



An analysis of the titles of works of art in English from the perspective of linguistic pragmatics and linguistic culture

Umid AKHMEDOV¹

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received December 2022

Received in revised form

15 December 2022

Accepted 20 January 2023

Available online

15 February 2023

Keywords:

linguoculturology,
paremiology,
anthroponym,
adekvat.

ABSTRACT

In this article, the features of preserving the names of works of art in English from the point of view of linguistic pragmatics and linguocultural science are explained. In addition, attempts are made to observe and research the local linguistic cultures of the science in the quality of anthroponyms and expressions, similes and metaphors in the object of the Uzbek language. The burden of the nomination process depends on the semantic requirements of the interpretation in linguistics. The linguistic pragmatics and linguocultural and logical changes in the names of works of art in English are similar, some of them are not only in terms of content but also about the production and research of correct structures.

2181-1415/© 2023 in Science LLC.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol4-iss1/S-pp236-240>

This is an open access article under the Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru>)

Ingliz tilidagi badiiy asarlar nomlarini lingvistik pragmatika va til madaniyati nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilish

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

lingvokulturologiya,
paremiologiya,
antroponim,
adekvat.

Ushbu maqolada lingvistik pragmatika va lingvomadaniyatshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan ingliz tilidagi badiiy asarlar nomlarini saqlab qolish xususiyatlari tushuntiriladi. Bundan tashqari, o'zbek tili ob'ektidagi antroponim va iboralar, o'xshatish va metafora sifati bo'yicha fanning mahalliy til madaniyatini kuzatish va tadqiq qilishga harakat qilinadi. Nominatsiya jarayonining yuki tilshunoslikdagi talqinning semantik talablariga bog'liq. Ingliz tilidagi badiiy asarlar nomlarining lingvistik pragmatikasi va lingvokulturologik o'zgarishlaridek (o'xshash) bo'lib, ularning ba'zilar mazmun jihatidagina emas, balki to'g'ri tuzilmalarni ishlab chiqarish va tadqiq etish bilan bog'liq. ma'lumot olish.

¹ Teacher, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute. E-mail:axmedovumidjon87@mail.com

Анализ названий художественных произведений на английском языке с позиций лингвистической прагматики и лингвокультуры

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

лингвокультурология,
паремиология,
антропоним,
адекватный.

В данной статье объясняются особенности сохранения названий художественных произведений на английском языке с точки зрения лингвистической прагматики и лингвокультурологии. Кроме того, предпринимаются попытки наблюдать и исследовать локальные лингвокультуры науки в качестве антропонимов и выражений, сравнений и метафор в объекте узбекского языка. Бремя процесса номинации зависит от семантических требований интерпретации в лингвистике. Лингвопрагматика и лингвокультурологические изменения названий художественных произведений в английском языке являются сходными, некоторые из них касаются не только содержания, но и производства и исследования правильных структур получения информации.

In the world, geographic globalization creates huge changes in the field of culture and nature. The majesty of the mountain is visible from a distance.

The value of a work of art is determined when it breaks the self. Unique masterpieces of the world are therefore great, they are accepted by almost all nations.

The question of changing the work of art has an edge related to the geography of geography. At this point, the tongue moves to the front position. The language in which the work was written, and the mentality of the nation occupying it is a work a fixed dependency event is calculated. However, at the height of global communication, the national mentality became a universal character.

It proves that a work of art, regardless of the language in which it is written, can be removed with the help of other people as a source of trouble.

Translation serves to make new pieces of artistic thought created in one language more attractive in another.

The Uzbek school has its own unique characteristics and great figures. The quality of Islamic culture, along with Arabic and Persian literature, has enriched the artistic treasure of Uzbek readers, examples of Indian, Chinese, and national culture. The new modern economic European culture and outlook depends on the development, and England, France, Germany, Spain, and Russia have become another popular school of information as the new cultural centers of the world. Works created in these languages began with the help of almost all nations of the world. The Uzbek language is widely used for books created in these languages or copied in these languages, which are read in a new, modern form, it's natural, of course. Computers arouse great interest in the reader, first of all, in the social psychology of developed countries of the world or countries that have passed to European civilization. Here inconvenient and happy act as sources. A work of art is a public property right. The driver who brings the soul and heart of the

nation to the second nation. His joyous work is to find his employees. every nation and individual find its place on the world stage.

Founders Ch. Morris, Ch. S. Firs, Dj. Austin, Z. Weydler, P. Grays, L. Minsky, P. F. Strosson and others linguistic pragmatics does not have clear boundaries. The speaking subject, addressee and they appear. Linguistic pragmatics is given as its tasks in determining the issues of three major directions.

I. A set of concepts related to the subject of the speech.

1. Hidden and hidden goals of speech ("productive forces" when D. Austin supports the term).

2. Tactics and types of speech mood.

3. Communication skills.

4. Results of the speaker's actions (pragmatic meaning of speech)

Pragmatic assumptions are not actualized in speech.

The speaker's reference to the concepts obtained in the speech.

Speakers are closely related to the speech they create and deliver.

II. Perception of speech recipients in relation to the recipient.

1. Safety of speech quality.

2. Speech is a defensive attitude of harming the listener.

3. Types of speech reaction to the stimulus received in the speech situation.

III. Participants in the dialogue are considered in terms of time variables.

1. Types of speech load (dialogue, conversation, dispute, quarrel, speech, etc.).

2. Socio-ethical networks of speech (forms and styles of communication)

3. Relationships in the heads of the participants of the dialogue (Please, order, etc.)

In the next paragraph, we will show the names of artistic works for the above requirements and directions.

The nature of the names of works of art in English is very broad, and there are differences in terms of subject matter, purpose, author's intention, the content of the work, and pragmatic loading of the work from the point of view of cultural level. the author. For example:

1. The American writer's "Unexpected Hero" tells a story about a hero. The title of the story could alternatively be "The Unrepentant Heroine Girl". Because this girl doesn't deserve help - and neither can men who say no. Therefore, if you say that Dana did this, they will answer that it will not be with Dana's help, I believe.

2. Nikki Giovanni's "The World Is Not a Nice Place to Be" can be known from the title of the work, it is about the events and happenings of Nikki, the child of an Italian immigrant family, her parents, and her life. Aksh. Therefore, it logically follows that this world is not a very suitable place to exist. This story brings to mind the words in Uzbek: "Sow your own grass in your house", the rooster crows are everywhere, don't dream of other people's land, there are stones and scales everywhere.

We will quote two more words from Erkin Vahidov:

Again the poet comes again

You don't get better in your country.

3. American writer Betsy Byars' "The Summer of the Swans" is not related to Swans at all. In a metaphorical sense, this work is about the early marriage of a young couple Sarah and Charlie. summer is definitely a good season for studying. A lot of romantic games, preparing to fly a balloon, a paradise life in hot air, meadows and lakes.

But in this play, this is not observed in the lives of Sarah and Charlie. The new circumstances give birth to a bride and groom who apparently

don't know each other better when they are a bit rushed on their wedding day and the bridegroom Charlie doesn't let go when he saw swans on the lake.

4. In America, while the natives were fighting to preserve forests and pastures to preserve their land, sea captain John Smith was created in one of the battles for the first time and did not allow seafaring. Now to devote his life to his work, John Smith takes a flock of sheep from England to breed and restore business in the new world.

In this place, the Indian factor is found, and the hands of John Smith, who is left without land and fodder, are cut off. What to do? The play is about a problem.

Henry W. Grady's "The Returning Soldier" tells the story of a soldier in the American Civil War returning home after 4 years of service, what awaits him there, how the people react to him, and how he lives.

He did not expect life and attitude to it. This happened again. The fact is that he did not want to accept an enemy in place of the mineral and new state that he fought for the king.

Management of the names of works of art in the English language in terms of linguistic pragmatics and linguoculturalology also provided the possibility of analysis in the means of artistic thinking in order to preserve the ability to lose the ability of human nations created by advanced cultural schools in the world. All the spiritual, philosophical and aesthetic colors of the language, in turn, ensure the perfection of literature. It is impossible for a student to perfectly change the language without controlling the social world and vocabulary of such people as Shakespeare, Byron, and Dickens in English philology, Hugo, Camus, Stendhal in French philology, Goethe, Heine in German philology, and Cervantes in Spanish philology.

The removal of the names of works of art in the English language from the point of view of linguistic pragmatics and linguocultural is the biggest step in the development of linguistic thinking. The message is related to such subjects as one nation, historical literature, and history. Therefore, in his aesthetic and cultural outlook on the nation, artistic literature itself and its path cannot be underestimated. The stages of development of language are connected with the stages of development of literature.

REFERENCE:

1. Hess, The Tell-Tale Eye: how your eyes reveal hidden thoughts and emotions [Text] / E. H. Hess. - N-Y: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1975. -259 p.
2. Ekman, W.V. Friesen. — New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, 1975. - 212 p
3. Trier J. Der Deutsche Wortschatz im Sinnbezirk des Verstandes.(Die Geschichte eines sprachliches Feldes). Bd 1. Heidelberg, 1931;
4. Ipsen G. Der alle Orient und die Indogermanen."Stand und Aufgaben der Sprachwissenschaft"? Festschrift fur W. Streitberg. Heidelberg, 1924.;
5. Porzig W. Das Wunder der Shprache (Probleme , Methode, und Ergebnisse der modernen Sprachwissenschaft), 2. Aufl. Bern, 1957.
6. Гулыга Е.В., Шендельс Е.И. Грамматико-лексические поля в современном немецком языке. М., 1969. 183 с.
7. Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. Уч жилдлик 1 жилд. Тошкент: "Академнашр"2012

8. Собиров А.Ш. Ўзбек тили лексик сатҳини системалар системаси тарзида ўрганиш. Т., 2004;
9. Рахмонбердиев К. Глаголы зрительного восприятия в узбекском языке. Автореферат дисс... канд. филол.наук.Ташкент,1969;
10. Искандарова Ш. Тил системасига майдон асосида ёндашув., Т., 2007.
11. Umidjon Usubovich Ahmedov. Non-communication in the
12. naming of a work of art and its features. CURRENT RESEACH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES (2767-3758)3(01).82-87. (2022/1/31.)
13. Akhmedov Umid. Restoration of name of works of art in English from the point of view of linguistics and linguo - cultural. International Journal of Social Science and Interdisciplinary. Research ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429. (2022/9/30,) 278-281.
14. Akhmedov Umid. Functional-semitic and lingucultural study of the names of works of art in the Uzbek language. International Journal of Social Science and Interdisciplinary. Research ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429.(2022/12/22) 398-400.
15. Умид Юсубович Ахмедов. The difficulties in learning English idioms. молодой ученый (4-2) 11- 12 (2017).
16. Ahmedov Umidjon. Comparative Analysis of Uzbek And English Proverbs. The American Journal of Social and Education Innovations (ISSN -2689-100x) Impact Factor: 5.5,25. (2020/10/28)161-164.
17. Parmonov, Alisher Abdupattoyevich. "LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IRONY". INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429. (2022/12/22) 407-409
18. Parmonov, Alisher. "PRAGMALINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF IRONY". INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429. (2022/9/30) 383-386
19. Parmonov, Alisher Abdupattoyevich. "CONTEXTUAL SEMANTICS OF IRONY IN ENGLISH ARTISTIC DISCOURSE", Conferencea. (2022/8/7) 30-32. 19Parmonov, Alisher Abdupattoyevich. "STRATEGIES OF IRONY IN DISCURSE". Conferencea. (2022/5/12) 56-58.
20. Пармонов, Абдупаттаевич Алишер. "ҲОЗИРГИ ЗАМОН ТИЛШУНОСЛИГИДА ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИК ИЗЛАНИШЛАРНИНГ ЎРНИ". МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА 5 (1). (2022/2/2)