

FUNCTIONAL PHRASEOLOGY IN HUMOROUS DISCOURSE

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The article examines functional phraseology in a comparative aspect. Phraseological units in Azerbaijani and English are analyzed in humorous discourse. Phraseological units used in humorous discourse have important functional characteristics. In this regard, the object of our research is the functional characteristics of phraseological units in English and Azerbaijani languages.

Keywords: phraseology; humour; discourse; communicative unit; semantics.

ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯ В ЮМОРИСТИЧЕСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

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В статье рассматривается функциональная фразеология в сравнительном аспекте. Анализируются фразеологические единицы в азербайджанском и английском языках в юмористическом дискурсе. Фразеологизмы, используемые в юмористическом дискурсе, обладают важными функциональными характеристиками. В связи с этим объектом исследования являются функциональные характеристики фразеологизмов в английском и азербайджанском языках.

Ключевые слова: фразеология, юмор, дискурс, коммуникативная единица, семантика.

One type of phraseology is functional phraseology. Functional phraseology, in general, is one of the new directions of modern linguistics, its main task is the interpretation of phraseological semantic groups used in real speech, in accordance with various functional and stylistic accessories of discourse and text. In this process, primary and secondary functions arise, additional meanings, a phraseological and semantic paradigm, and linguistic phenomena close to speech are realized.

Examples include new directions of theoretical semantics, an integral description of the languages being compared, cognitive semantics, a functional and communicative view of phraseological composition, the implementation of discourse in a phraseological system, an idiom as a communicative unit and its multicharacteristic connections and relationships, structural and communicative models of phraseological meaning, a functional approach to the semantic structure of phraseology, semantic variants, functional and expressive features, conceptual

meaning of phraseological units, synonymy relations. For example, when we approach the idiom “*bircə qarış boyu var*” in a discursive context from a functional and communicative point of view, we inevitably hear laughter in the semantics of the combination. The humor is more clearly visible in the continuation of this idiom: “*Dam dolusu toyu var*” in the discourses of the compared languages, this idiom finds its expression as follows: 1) very small and young \ half-pint \ half-portion \ knee-high to a grasshopper 2) hardly out of pinafores \ wet behind the ears \ scarcely out of the shell yet \ a stripling. In Russian: *от горшка два (три) вершка* (очень низкого роста, маленький) [3, p. 379].

Despite extensive and comprehensive studies of the discursive system of English and Azerbaijani languages, there are few in-depth and serious studies of humorous texts. It should also be noted that the problem of phraseological units consisting of functionally different components has not been seriously considered in general phraseological theory. In particular, the question of whether phraseological units perform various functions in discourse and text, whether they can be images and national cultural codes, has not yet been clarified.

Phraseological units and their derivatives can perform various functions in discourse and have special semantic power (characterizing a person’s emotional qualities, humorous situations, laugh-inducing actions, states, etc. [1, p. 13].

Phraseological units have wide functional properties in the compared languages. In the study, these functions are determined in a contrastive manner. One of the main functions is to reflect a person’s condition, actions, gestures, facial expressions, and other activities through idioms and proverbs. For example, in English, the idiom “*to smoke like a chimney*” is used to refer to a person who smokes a lot. Smoking a lot fulfills the first idiomatic meaning, while the second dominant phraseological meaning is a function of the second dominant phraseological meaning. However, this variant of the meaning is also synonymous with the idiom “*to smoke very heavily and continuously*”. Let us pay attention to the discourse:

– *Ədə, baca kimi nə tüstülədirsən?*

– *Əcəb eləyirəm, sənə nə var?* (danışiq dilindən).

In this discourse-dialogue, the sense of humor is undoubtedly determined by phraseological units. Here we see a functional line of language development. The name “functional line of language development” usually includes such issues as the social functionality of the language, the process of its improvement, the scope of functional use, the expansion of social functions, etc. Because, “the use of lexical and phraseological units in the emergence and development of new spheres of language-speech, the functionalization of new idioms in English and their entry into Azerbaijani and other Turkic languages and their acquisition of constructive meanings in the new world, etc. arise as a result of sociolinguistic development of society” [2, p. 56].

Therefore, the main purpose of this dissertation is to determine the patterns of functionalization (dependence) of phraseological units used in humorous discourse, to give their systematic and typological characteristics. For this purpose, the task is to solve a number of issues.

1. To determine the functional principles of phraseological units based on existing scientific and theoretical sources.

2. To systematize the functional load and parameters that make up the semantic structure of phraseological units used in humorous discourse, and to prove that they have an independent semantic structure, forming a linguistic and speech unit.

3. Based on the laws of language and speech, as a rule, to find out the aspects of phraseological units that interest us in the discourse under consideration (determining their semantic and structural integrity, perceiving them as special idioms at the desired level).

4. Since functionality is more related to the internal structure of language (communication, expressivity, and one or another sphere of public life), identify these connections.

The study shows that the functional load of phraseological units used in humorous discourse has different types depending on the purpose of speech. Functionalization is observed in narrative, interrogative, and command-provocative sentences of humorous discourse. However, the functional force of the interrogative-semantic component in the discourse cannot encompass the prepositive part. On the other hand, the functional “radius of influence” of phraseological units covers almost the entire structure. It is also revealed that the components of the phraseological sentence are not identical in terms of functional uniformity and heterogeneity. In fact, the functional designation of components is also determined from the standpoint of this approach.

The main purpose of our approach to the problem is that in humorous discourse, phraseological units can determine, from our point of view, the fact that the structural component, which we call the structural component, is a special phraseological unit—an idiom, an integral functional entity.

The phraseological reality of folk idioms is also proved by the fact that their component composition can be multifunctional. The combinatorial possibilities of such phraseological units are wide. The fact that phraseological units can act as a whole member in the humorous discourses of English and Azerbaijani languages may also reflect their functional and semantic completeness.

Thus, as a result, we can say that, in general, the function represents a reasonable dependence of phraseological units on certain principles (on the semantic-phraseological group) of the conditions of analysis.

Phraseological units are represented in humorous discourse as a manifestation of semantic and national cultural characteristics.

The true functional nature of a phraseological unit lies precisely in the conditions and state of two-way dependence.

The basic concept of functional phraseology is the “functional-semantic field”. This field is also located in the discourse.

Finally, in functional phraseology, detailed information can be obtained through phraseological paradigms. Phraseological variants and synonyms greatly expand and actualize the speech act from a functional point of view.

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ЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД К ИМПЛИЦИТНОМУ И ЭКСПЛИЦИТНОМУ ВЫРАЖЕНИЮ СМЫСЛА ДИАЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ РЕЧИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Статья посвящена способам выражения смысла в диалогической английской речи. Логический подход при этом рассматривается как состоящий из трех частей: логики ведения диалога, имплицитного смысла высказывания, эксплицитного смысла реплик. Их описание подготавливает почву для определения лингвистической проблемы и развивает представления о диалогической речи в современном английском языке.

Ключевые слова: диалогическая речь; методические подходы; логика высказывания; имплицитный смысл; эксплицитный смысл.

ЛАГІЧНЫ ПАДЫХОД ДА ІМПЛІЦЫТНАГА І ЭКСПЛІЦЫТНАГА ВЫРАЖЭННЯ СЭНСУ ДЫЯЛАГІЧНАГА МАЎЛЕННЯ Ў СУЧАСНАЙ АНГЛІЙСКАЙ МОВЕ

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Артыкул прысвечаны спосабам выражэння сэнсу ў дыялагічным англійскім маўленні. Лагічны падыход пры гэтым разглядаецца як складзены з трох частак: логікі вядзення дыялогу, імпліцтнага сэнсу выказвання, экспліцтнага сэнсу рэплік. Іх апісанне падрыхтоўвае глебу для вызначэння лінгвістычнай праблемы і развівае ўяўленні аб дыялагічным маўленні ў сучаснай англійскай мове.

Ключавыя словы: дыялагічнае маўленне; метадычныя падыходы; логіка выказвання; імпліцтны сэнс; экспліцтны сэнс.