi ma’lum davrada kiyib oladigan niqob bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Masalan, Puaro nutqini oliyjanoblik va nazokatga to‘ldirib, suhbatdoshiga hamdardlik bildirishi va bu bilan uni yorilishga (dardini aytishga) majbur qilishini kuzatish mumkin.[27]

“Monsieur,”said Poirot, his manner suddenly very foreign, “believe me, my *heart bleeds for you. Such a loss! Such agony as you must be enduring! Ah, but I will say no more.”*[28]

Frazeologizm *tongue in (one’s)cheek* so‘zlovchining munofiq, ikki yuzlamachi qahramonga istehzoli-kinoyali, ba’zan hatto tahqirlaydigan munosabatini tavsiflaydi. Bu ham adresantda, ham adresatda qoralash hissi, munosabatini uyg‘otadi.

The man was an oily hypocrite. First he tried so murder me, and now he paid me compliments! Did he imagine for one minute that I hadn’t recognized him that

[25]Christie A. The Secret of Chimneys. -London, 1974. -166 p..

[26] Д.А.Жоржолиани. Теоретические основы фразеологической номинации и сопоставительная лингвистика . Тбилиси: Ганатлеба, 1987. – С. 108.

[27]Qiyoslang: “Gapirish o‘z fikrlarini boshqaga uzatish emas, balki boshqada uning shaxsiy fikrlarini uyg‘otishdir” [Estetika..., 1976, 541].

[28] A.Christie. Dead Man's Mirror. -NY, 1966 -141 p.

night on the boat? No, it was a pose, a pose which he forced me to acquiesce in, his tongue in his cheek all the while[29].

Aksincha, xushmuomalalik, tarbiyalanganlik har doim ma'qullash, ehtirom hissini uyg'otadi. Masalan: *Thinking it over now, I believe I did the little man an injustice. He was honestly in love with me, but a mistaken delicacy prevented him from pressing his suit on these lines*[30].

Ayolning chiroyli xulq va yaxshi muomala orqali uy, oila, erga ega bo'lish istagi ijobiy baholanadi. Va aksincha, bularning hammasiga ega bo'lmaslik salbiy emotsiyani keltirib chiqaradi.

I wouldn't blame her if she wanted a settled, home and a husband and was playing her cards accordingly[31].

Shunday qilib, frazeologik birlik, nutqda boshqa til elementlari qatorida ishlatilib so'zlovchining maqsadini mujassamlashtirishning, matnning pragmatik vazifasini amalga oshirishning samarali vositalaridan biriga aylanadi deb qayd qilish mumkin.

XULOSA

1.Okkazional atamasi umumiy qabul qilingan til me'yorlariga mos kelmaydigan faktlarni anglatadi (lotincha *occasio* - tasodif). Birinchidan, okkazionalizmlar muayyan nutqiy vaziyatda ma'lum ma'noni ifodalash uchun yozuvchi, shoir yoki boshqa shaxs tomonidan yaratilishi mumkin bo'lgan mualliflik neologizmidir. Ikkinchidan, nutq predmetiga munosabatini ta'kidlash, unga o'ziga xos xususiyatlarni berish maqsadida yuzaga kelgan fikrni to'g'ri va ixcham ifodalash zaruratidir. Shuningdek, okkazionalizmlar ega bo'lgan takrorlanmaslik (ijodkorlik), me'yoriy emasligi, funksional bir martalik foydalanish, ifodalilik, individual mansublik, so'z yasalishi, nominativ ixtiyoriylik, sinxron-diaxronik tarqoqlik kabi belgilar nutqqa mansubdir.

2.Okkazionalizmlar, neologizmlardan farqli o'laroq, til tizimining fakti emas. Ular zarurat tug'ilganda nutqda erkin shakllanadi. Potensial so'zlardan farqli o'laroq, okkazionalizmlar tildagi so'z yasalish qonuniyatlarini buzgan holda yuzaga keladi. Ular faqat ma'lum bir kontekstda badiiy ifodaning lug'aviy vositasi sifatida qo'llaniladigan individual mualliflik neologizmi yoki til o'yini hisoblanadi.

3.Okkazionalizmlar bu muayyan kontekstda zarur bo'lgan ma'noni ifodalash uchun kontekst ta'sirida paydo bo'ladigan nutq hodisalaridir. Okkazionalizmlar individual stilistik vazifani bajaradi va qoida tariqasida, umumiy til mulkiga aylanadi. Tilshunoslikda "okkazional va neologik" lug'at, "okkazional va potensial" lug'at, "odatiy va o'zaro" lug'at tushunchalari farqlanadi. Farqi shundaki, har bir so'z kontekstda o'z ma'nosini anglatadi, lekin oddiy so'zlar takrorlanuvchi kontekstni talab qilsa, okkazional so'zlar esa shakllantiruvchi, yaratuvchilikni talab

[29] A.Christie The Man in the Brown Suit p 107.
[30] A.Christie The Man in the Brown Suit p 14.
[31] A.Christie. The Moving Finger. -London, 1971 -109 p.

qiladi. Neologizmlardan farqli o‘laroq, okkazionalizmlar lug‘atlarga kiritilmaydi va muallifniki bo‘lib qoladi.

4. Okkazional frazeologizmlar – matnda bir martadan ko‘proq uchraydigan, qayta tushunilgan ma’noli so‘z komplekslari; jumla hosil qiluvchi asos: alohida so‘zlar, o‘zgaruvchan so‘zga oid komplekslar, nofrazeologik tipdagi barqaror so‘zga oid komplekslar; nutqqa tegishli, biroq til tizimida doim mavjud hodisadir.

5. Biz professor A.E. Mamatovning fikrini rivojlantirgan holda quyidagi xulosani aytishimiz mumkin: okkazionalizmlar tilning sistem talablariga javob bera olmaydigan, qonunlashtirilmagan, leksikografik manbalarda qayd etilmagan, bironta yangi realiyani ham ifodalamaydigan, nutqqa ekspressivlik berish uchun stilistik maqsadlarda qo‘llaniladigan nutqiy birlik bo‘lib, badiiy so‘z ustalari o‘z asarlarida tilda mavjud, kodifikatsiyalangan, turg‘un, barqaror, norma doirasidagi frazeologizmlarning strukturasini, ularning leksik tarkibini o‘zgartirib, ana shu frazeologik birliklar ma’nosi asosida yangi okkazional frazeologik variantlar hosil qiladi. Shunday qilib, frazeologizm shakllanishining asosiy bosqichlari uchga bo‘linadi: 1) frazeologik neologizm; 2) okkazional frazeologizm; 3) uzual (odatdagi) frazeologizm.

6. Okkazional frazeologik birliklarda ikkilamchi nominatsiya natijalarida qayta anglash asosida u yoki bu pragmatik vazifani belgilovchi maqsadni ko‘zda tutgan intensiya bilan uzviy bog‘langan tropik jarayon yotadi. Subyektiv-baholash konnotatsiyalari bilan boyitilgan frazeologik birliklar ko‘pincha boy metaforik materialdan iborat bo‘lib, bunda metafora nafaqat ikkita (asosiy va qo‘shimcha) obyekt bilan, balki qalbakilik prinsipi bilan ham ish ko‘radi va bu material oxir-oqibat pragmatik (ekspressiv) samarani oldindan belgilab qo‘yadi.

7. Frazeologiya tilning pragmatik vositalaridan biri bo‘lar ekan, okkazional frazeologik birlik belgilangan pragmatik birlik hisoblanadi, zero frazeologizmlarning ekspressivligini hosil qilishda nafaqat metafora, balki giperbola (mubolag‘a), qiyoslash, kinoya (metaforik va metonimik), antonomaziya, kalambur (so‘z o‘yini), oksyumoron, alliteratsiya, taqlidiy so‘z, qofiya va ohang kabi turli stilistik vositalar ham ishtirok etadi.

8. Okkazional frazeologik birliklar ma’nolarining ajralmas qismi bo‘lgan pragmatik vazifa aniqlanishi, kuchaytirilishi yoki so‘z o‘yini, frazeologik zevgma ko‘rinishidagi semantik hamda so‘z kiritish, komponentlarni almashtirish, allyuziya kabi struktur-semantik o‘zgartirishlar yordamida butunlay o‘zgarishi mumkin. Bunga o‘xshash okkazional frazeologik qayta o‘zgartirishlarga shart-sharoitlar frazeologizmlar ma’nolarining qayta anglanishi va ular tarkibining alohida joylashganligi hisobiga yaratiladi. Shu bilan birga, u yoki bu qayta o‘zgartirishni tanlash matnning pragmatik ko‘rsatmasiga butunlay bog‘liq bo‘lib, barcha qayta o‘zgartirishlarning asosiy vazifasi sifatida nutq shakliga diqqatni jalb qilishni kuchaytirish yo‘li bilan mulohazaning pragmatik samarasini kuchaytirishni hisoblash mumkin.

9. Okkazional birliklar muloqot jarayoni pragmatik jihat bilan uzviy bog‘langan. Okkazional birliklarda matnning pragmatik mo‘ljallanganligi – uni

hosil qilishning amaliy jihatdan eng muhim belgilaridan biri – eng avvalo, muomalada bo‘lgan tomonlarning amaliy faoliyatidan xabardorlikdir. Matnning pragmatik mazmunini tahlil qilishda munosabatning barcha shart-sharoitlari kompleksini, kommunikativ-pragmatik vaziyatning barcha parametrlarini (kim, nima, qachon, qayerda, nima haqida, kimga, nima uchun) hisobga olish zarur, chunki ma’lum pragmatik ko‘rsatma matnning til shakllanishiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

10. Okkazional frazeologik birliklar shaxsiy-deyktik (MEN – SEN – U – grammatika) qo‘llanilishga qarab, o‘zlari yo‘naltirilgan obyektlarni xarakterlab va baholab, suhbatdoshning xulq-atvorini tartibga solishda xilma-xil kommunikativ-pragmatik vazifalarni mulohazalarga, fikrga, bahoga, adresatning tavsiflanayotgan obyektga munosabatiga bevosita ta’sir o‘tkazish vazifasini hamda ko‘rsatma qayg‘udosh bo‘lish haqida borganda, nutq subyektining ichki dunyosi bilan tanishish vazifasini bajarishi mumkin.

ONE-TIME SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AT THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/2025.27.12. Fil.08.08 AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

BERDIYOROVA RAKHIMA KARIMOVNA

PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF OCCASIONAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

10.00.04 – Language and Literature of the peoples of Europe, America and Australia

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for a Doctor of Philosophy scientific degree (PhD) in PHILOLOGY

Bukhara – 2026

The theme of the dissertation for a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered under№B2021.3.PhD/Fil1966 by the Supreme Attestation Commission.

The dissertation has been accomplished at Bukhara State University.

The dissertation abstract in three languages (Uzbek, Russian, English (resume)) has been placed on the website of the Scientific Council at Bukhara State University (www.buxdu.uz) and «Ziyonet» Information-educational portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

Scientific advisor:	**Astanova Gulnora Aminovna** Doctor of Science in Philology, Professor
Official opponents:	**Xajiyeva Feruza Melsovna** Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), Professor
	Doniyeva Maysara Jamolovna Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), Professor
Leading organization:	**Urganch State University**

The dissertation defense will be held on «13» november 2026 at 1200 at the meeting of the Scientific Council DSc.03/2025.27.12. Fil.08.08 at Bukhara State University (Address: 200118, Bukhara, M.Iqbol street, 11. Phone: (0365) 221-29-14; Fax: (0365) 221-27-57; e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz).

The dissertation is available at the Information-resource center of Bukhara State University, (registration number1092). Address: 200118, Bukhara, M.Iqbol street, 11. Phone: (0365) 221-25-87

The dissertation abstract is distributed on «2» novemberr 2026.

(Mailing report № 26-4 on «2» november 2026).

O.M.Fayzulloev
Chairperson of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Science in Philology, Associate Professor

M.R.Ochilova
Scientific Secretary of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, Professor

M.K. Baqoeva
Chairperson of the Scientific Seminar under Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Science in Philology, Professor

INTRODUCTION (PhD thesis annotation)

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. In global linguistics, the language of literary works has been attracting the attention of researchers due to the large number of new lexical formations or occasional phraseological units used by authors. In this process, the necessity arose to analyze issues related to the author's word, creative expression, and, in particular, the issues related to the interaction of authorial occasionalisms, occasional phraseological units with language and speech. Based on this, interpreting the genesis of occasionalisms, their objective role in the language, and their linguistic-stylistic functions such as ensuring context poetics in literary discourse and generating subtext from both linguistic and extralinguistic perspectives allows for a systematic understanding of the language and speech principles operating in the fields of text linguistics, lexicography, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics.

In the world linguistics, occasional units have been studied by linguists at the lexical and word formation levels as a combination of words, meanings, phrases, sounds, and syntactic formations. Therefore, the study of the lexical-semantic, national-cultural, and pragmatic characteristics of occasionalisms in the language has become a priority and relevant in the field of linguistics. After all, identifying the pragmatic-contextual potential of these units, explaining their interdiscursive aspects, and improving the system of presentation of occasionalisms in dictionaries serve to determine the laws of achieving functional proportionality and adequacy between original and translated version in the translation process.

In recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has witnessed significant advances in research across various branches of contemporary linguistics. Despite these developments, the mechanisms governing the formation and use of authorial occasional phraseological units in English have not been sufficiently investigated. Particular scholarly attention needs to be directed towards examining their structural and semantic organization, functional characteristics, and stylistic and aesthetic properties, especially their contribution to the interpretation and comprehension of literary discourse. Accordingly, a comprehensive examination of the formation mechanisms, linguistic features, and functional roles of occasional phraseological units in contemporary English constitutes a significant area of linguistic inquiry.

The Decree "on the Strategy of Actions" for the further development of our republic defines as a priority strategic direction the issues of "stimulating scientific research and innovation activities, creating effective mechanisms for implementing scientific and innovation achievements in practice, organizing specialized scientific and experimental laboratories, high-tech centers and technoparks at higher educational institutions and research institutes"[1] and creates broad opportunities to further increase the scope and indicators of scientific research in the field of linguistics. In particular, it is necessary to consider the methods of formation and use of occasional phraseological units in modern English, to reveal the foundations of contextual-pragmatic motivation of their place in language and speech, to create lexicographic sources, to highlight pragmatic features related to their use in

[1] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmoni / Xalq so'zi, 8.02. 2017. 28 (6722) –son.

discourse, to discuss controversial issues within the framework of occasional phraseological units, to effectively use them in an intercultural communication, to study the structural-semantic and functional features which constitute actuality in present researches.

The present scientific study serves to a certain degree to achieve the objectives set out in the following legal documents: Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5847 “On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” dated October 8, 2019; PF-60 “On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” dated January 28, 2022; PF-158 “About the Strategy “Uzbekistan - 2030” dated September 11, 2023; the Resolution of the President PQ-2789 “On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, organization, management and financing of scientific research” dated February 17, 2017; PQ-3775 “On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms implemented in the country” dated June 5, 2018; PQ-5117 “On measures to raise activities to promote the study of foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated May 19, 2021 and other related regulatory legal documents governing this activity.

Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. The dissertation work is carried out in the line with the priority directions of Science and Technology Development of the Republic I. “Developing the Democratic and Legal Society Spiritual-Morally and Culturally, Forming Innovational Economics”.

Problem development status. In the world linguistics, effective works have been carried out on occasional words, occasional phraseological units and pragmatic properties of phraseological units. In particular, the concept of occasionalism is reflected in the works of many linguists.[2] Theoretical views on the use of occasional phraseological units in modern linguistics have also attracted the attention of a

[2] Ahmanova O.S. Dictionary of Linguistic Terms. – Moscow: URSS: Editorial URSS, 2004. – 571 pages. Agaronyan, Inna Vasilievna. Word Formation of Occasionalism-Nouns in the Epistolary Heritage of the Second Half of the 19th - First Quarter of the 20th Century: Dissertation ... for the Candidate of Philological Sciences: 10.00.00. - Kuibyshev, 1972. - 294 pages. Babenco N.G. Occasionalism in Artistic Texts. Structural-Semantic Analysis: Educational Manual / N.G. Babenco. – Kaliningrad: Publishing House KGU, 1997. – 84 pages. Lartseva E.V., Gafurova Yu.R. On the Question of Complex Occasional Forms. © Lartseva E.V., Gafurova Yu.R., 2018. Kazarina E. Occasional Lexis as a Translation Problem. Graduation Qualification Work. St. Petersburg, 2017. Muravyeva D.D. Ways of Forming Occasionalisms in Modern English Based on the Works of Jo Nesbø. BMI - Ekaterinburg 2017, - pp. 6-13. Feldman N.I. Occasional Words and Lexicography // Issues of Linguistics. – 1957. – No. 4. – pp. 64-73. Khanpira E.I. Occasional Elements in Modern Speech // Stylistic Studies: Collection of Articles. – Moscow: Publishing House of Moscow University, 1972. – pp. 364-374. Pozdeeva E.V. Occasional Word: Perception and Translation: Based on the Works of Russian and English-Speaking Writers: Dissertation... for the Candidate of Philological Sciences. – Perm, 2002. – 203 pages. Samokhin I.S. Occasionalisms of Andrei Voznesensky: Experience in Creating an Online Dictionary // Young Scientist. – 2013. – No. 12. – pp. 877-880. Safarova U.A. Structural-Semantic Aspects of Contamination in Modern French Language. Author's Abstract of the Doctoral Dissertation (DSc). – Tashkent, 2022. – pp. 3-14. Lopatkin V.V. The Birth of a Word. Neologisms and Occasional Forms. – Moscow: Nauka, 1973. – 152 pages. Lykov A.G. Occasional Word as a Lexical Unit of Speech // Philological Sciences. – 1971. – No. 5. – pp. 70-78. Pozdeeva E.V. Occasional Word: Perception and Translation: Based on the Works of Russian and English-Speaking Writers: Dissertation... for the Candidate of Philological Sciences. – Perm, 2002. – 203 pages. Revzina O.G. Poetics of the Occasional Word // Language as Creativity. – St. Petersburg, 1996. – pp. 34-41. Zemskaya E.A. Occasional and Potential Words in Russian Word Formation // Current Problems of Russian Word Formation. – Samarkand: Samarkand State University, 1972. Part 1. – pp. 19-28. Samokhin I.S. Occasionalisms of Andrei Voznesensky: Experience in Creating an Online Dictionary // Young Scientist. – 2013. – No. 12. – pp. 877-880.

number of linguists. For example, scientists such as A.F.Artemova, S.K.Bashiyeva, L.M.Boldireva, Y.I.Jabayeva, A.V.Kunin, S.I.Petrova, T.N.Fedulenkova, R.A.Voronin, U.A.Safarova, A.E.Mamatov, Yu.R.Gafurova, M.Sh.Akbarov have conducted theoretical and practical work on occasional phraseological units in various fields.[3]

Currently, pragmatics remains an actual direction in linguistics. Many scientific works are being conducted on the lexical, semantic and syntactic features of the use of the words “pragmatics” and “pragmalinguistics” in modern linguistics. Since this study is directly devoted to the pragmatic nature of occasional phraseological units, we have analyzed and studied the theoretical views of the linguists such as O.A.Agarkova, L.V.Putilina, Yu.D.Apresyan, V.G.Gak, Ch.P.Pirs, Yu.K.Melvil, L.P.Terenteva, Sh.S.Safarov, G‘.Q.Mirsanov, D.Sh.Islomov, M.U.Abdurahmanova.[4]

However, the pragmatic features of occasional phraseological units within the framework of literary texts have not been studied as a special monographic work.

In the process of preparing the dissertation, the researches of the above-listed linguists were thoroughly studied, attitudess were expressed, and their theoretical views were referred .

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific-research works of the higher educational institution where the dissertation has

[3] Artemova A.F. Phraseology of English language and pragmatic potential. Special course. Pyatigorsk, 1991. Baturova-N.I.Occasional phraseology kak yazykovoe yavlenie- Baturova Nadezhda Igorevna, graduate student, st. prepodavatel, navorutab@gmail.com, Russia, Moscow, Moskovskaya humanitarian-technical academy.- graduate student -UDK 811.111. Boldyreva L. M. Stilisticheskie osobennostifunktsionirovaniya frazeologizmov // Dis. ... candy. Philol. science - Moscow, 1967. Bashieva S.K. Stilisticheskiy komponentfrazeologicheskogo znacheniya // Autoref. dis. ... Dr. Philol. Nauk. - Krasnodar, 1995. Jabaeva Yu.I. Strukturno-semanticheskie i funktsionalnyeosobennosti okazionalizmov V. Vysotsky: Dis... cand. phil.nauk. - Saransk, 2010. - 225 p. Kunin A.V. Course phraseology of modern English language. Dubna: Feniks Plus, 2005. 488 p.]. Mamatov A.E. Problems of lexical and phraseological norms in modern Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent, 1991. - 212 p. Nachischione A. S. O razgranichenii vklinivaniya irazryva kak samostoyatelnyx stylisticheskikh priemov priokkazionalnom ispolzovanii frazeologicheskix edinits vrechi // Kontekstualnaya semantika: Sb. Latviyskogo gos. meal P. Stuchki. - Riga, 1982. - S. 86-91. Petrova S.I. Okazionalnye phraseologizmy v nemetskoi khudojestvennoy rechi (structural-semantic and smyslovaya kharacteristici): dis. ... candy. Philol. science M., 1984. 207 p. Fedulenkova T.N. i Voronin R.A.Okazionalnoe preobrazovanie frazeologicheskix edinitskak lingvisticheskoe yavlenie (o vklade a. c. nachischione v razrabotku problemy). Vestnik SVFU, 2012, volume 9, #3. - 126-130. Shadrin N.L. Identification of occassional preobrazovannyx frazeologicheskix edinits // Problemyleksiki i frazeologii. - L., -1975. - S. 179-191. Akbarov M.Sh. Stylistic features of occasional phraseology in French. Dissertation submitted for the Master's academic degree. - Tashkent, 2023.

[4] Agarakova O.A., Putilina L.V. Pragmatics and Intonation of French Speech Etiquette. Bulletin of OGU No. 11 (160)/November 2013. – pp. 186-191. Abdurakhmanova M.U. Semantic and Pragmatic Study of Disease Names (Based on Uzbek, Russian, and English Languages). Philology, PhD dissertation abstract. – Andijan, 2023. – 8 pages. Apresyan Yu.D. Pragmatic Information for a Dictionary. // Pragmatics and Problems of Intensionality. Moscow, 1988. Hak V.G. Pragmatics, Usus, and Grammar of Speech. // Foreign Languages at School. – 1982. – No. 5. – pp. 17. Safarov Sh.S. Pragmalinguistics. – Uzbekistan National Encyclopedia. – Tashkent, 2000. – 300 pages. Islomov D.Sh. Discursive-Pragmatic Analysis of Phonostylistic Tools in French and Uzbek Languages. Philology, PhD dissertation abstract. – Bukhara, 2023. – p. 8. Melville Yu.K. Charles Peirce and Pragmatism. – Moscow: Moscow University Press, 1968. – pp. 9–17. Muhammad Hakimov. Basics of Uzbek Pragmalinguistics. – Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2013. Peirce C.P. The Foundations of Pragmatism / Translated from English, Preface by V.V. Kiryushenko, M.V. Kolopotina — St. Petersburg: Laboratory of Metaphysical Studies, Faculty of Philosophy, St. Petersburg State University; Aleteya, 2000. – 352 pages. G'. Mirsanov. Development of Pragmalinguistics in Uzbekistan. // Foreign Philology. No. 3, 2016. – pp. 76-83. Stolneiker R.S. Pragmatics. // New in Foreign Linguistics. Linguistic Pragmatics. Vol. XVI. Moscow, 1985. Terenteva L.P. Semantics and Pragmatics of Lexical Occasionalisms: Dissertation ... Candidate of Philological Sciences. – Moscow, 1983. – 249 pages. Formanovskaya N.I. Communicative-Pragmatic Aspects of Communication Units. – Moscow, 1998.

been conducted. The research was carried out within the framework of the scientific research plan titled “Actual issues of pragmalinguistics and linguistics” at Karshi State University.

The aim of the research work is to identify the pragmatic features of occasional phraseological units in the English language.

The tasks of the research work are as follows:

to analyze theoretically occasional phraseological units and pragmatic features of phraseological units in modern linguistics;

to identify the main types of occasionalisms in literary works and reveal the nature of their usage;

to determine the substitution features of semantic-pragmatic components of occasional phraseological units within context;

to identify the main stylistic stylistic techniques for modifying occasional phraseological units and reveal cases of extended metaphors, word combinations, phraseological allusions, reference;

to determine the main types of occasional transformation of phraseological units in the original form within the context.

The object of the research work consists of occasional phraseological units in the English literary texts.

The subject of the research work is the pragmatic characteristics of occasional phraseological units in the English language.

Methods of the research. The dissertation utilizes the methods of general selection, analysis and synthesis, linguistic and component, distributive and contextual, semantic-structural and linguo-stylistic analysis.

Scientific novelty of the research work includes the following**:**

it has been proven that evaluative, expressive, intensive, emotional, and stylistic relational types of occasional phraseological units in the English language are pragmatically influenced by psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, and linguocultural factors;

it has been revealed that in the English literary context, occasional phraseological units perform pragmatic functions such as creating a communicative-contextual situation, enhancing aesthetic impact of emotional text where it is used, and showing the speaker’s subjective assessment and attitude to a given situation;

it has been determined that occasional phraseological unit, as a designated pragmatic unit, is manifested in the formation of expressiveness through the lexical stylistic devices such as metaphor, hyperbole (exaggeration), irony (both metaphoric and metonymic), antonomasia, pun (wordplay), and oxymoron; syntactic devices such as comparison and ellipsis; as well as phonetic stylistic means including alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, and tone.

it has been substantiated that occasional phraseological units, depending on their use in personal-deictic forms (I – you – he/she) are products of communicative-pragmatic relationships which serve to characterize and evaluate the objects they refer to; regulate the interlocutor’s behavior; directly influence thoughts, opinions, assessments, and the recipient’s attitude toward the described object, as well as express empathy.

Practical results of the research work are as follows**:**

It has been revealed that the interrelationships of syntactic units within the sentense, as well as, the functions of occasional phraseological units in a sentence are identified through a new approach to the syntactic analysis of sentences in English;

it has been determined that the position of comparativity in the sentence is revealed based on the syntactic connection of components used in place of occasional phraseological units with other components, and in English sentence structure, these elements function as modifiers or verbs which can be identified through various syntactic means;

it has been analyzed that by breaking down sentences expressed within the scope of occasional phraseological units into components, their differential syntactic features can be identified, as well as, the differential syntactic-semantic features expressed based on the occasional syntagma have been examined.

Authenticity of the research results is determined by the accuracy of the stated problem, by the validity of the dissertation conclusions based on general selection method, analysis and synthesis, linguistic, component, distributive, contextual, semantic-structural, and linguo-stylistic methods. It is also ensured by theoretical ideas and information obtained from official sources, by scientific-theoretical proposals and recommendations that have been practically tested, and by the approval of the results by authorized state bodies.

Scientific and practical value of the research results. The scientific significance of the study is determined by the fact that it analyzes the methods of forming occasional units in the modern English language, reveals the essence of the types of semantic occasional phraseologisms in the field of phraseology, as well as, proves that presentation of the deep semantics of phraseological units and their modifications are related to the functions of modified phraseological units in speech. The results of the work provide important information for researchers studying the pragmatic potential of phraseological units and serve as a scientific and theoretical source for future research.

The practical significance of the research results is explained by the fact that it serves as a resource for conducting theoretical and practical classes in grammar, lexicology, and stylistics at faculties of foreign philolgy of higher educational institutions; for organizing special seminars in the fields of theoretical linguistics, text linguistics, and linguocultural studies; for creating new textbooks, methodological manuals, dictionaries, and lecture texts, and conducting graduation thesis and dissertation research.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific results obtained in determining the pragmatic characteristics of occasional phraseological units in English:

conclusions on evaluative, expressive, intensive, emotional, and stylistic relational types of occasional phraseological units in English are pragmatically influenced by psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, and linguocultural factors were used in the implementation of the fundamental scientific project FZ-2016-09081165532 “Methodology of developing the mother tongue and literature in accordance with the new alphabet and spelling rules of the Karakalpak language” carried out at the Karakalpakstan branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences

of Uzbekistan in 2017-2020 (Reference No.177 dated April 22, 2024, from Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences of the Karakalpakstan branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences of Uzbekistan). As a result, the occasional change of phraseological units in context was widely analyzed, which served to enrich the glossaries of the English and Uzbek languages;

theoretical conclusions on the pragmatic functions of occasional phraseological units in English literary context, such as creating a communicative-contextual situation, increasing aesthetic impact of an emotional text where it's used, and showing the speaker's subjective assessment and attitude to a given situation, were used in the European Union Erasmus+ program 561624-ERR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+ CBHE IMEP: "Modernization and Internationalization of the Higher Education Processes in Uzbekistan" implemented at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages in 2016-2018 (Reference No. 232/02 dated August 30, 2023, from Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages). As a result, scientific conclusions served for the effective implementation of the project;

the theoretical conclusions related to the manifestation of an occasional phraseological unit, as a designated pragmatic unit, in the formation of expressiveness with the participation of the lexical stylistic devices such as metaphor, hyperbole (exaggeration), irony (both metaphoric and metonymic), antonomasia, pun (wordplay), and oxymoron; syntactic devices such as comparison and ellipsis; as well as phonetic stylistic means including alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, and tone were used in the implementation of the innovative scientific project I-204-4-5 titled "Creation of virtual resources based on information and communication technologies in English language specialty subjects and their implementation in the educational process" carried out at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages (Reference No. 226/02 dated August 30, 2023, from Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages). As a result, the achieved outcomes and the developed recommendations made realization of the implementation of the institute's educational process and international projects possible;

the conclusions and results about occasional phraseological units, with their use in personal-deictic forms (I – you – he/she), serving to characterize and evaluate the objects they refer to; regulate the interlocutor's behavior; directly influence thoughts, opinions, assessments, and the recipient's attitude toward the described object, as well as express empathy, thereby forming communicative-pragmatic relationships were used in the preparation of scripts for the radio programs "Frank Discussion", "Today's Topic" of the Kashkadarya Regional Television and Radio company "Oltin voha" radio channel (Reference No. 17-05/230 dated November 21, 2023, from the Kashkadarya Regional Television and Radio Company). As a result, audience and radio listeners' perceptions of identifying the pragmatic features of occasional phraseological units in the Uzbek and English languages, and the formation of phraseological units in texts were improved, ensuring the scientific and popular appeal of the program.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed at 6 scientific-practical conferences, including 2 international and 4 republic

conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 16 scientific works have been published on the research topic, including 9 articles in scientific publications recommended for publication by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the main scientific results of the dissertation, 6 of which in national journals and 3 in foreign journals.

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature, with a total length of 145 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic, information on the purpose, the tasks, the object, the subject of the research, compliance with the priority areas of development of science and technology of the republic, scientific novelty, practical results, reliability of the obtained results, theoretical and practical significance of the work, implementation of research results in practice, approbation, the structure of the dissertation are provided.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled "Theoretical basis and pragmatic characteristics of occasional phraseological units in modern linguistics". This chapter discusses views on the application of the concept of occasionalism, the role, use, and pragmatic characteristics of occasional phraseological units in modern linguistics.

The term occasionalism (occasional word) was first used by N.I. Feldman in his work "Occasional Words and Lexicography" (1957) where this linguistic phenomenon is described as follows: "Special words, when used appropriately in their place, enter into a close relationship with the expanding context, but when separated from the context, that is, outside it, their use is usually limited. This basic feature of words allows them to be called occasional words, in contrast to neologisms that have entered the language". [5]

U.A. Safarova analyzed the most important 3 characteristics of occasional words by dividing them into eight semantic groups: 1. An occasional word is the implementation of the word-forming capabilities of a particular language in speech, so the broadest characteristic of an intermediate word is its belonging to speech, because, unlike a normative word, an occasional word does not necessarily have to be present in the text. 2. The most characteristic feature of occasional words is their non-normativeness, because any occasionalism appears or occurs as a result of violation of grammatical, derivational, semantic norms. 3. The most important feature of the occasional word is its one-time functional use[6].

O.S. Akhmanova in the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" defines occasionalism as "unknown, not generally accepted, characterized by an individual style, related to the specific context of use"[7]. The researcher interprets occasionalism as a word or phrase used once for a specific situation or context by the speaker or

[5] [Фельдман Н.И. Окказиональные слова и лексикография // Вопросы языкознания. — 1957. — № 4. — С. 64—73.

[6] Safarova U.A. Zamonaviy fransuz tilida kontaminatsiyaning struktur-semantik aspektlari: Filol. fanlari doktori ... disser. avtoref. 2022: 6-14.

[7] Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М: УРСС: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – С. 284.

writer[8].

The following working definition of occasionalism can be given as a conclusion: occasionalism is the author's word formed in relation to any situation and used only in a certain context. Occasional units have a number of unique characteristics, including non-normativity, speech relevance, functional single-use (originality), context dependence, expressiveness, and individual belonging.

A. S. Nacischione distinguishes three main forms of the existence of phraseological units: base form, core use (universal use) and instant stylistic use (occasional stylistic use)[9]. By the occasional stylistic use of phraseological units A. S. Nachischione understands its actualization in speech giving a rare stylistic tone to it, as a result of which significant changes occur in the form and content of the phraseological unit, which is determined by the context.

A.E. Mamatov explains the authorship aspect of occasional phraseological units as follows: "in their works, masters of literary words change the structure and lexical composition of existing, codified, stable, and norm-compliant phraseological units in the language and based on the meaning of these phraseological units create new occasional phraseological variants".[10]

Thus, the main phases of the formation of a phraseologism are divided into three: 1) phraseological neologism; 2) occasional phraseologism; 3) usual phraseologism. Let us consider the process of the formation of a phraseologism using the example of the phraseological unit "apple sauce". In some works of P.G. Wodehouse, it appears as a phraseological neologism, that is, for the first time used for a certain context, but the fact that it is used repeatedly in several works in different situations allows it to be included in occasional phraseologisms.

"*I forget how the subject arose, but I remember Jeeves once saying that sleep knits up the ravelled sleave of care. Balm of hurt minds, he described it a.(...). Apple sauce, in my opinion. It seldom pans out that way with me, and it didn't now".*[11]

In this example, the phraseological neologism "apple sauce" carries the meaning of *nonsense, absurd talk, meaningless speech, triviality, or insignificant matter*. This phraseologism does not appear in classical lexicographic sources; however, the online resource Wiktionary, citing quotations from P.G. Wodehouse's works, defines it as *"nonsense"*[12]. This indicates that the phraseologism is now in the process of becoming usual (conventional) and is integrating into the language system. Through reinterpretation, phraseologisms acquire a specific communicative meaning, and the mechanisms of meaning formation primarily rely on various tropes, such as metaphors, figurative comparisons, metonymy, periphrastic and euphemistic formations, wordplay, and double meanings**.**

Summarizing the above mentioned points, we can say that occasional phraseologism is a stage in the formation of usual phraseologism. Occasional phraseologisms serve as an important tool in text construction, as they help

[8] Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М: УРСС: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – С.95].

[9] Naciscione A. Phraseological Units in LiteraryDiscourse: Implications for Teaching and Learning // CAUCE: Revista de Filologia y su Didactica. Sevilla, 2001. P. 53-67.

[10] Mamatov A.E. Hozirgi zamon o'zbek adabiy tilida leksik va frazeologik norma muammolari. – Toshkent, 1991. – 212 b.

[11] Wodehouse P.G "Jeeves In The Offing" 2002 -200 pp.

[12] Свободная энциклопедия. Викисловар. 2012

economize linguistic resources, express familiar situations with fewer words, and present ideas concisely. Occasional phraseologisms emerge from and depend on context. However, with each subsequent use, their contextual dependence diminishes, therefore occasional phraseologisms are not only elements of speech but also have the potential to become part of the language system.

It should be noted that in recent years, a number of linguists have been paying great attention to the pragmatic properties of phraseological units. They attribute the high pragmatic potential of phraseological units, initially, to their figurativeness and the predominance of connotation in their semantic structure[13].

Y.D. Apresyan, who views pragmatics as a broad concept, emphasizes that whithin it's framework it is important to study linguistic units (lexemes, affixes, grammatical and syntactic constructions) as well as the speaker's attitude toward actions, the content of the message, and the addressee[14]. Indeed, within the scope of pragmatics, the issues of selecting linguistic units in the process of communication, their use, and the impact of these units on the participants of the interaction are studied.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"Pragmatic Features of Occasional Phraseological Units in the English language and Ways of Their Expression"** covers topics such as semantic-structural and word-insertion features in the occasional transformation of phraseological units, methods of replacing components of phraseological units and determining their types. Also, cases of change of syntactic structure, reduction and preservation of the semantic core in phraseological units are explained through examples.

Occasional transformation of phraseological units depends on the communicative function and pragmatic orientation of the text. They are used to enhance the communicative effect. In linguistics, terms such as "deformation", "transformation", "distortion", "dephraseologization" are used to describe this process.

A word, a phrase, and sometimes a whole sentence included in a phraseological unit can expand the occasional boundaries of the phraseological unit by strengthening or weakening its meaning[15]. Such cases are sometimes called "facultative lexical fragmentation"[16], which are caused by a number of linguistic reasons, as well as, the semantic needs of the discourse (thought), its semantic and pragmatic focus on a specific goal.

Authors widely use the insertion of words into phraseological units to rfresh their meaning, revive the image, and even shift them from one stylistic tone (emotionality) to another. In this case, the introduction of adjectives and adverbs into phraseological units in the text is observed quite often. For example:

---

[13] Алефиренко Н.Ф., Золотых Л.Г. Проблемы фразеологического значения и смысла (в аспекте межуровневого взаимодействия): моногр. Астрахань: Изд-во Астрах. гос. пед. ун-та, 2000. 220 с.

[14] Апресян Ю. Д. Прагматическая информация для толкового словаря. // Прагматика и проблемы интенсиональности. – М., 1988. – С. 10-22.

[15] Зуева В. И. Стилистическое средство разрушения устойчивых словосочетаний в произведениях английских и американских писателей // Уч. зап.МГПИИЯ им. М. Тореза.Т.30. – М,1964. – С. 29-35.

[16] Бершадская Ф. М. Формы употребления фразеологической единицы в речи: автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Л., 1972. 23 с.

Table 1

Adding words to phraseological units

Adverb	*"Well, one has got to make a start somewhere", "she said. "On the whole I think that if Julia hasn't gone completely off her rocker by now, I might start with her".*	go off one's rocker - sl. to behave in strange or silly way, to go insane.	completely – totally, entirely, wholly, fully
Adjective	*"You are annoyed, is it not so?" he asked anxiously, as we walked through the park."Not at all", I said coldly."That is well. That lifts a great load from my mind "*	lift a load from smb.'s mind - to remove sadness from the heart, to calm down, to comfort, to console, to give comfort, to calm down.	great - big, huge

The adverb "completely" included in the phraseology in the text serves to strengthen the negative evaluation of the phraseology ("to fall into a mental illness, to lose one's mind", "to lose one's mind, to become completely crazy"). We find such a reinforcing function in the following examples.

The introduction of the adverb *"entirely"* in the phraseology of *"to be in error"* not only emphasizes that the object is completely wrong, but also gives the speaker the opportunity to once again show his superiority, his experience, and his impeccable work. Even if unintentionally, the speaker delivers a remark that may hurt the interlocutor, who holds a lower social status, professional rank, or intellectual capability.

"You were entirely in error."

Japp sighed.

"I always thought it was the little gray cells of the brain. Don't tell me the cells of your nose are equally superior to anyone else's."

"No, no, calm yourself"[17]

The semantics of the statement "You were entirely in error" and its illocutionary force trigger a response speech act (perlocutionary act), influencing the recipient's thoughts and emotions— in this case, their sense of frustration or hurt.

The intensification of emotional units occurs through the addition of adverbs such as *quite, only, pretty, completely, utterly,* and intensifiers like *too, too much*. For example:

"*This is a great surprise... Did no one know about this marriage of yours?"*

"No, we kept it quite dark. John didn't like that rart of it much"[18]

to keep smth. dark - to keep a secret, to hide something. The adverb *quite* is used as an intensifier in the meanings of "sufficiently", "considerably", or "somewhat".

During component substitution in phraseological units, typically three main processes as strengthening connotative meaning of the phraseology (components intensifying substitution), specifying/concretizing of the meaning (clarifying substitution) or restoration of the image (regeneration) occurs. The insertion of the adjective in phraseological units clarifies the noun component and emphasizes its relevance in the text.

[17] Christie A. Dead Man's Mirror. NY, 1966. –136 p.

[18] A. Christie. Dead Man's Mirror. p 78.

Table 2

Division of component replacement into 3 types

Synonymous replacement	*A motorcar went past the window. Ugly great lumbering thing, making all that racket. But there it was the country ratting to the dogs /Galsworthy J. The M of Pr./.*	In this example, the verb component *go* is replaced by the synonym *rat*, which in any case expresses great intensity of action. *to go to the dogs* - be ruined. *To rat* - to desert one's associates
Antonym replacement	Algernon: If ever I get married I'll certainly try to forget the fact. Jack: I have no doubt about that dear Algy. The Divorce Court was specially invented for people whose memories are so curiously constituted. Algernon: Oh. There is no use speculating on that subject. Divorces are made in heaven.	Phraseological unit: *marriages are made in heaven*. As a result of antonymic replacement, the occasional phraseology *divorces are made in heaven* was formed.
A component of phraseological units is replaced with words that are semantically related to them	He intended to take an opportunity this afternoon of speaking to Irene. A word in time saves nine / Glsw. The M of Pr./.	Phraseological unit – *a stitch in time saves nine* - proverb "a stitch made in time is worth nine", because if it is done in time, it will save a lot of work later.

Allusion,[19] when applied to phraseology, can be partially present or even totally absent, yet its implied meaning is recalled through contextual hints or surrounding text, thus playing a significant role in maintaining the expressiveness and connotations embedded in the usual phraseological unit. The phenomenon where a "fragment" of a phraseological unit is used while still evoking the spirit of the traditional phrase in the general language is called allusion. In speech, some phraseological units appear incomplete, similar to metonymy, where only a part of the phrase is used instead of its full form. For example:

I have no patience with the modern neurotic girl who jazzes from morning till night, smokes like a chimney, and uses language which would make a Billings gate fish woman blush.[20]

to talk Billings gate - to curse like a market woman.

Allusions in phraseology can undergo either modifications while preserving the syntactic structure or lexical components entirely or partially**,** or omission of parts of the phrase where only a fragment of the phraseological unit is used[21]. This type of allusion is linked to linguistic economy where the speaker deliberately shortens the phrase, assuming that the audience will still understand its full meaning. Sometimes the reduction is so strong that only the semantic core of the phrase remains.

In the following examples, we will consider the cases of syntactic structure

[19] Nasirov A.A. Modern Approaches and Concepts in Phraseology. Educational Manual. Uzbek State University of Transport, Tashkent 2024. – 155 pages.

[20] Christie A. The Murder on the Links London and Sydney, 1974. – 5 p.

[21] In phraseological research, this type of application of FB is called "reminiscence" (a slight recalling, vague remembering /according to N.N. Amosova/).

changes, reductions, and the preservation of the semantic core in phraseological units.

1) A comparative phrase can shift between nominative and non-nominative forms. For example:

Miss Howard nodded grimly.

"True enough! Afraid I said some things to Emily she will not forget or forgive in a hurry. Do not mind if they have only sunk in a bit. Probably water off a duck's back, though. I said right out. "You're an old woman Emily and there's no fool like an old fool..."[22]

Phraseological unit *like watery off a duck's back* conveys the meaning of being unaffected by criticism, insults, or difficulties**,** similar to how water slides off a duck without soaking it and in the text the phrase is applied to a character who remains indifferent and unfazed by unpleasant situations. Expressiveness is achieved through imaginery depiction of inner features. An indifferent "thick-skinned" person has a negative rating. The speaker expresses a negative, disapproving attitude to such behavior. The connotation included in the considered phraseology is usually preserved in the quoted text. The intensification occurs due to the contrast of the phraseological unit *to sink in*, that is, "to reach one's senses" and *not affected by water*, "nothing affects, does not harm, does not care".

2) In the next example, an allusion with a broken stylistic distribution is observed. Usually, the phraseology *Queen Anna is dead* is considered a response to information known much earlier and reflects the speaker's sarcastic attitude towards the interlocutor. In the given example, expressiveness increases due to interpretation of conditional signs of the image with the help of a comparative turn, strengthening the meaning of the *dead* - excessively outdated component.

Pattison ... who believed that a University should exist for pure learning and research inevitably seems as dead as Queen Anna.

Reduction can be considered one of the most effective methods of occasional reproductions, since a deep understanding of phraseologism and its intended meaning is based on rather complex psycho-semantic processes.

Phraseological units are one of the most powerful means of compressing information. Such allusions are often found in headlines, as brevity, conciseness, and richness of meaning are their distinctive features. For example::

"Long shadows", the name of a chapter in A. Christie's novel *"Elephants can remember"* come from complete phraseological unit *Old sins have long shadows.* The novel by G. James is called *"The Golden Bowl"* (*The golden bowl is broken*); J. England's novel *"No Traveler Returns" (The Undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns).*

Thus, allusion can be used because of the stability of the studied phraseological units. Deviation from the traditional structure of a phraseological unit, alteration in its fixed predicative constructions, or their transformation into speech phraseologisms does not lead to the disappearance of existing stable expressions in the language. On the contrary, these units continue to exist and retain certain connotations due to their internal connection with the original phraseological unit.

[22] Christie A. The Mysterious Affair at Styles. – London, 1974. – 190 p.

Expressiveness, on the other hand, encourages the recipient to perceive the meanings and ideas implied in phraseological units, to understand the hint, and is further enhanced due to the economy of language means.

The third chapter is called "**Pragmatic Features of the Use of Occasional Phraseological Units in Texts of the Modern English language**". This chapter examines the role of phraseological units in realizing the pragmatic characteristics of a text**,** the modification of pragmatic meanings of phraseological units under the influence of the text, and the pragmatic-emotional properties of the text reflected in phraseological units. Additionally, it analyzes the influence of communicants' status and positional roles on the choice of phraseological units, as well as the use of phraseological units as a means of describing a third person**.**

Certain existing pragmatic instructions affect the nature of the linguistic formalization of the text. Phraseologisms, as a part of the language, occupy an important place in this process. They serve as a means of influencing the addressee more actively. Typical phraseological units, aimed at expressive and pragmatic purposes, demonstrate both their pragmatic capabilities and acquired potential in the communicative acts (texts) in which they are used.

In the process of communication, along with conceptual functions, the evaluative-communicative function of language is also realized.[23] Phraseological units that carry positive or negative evaluation express an emotive-evaluative attitude to the subject of existence, its qualities, actions or state. They play an important role in fulfilling this function, shaping the pragmatic orientation of the statement, and ensuring its realization.

Based on the communicative-pragmatic directions of the studied texts, expressiveness, conceptual and subtextual information can be considered as the main pragmatic parameters.

The goal-directed nature of the emotional text is seen in expanding the conceptual and pragmatic potential of the word or phraseology, actualizing their hidden or forgotten semes. In this case, subtext situations covering the character of the participants of the dialogue, their mood and other psychological information are involved and require broader segments of the speech chain, as well as the speaker's individual (linguistic and social) characteristics and extralinguistic factors related to the social relationships between communicants.

Phraseologism *to bark up the wrong tree* expresses the meanings *"soxta izga tushmoq", "yanglishmoq", "yanglish ayblamoq", "adashib boshqasini koyimoq"* in Uzbek. The evaluation of the action is negative, and the hero regrets his mistake. The emphatic structure of the sentence *(she seemed so absolutely the governess)* intensifies the feeling of dissatisfaction with her behavior, because the hero believes that she has unjustly accused an honest person. We compare the use of a conventional phraseologism that has achieved pragmatic goal-directedness:

"I suppose," said Suzanne doubtfully, "that we're not barking up the wrong tree?" Being led completely astray, Imean, by assuming Pagett's complicity? Supposing that, after all, he is a perfectly honest man?" [24].

[23] Halliday, M.A.K. (1980). The contribution of developmental linguistics to the interpretation of language as a system. In E. Hovdhaugen (Ed.), The Nordic languages and modern linguistics (pp. 121). Oslo, Norway:

[24] Christie A. The Man in the Brown Suit p119.

The emotions of one of the characters, his anger, dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction with the behavior of the people around him, and with the events that take place throughout the novel, are clearly shown in the following example:

He delivered the message to Bill, who was disgusted. "Damn it all," grumbled Bill to himself, as he strode off to the house, "why can't Codders sometimes leave me alone? And why can't these blasted Colonials stay in their Colonies? What do they want to come over here for, and pick out all the best girls? I'm fed up to the teeth with everything".[25]

An emotional text is created both with the help of expressives such as *"Damn it all", "blasted", "disgusted"* and through the syntactic structuring of the entire statement, namely, by using a chain of rhetorical questions, in which the speaker's passionate desire to be left alone, not to be disturbed reflected.

The given example is a clear proof of the argument that phraseologisms "*primarily serve the emotional sphere of language*"[26].

The speech of educated individuals who occupy higher positions on the social ladder is distinguished by its linguistic richness. As an example we can consider Poirot's speech. Good manners, knowledge and intellidence determines the linguistic embellishment of his statements. He does not allow himself to use rudeness, especially vulgarisms under any circumstances. Poirot's speech is that of an educated person, whose linguistic completeness can vary only within the framework of *"language of communication - literary language".*

However, as shown above, the speech of any person can change depending on the context of the relationship and the speaker's intended goal. In such cases, phraseological units, as markers of well-processed expressiveness, can always serve as a mask that the speaker wears in a certain social setting.

For example, Poirot fills his speech with nobility and elegance in order to express sympathy towards his interlocutor, thereby compelling him to open up (tell his pain) and reveal his thoughts and emotions.[27]

"Monsieur," said Poirot, his manner suddenly very foreign, "believe me, my *heart bleeds for you. Such a loss! Such agony as you must be enduring! Ah, but I will say no more."*[28]

The phraseologism *"tongue in (one's) cheek"* characterizes the speaker's ironic and sarcastic, sometimes even scornful, attitude toward a hypocritical, two-faced character. This evokes a sense of disapproval and condemnation in both the addresser and the addressee.

The man was an oily hypocrite. First he tried so murder me, and now he paid me compliments! Did he imagine for one minute that I hadn't recognized him that night on the boat? No, it was a pose, a pose which he forced me to acquiesce in, his tongue in his cheek all the while[29].

On the contrary, politeness and good manner always evoke a feeling of

[25]Christie A. The Secret of Chimneys. -London, 1974. -166 p.

[26] Жоржолиани Д.А. Теоретические основы фразеологической номинации и сопоставительная лингвистика / Тбилиси: Ганатлеба, 1987. – С. 108.

[27] "Speaking is not merely conveying one's thoughts to another, but rather awakening personal thoughts in the other." [Aesthetics..., 1976, p. 541].

[28] Christie A. Dead Man's Mirror. -NY, 1966 -141 p.

[29] Christie A. The Man in the Brown Suit p 107.

approval and respect. For example: *Thinking it over now, I believe I did the little man an injustice. He was honestly in love with me, but a mistaken delicacy prevented him from pressing his suit on these lines*[30].

A woman's desire to have a home, family, and husband through graceful behavior and good manners is viewed positively. Conversely, not having all of these causes a negative emotion. *I wouldn't blame her if she wanted a settled, home and a husband and was playing her cards accordingly*[31].

Thus, it can be noted that the phraseological unit, used in the speech among other language elements, becomes one of the effective means of embodying the speaker's goal and realizing the pragmatic function of the text.

CONCLUSION

1. The term "occasional" refers to phenomena that do not conform to generally accepted language norms (from Latin *occasio* – chance, accident). Firstly, occasionalisms are authorial neologisms that can be created by a writer, poet, or other individuals to express a specific meaning in a particular speech situation. Secondly, they arise from the necessity of accurately and concisely conveying an idea, emphasizing the speaker's attitude toward the subject, and attributing unique characteristics to it. Additionally, features associated with occasionalisms such as uniqueness (creativity), non-normativity, functional one-time use, expressiveness, individual attribution, word formation, nominative optionality, and synchronic-diachronic dispersion are characteristics of speech.

2. Occasionalisms, unlike neologisms, are not a fact of the language system, they are freely formed in speech when need arises. Unlike potential words, occasionalisms emerge by violating common word-formation rules of the language. They are individual authorial neologism or language play, used as a lexical means of literary expression only in a certain context.

3. Occasionalisms are speech phenomena that appear under the influence of the context to express the meaning required in a specific situation. Occasionalisms perform an individual stylistic function and, as a rule, a common property of language. In linguistics, the concepts of "occasional and neological" vocabulary, "occasional and potential" vocabulary, and "conventional and mutual" vocabulary are distinguished. The difference lies in the fact that every word conveys its meaning in context, however, while ordinary words require a repititative context, occasional words demand creativity and productivity. Unlike neologisms, occasionalisms are not included in dictionaries and remain the property of the author.

4. Occasional phraseologisms are word complexes with a reinterpreted meaning that occur more than once in the text; the basis for forming a sentence: individual words, variable word complexes, stable word complexes of a non-phraseological type; a phenomenon that belongs to speech, but is always present in the language system.

5. Developing the idea of Professor A.E. Mamatov, we can make the following conclusion: occasionalisms cannot meet the system requirements of the language,

[30] Christie A. The Man in the Brown Suit p 14.
[31] Christie A. The Moving Finger. -London, 1971 -109 p.

are not codified, are not recorded in lexicographic sources, do not represent any new realia, but are used for stylistic purposes to add expressiveness to speech. Literary masters, in their works, create new occasional phraseological variants based on the meanings of existing, codified, stable, conventional phraseologisms by modifying their structure and lexical composition. Thus, the main phases of phraseological formation can be divided into three: 1) phraseological neologism; 2) occasional phraseology; 3) usual (conventional) phraseologism.

6. In occasional phraseological units, a tropic process lies at the core, which is inherently linked to intention aimed at defining a specific pragmatic function through reinterpretation as a result of secondary nomination. Phraseological units enriched with subjective-evaluative connotations often consist of rich metaphorical material, where metaphor operates not only with two objects (primary and additional) but also with the principle of falsification. Ultimately, this material predefines the pragmatic (expressive) effect.

7. Since phraseology is one of the pragmatic means of language, an occasional phraseological unit is considered a designated pragmatic unit. This is because, in creating the expressiveness of phraseological units, not only metaphor but also various stylistic devices such as hyperbole (exaggeration), comparison, irony (both metaphorical and metonymic), antonomasia, pun (wordplay), oxymoron, alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, and rhythm are involved.

8. The pragmatic function, which is an integral part of the meaning of occasional phraseological units, can be identified, intensified, or completely altered through wordplay, phraseological zeugma, and structural-semantic modifications such as insertion of words, component substitution, and allusion. Such occasional phraseological transformations arise due to the reinterpretation of phraseological meanings and the distinctive arrangement of their components. At the same time, the choice of a particular transformation entirely depends on the pragmatic instruction of the text, and the primary function of all transformations is to enhance the pragmatic effect of the statement by drawing attention to the speech form.

9. Occasional units are closely linked to the pragmatic aspect of the communication process. The pragmatic orientation of the text in occasional units—one of the most essential practical features of their formation—is, first and foremost, an awareness of the practical activities of the interacting parties. When analyzing the pragmatic meaning of a text, it is necessary to consider the entire set of conditions of the relationship and all parameters of the communicative-pragmatic situation (who, what, when, where, about what, to whom, and for what purpose), as a specific pragmatic instructions influences the linguistic formation of the text.

10. Occasional phraseological units, depending on their personal-deictic usage (I – YOU – HE/SHE – grammar), can perform various communicative-pragmatic functions in characterizing and evaluating the objects they are directed at, regulating the interlocutor's behavior, directly influencing thoughts, opinions, assessments, and attitude of the addressee to the described object, and, when the instruction is about sympathy, becoming acquainted with the inner world of the subject of speech. Additionally, when the instruction is about concern or empathy, these units serve as a means of accessing the inner world of the speaker.

РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПРИ НАУЧНОМ СОВЕТЕ DSc.03/27.12.2026.Fil.08.08 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ БУХАРСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ

БУХАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

БЕРДИЯРОВА РАХИМА КАРИМОВНА

ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОККАЗИОНАЛЬНЫХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

10.00.04 – Язык и литература народов Европы, Америки и Австралии

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации на соискание учёной степени доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

Бухара – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована под номером №B2021.3.PhD/Fil1966 в Высшей Аттестационной комиссии.

Диссертация выполнена в Бухарском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, русском, английском (резюме)) размещён на веб странице Научного совета (www.buxdu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

Научный руководитель:	**Астанова Гулнора Аминовна** доктор филологических наук, профессор
Официальные оппоненты:	**Хажиева Феруза Мелсовна** доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор
	Дониева Майсара Джамоловна доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор
Ведущая организация:	**Урганч государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится «13» ноября 2026 г. в 1200 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.08.08 при Бухарском государственном университете. (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел.: +99865221-29-14; факс: +99865221-27-07, e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Бухарского государственного университета (зарегистрировано за №1092). (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел.: +99865221-25-87.)

Автореферат диссертации разослан «2» ноября 2026 года.

(Протокол рассылки за № 164 от «2» ноября 2026 года).

М.О.Файзуллоев
Председатель Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

М.Р.Очилова
Учёный секретарь Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор философии по филологическим наукам, доцент

М.К. Бакоева
Председатель Научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является определение прагматических особенностей окказиональных фразеологических единиц в английском языке.

Объектом исследования являются окказиональные фразеологические единицы в художественных текстах английского языка.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

доказано, что типы отношений оценки, экспрессивности, интенсивности, эмотивности и стилистики окказиональных фразеологических единиц в английском языке прагматически реализуются под влиянием психолингвистических, социолингвистических и лингвокультурологических факторов;

доказано, что окказиональные фразеологизмы в английском художественном контексте выполняют такие прагматические функции, как создание коммуникативно-контекстуальной ситуации, использование в эмоциональном тексте, повышение его эстетической выразительности, демонстрация субъективной оценки и отношения говорящего к определённой ситуации;

выявлено, что окказиональная фразеологическая единица как обозначенная прагматическая единица проявляется в образовании экспрессивности с участием лексических средств, таких как *метафора, гипербола (преувеличение), ирония (метафорическая и метонимическая), антономазия, каламбур (игра слов), оксюморон*, синтаксических средств, таких как *сравнение, эллипсис, аллитерация*, *звукоподражательное слово, рифма и тон*;

обосновано, что окказиональные фразеологизмы являются продуктом коммуникативно-прагматических отношений, таких как характеристика и оценка объектов, на которые они направлены, в зависимости от личностно-дейктического (*я-ты-он*) употребления; регулирование поведения собеседника; непосредственное влияние на суждения, мысли, оценку, отношение адресата к описываемому объекту; сопереживание.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных научных результатов по определению прагматических особенностей окказиональных фразеологических единиц в английском языке:

типы отношений оценки, экспрессивности, интенсивности, эмотивности и стилистики окказиональных фразеологических единиц в английском языке в прагматическом аспекте под влиянием психолингвистических, социолингвистических и лингвокультурологических факторов были использованы при реализации фундаментального научного проекта FZ-2016-09081165532 «Методика развития родного языка и литературы в соответствии с новым алфавитом и правилами орфографии каракалпакского языка», выполненного в 2017-2020 годах в Каракалпакском филиале Научно-исследовательского института педагогических наук Узбекистана. (справка №177 Каракалпакского филиала научно-исследовательского института педагогических наук Узбекистана от 22 апреля 2024 года). В результате был

проведён широкий анализ окказионального изменения фразеологических единиц в контексте, что послужило обогащению глоссариев английского и узбекского языков;

теоретические выводы о том, что окказиональные фразеологические единицы в английском художественном контексте выполняют такие прагматические функции, как создание коммуникативно-контекстной ситуации, использование в эмоциональном тексте и повышение его эстетической эффективности, субъективная оценка и отношение говорящего к определённой ситуации, были использованы в рамках зарубежного проекта «Модернизация и интернационализация процессов системы высшего образования в Узбекистане», реализованного в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков в 2016-2018 годах по программе Европейского Союза Erasmus+ 561624-ERR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+CBHE IMEP: (справка №232/02 Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от 30 августа 2023 года). В результате научные выводы послужили эффективной реализации проектной работы;

теоретические выводы о том, что окказиональная фразеологическая единица, как обозначенная прагматическая единица, проявляется в образовании экспрессивности с участием таких лексических средств, как *метафора, гипербола (преувеличение), ирония (метафорическая и метонимическая), антономазия, каламбур (игра слов), оксюморон*, синтаксических средств, таких как *сравнение, эллипсис*, фонетических средств художественного стиля, таких *как аллитерация, звукоподражание, рифма и тон*, были использованы при реализации инновационного научного проекта I-204-4-5 «Создание и внедрение в учебный процесс виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий по предметам специальности «Английский язык», выполненного в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков. (справка №226/02 Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от 30 августа 2023 года). В результате достигнутые результаты и разработанные рекомендации позволили реализовать учебный процесс и международные проекты института;

выводы и результаты, связанные с тем, что окказиональные фразеологические единицы являются продуктом таких коммуникативно-прагматических отношений, как характеристика и оценка объектов, на которые они направлены, в зависимости от личностно-дейктического (*я-ты-он*) употребления; регулирование поведения собеседника; непосредственное влияние на суждения, мысли, оценку, отношение адресата к описываемому объекту; сопереживание, были использованы при подготовке сценариев радиопередач «Открытый диалог», «Тема сегодняшнего дня» Кашкадарьинской областной телерадиокомпании. (справка №17-05/230 Кашкадарьинской областной телерадиокомпании от 21 ноября 2023 года). В результате было усовершенствовано представление зрителей и радиослушателей об определении прагматических особенностей

окказиональных фразеологических единиц в узбекском и английском языках и создании фразеологических единиц в текстах, что обеспечило научную популярность передачи.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы, общий объём составляет 145 страниц.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

I bo‘lim (I часть; Part I) .

1. Berdiyorova R. K. Pragmatic chance of phraseological units in English // Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (GIIRJ). ISSN 2347-6915 (E).–Volume10, Issue1.–India, 2022.–P.1-3.(Impact Factor SJIF-7.675). https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/597545-pragmatic-change-of-phraseological-units-ca211a78.pdf

2. Berdiyorova R. K. Praseological unit as an object of linguistic research // International Journal of Physical and Social Science. ISSN: 2249-5894. – Volume12, Issue 12. – USA, 2022. – P.16-20. (Impact Factor SJIF - 6.644.) https://www.ijmra.us/project%20doc/2022/IJPSS_DECEMBER2022/IJPSS3Dec22_Uzb.pdf

3. Berdiyorova R. K. Text As a Product of Language Communication and Pragmatic Descriptions of Verbal Communication // Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. ISSN 2795-7683. – Volume 26. – Belgium, 2023–P.28-32(ImpactFactorSJIF-7.875). https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/ejhss/issue/view/290?utm_source=chatgpt.com

4. Berdiyorova R.K. Matnlarda okkazional frazeologik birliklar qo‘llanishining pragmatik xususiyatlari // Urganch davlat universiteti“Ilm sarchashmalari” ilmiy-metodik jurnali. – Urganch, 2020. – № 12. – B. 94-96. (10.00.00; № 3) https://tsuull.uz/sites/default/files/ilm_sarchashmalari_yokubov_i_0.pdf

5. Berdiyorova P.K. Frazeologik birlik qandaydir bir uchunchi shaxs tavsifining vositasi sifatida // O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti xabarlari. –Toshkent, 2022.–№ 1/2.–B.192-194. (10.00.00; №15) https://journals.nuu.uz/index.php/actanuuz

6. Berdiyorova R. K. Frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik imkoniyatini kontekstda amalga oshishi //O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti xabarlari. –Toshkent, 2022.– №1/10/1. – B.191-193. (10.00.00; №15) https://journals.nuu.uz/index.php/actanuuz

7. Berdiyorova R. K. Frazeologik birliklarni semantik-struktur o‘zgaritirish (so‘z qisqartirish) // O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti xabarlari. – Toshkent, 2022. – №1/12/1.–B.213-216.(10.00.00; №15) https://journals.nuu.uz/index.php/actanuuz

8. BerdiyorovaR. K. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda “Pragmatika” va “Pragmalingvistika” so‘zlari qo‘llanishining leksik, semantik va sintaktik xususiyatlari //O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti xabarlari.–Toshkent,2023.–№1/12.–B.312-314.(10.00.00;№15) https://journals.nuu.uz/index.php/actanuuz

9. Berdiyorova R.K. Frazeologik birliklarda komponentlarni almashtirish //O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti xabarlari.–Toshkent,2023.–№1/8.–B.232-234.(10.00.00;№15) https://journals.nuu.uz/index.php/actanuuz

10. Berdiyorova R.K. Okkazionalizmlarni hosil qilish usullari// Buxoro Davlat universiteti“ Pedagogik mahorat” jurnali.– Buxoro, 2021.–№3.– B.173-176.(13.00.00;№23)

https://uniwork.buxdu.uz/resurs/13330_1_09DF60C58368B372560DA9EEB0ED0FD3E2489DA1.pdf

11. Berdiyorova R. K. “ Research on occasionalisms in contemporary world linguistics “Western European Journal of linguistics and Education Volume 3, Issue 9. ISSN(E) 2942 -190X, September 2025. P. 60 – 63.

https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/2/article/view/2808

12. Berdiyorova R.K. Hozirgi ingliz tilida okkazional so‘z yasashning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari//Ta’lim tizimida chet tillarni o‘rganishning zamonaviy muammolari va istiqbollari” xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman. – Buxoro, 2020. – B. 17-20.

https://uniwork.buxdu.uz/resurs/12993_1_D75DB5153210774FC466339D94D78BBD40663CF9.pdf

13. Berdiyorova R.K. Ingliz badiiy kontekstida okkazional frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik funksiyalari // International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. Finland Academic Research Science Publishers ISSN: 2945-4492 (online) (SJIF) = 8.09 Impact factor. Volume-14| Issue-6| 2026 Published: |22-06-2026/ https://zenodo.org/records/20703560

14. Berdiyorova R.K. Ingliz badiiy kontekstida okkazional frazeologik birliklarning kommunikativ – kontekstual vaziyatni hosil qilishda emotsional matn orqali estetik ta’sirchanlikni oshirishdagi o‘rni.// International Multidisciplinary Research in Academic Science (IMRAS) Volume. 9, Issue 06, June (2026)

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20738425

Avtoreferat “Durdona” nashriyotida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi hamda o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi matnlarning mosligi tekshirildi.



Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 27.10.2026-yil. Bichimi 60x84 1/16, «Times New Roman» garniturada raqamli bosma usulida bosildi. Shartli bosma tabog‘i 3,0.
Adadi: 100 nusxa. Buyurtma №794