



Linguopragmatic Analysis of Winged Words in English And Uzbek

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Abstract: This article devotes to linguopragmatic analysis of winged words in English and Uzbek. We gave full explanation according to given theme below.

Keywords: Winged words, explanation, historical experience, national mentality, literary, or cultural significance.

Introduction: Language is not just a means of communication, but also a reflection of cultural values, historical experience, and national mentality. Winged words – expressions that are widely quoted and recognized due to their historical, literary, or cultural significance – are a vivid example of how language and culture intertwine.

This paper explores the linguopragmatic features of winged words in English and Uzbek, comparing their structure, usage, and communicative impact.

1. Definition of Winged Words

Winged words are stable expressions, often of literary or historical origin, which have become popular and are used in speech and writing as concise and expressive ways of conveying meaning. They include:

- Quotes from famous people or literary works
- Proverbs and aphorisms
- Culturally loaded idioms

Examples:

- English: "To be or not to be" (Shakespeare)
- Uzbek: "Elga xizmat qilgan elga to kinga teng bo'lur." (Alisher Navoiy)

2. Linguopragmatic Approach: What Is It?

Linguopragmatics studies how language is used in specific contexts to achieve communicative goals, taking into account:

- Speaker intention
- Social and cultural context
- Effect on the listener

A linguopragmatic analysis of winged words focuses on:

- Why and when these expressions are used

Feature	English Winged Words	Uzbek Winged Words
Origin	Often literary (e.g., Shakespeare, Churchill)	Often poetic or oral tradition (e.g., Navoiy, maqollar)
Form	Often short, metaphorical	Rhythmic, figurative, sometimes poetic
Pragmatic Function	Persuasion, irony, wisdom	Advice, moral instruction, respect
Contextual Use	Politics, media, literature	Everyday speech, literature, education

4. Examples and Pragmatic Functions

◆ English:

"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

– Used to inspire confidence in times of crisis.

– Function: Motivation, rhetorical effect, leadership.

"Big Brother is watching you."

– Used to criticize surveillance or government control.

– Function: Warning, irony, allusion to Orwell.

◆ Uzbek:

"Ko'p urganning qo'li og'riydi."

– Used to warn someone not to overuse their power.

– Function: Indirect criticism, warning.

Original	Literal Translation	Equivalent Meaning
"Don't cry over spilled milk."	To'kilgan sutga yig'lama.	Bo'lib o'tgan ishga kuyunma.
"Yurt quvvati – el birligi."	The power of a country is in unity.	United we stand, divided we fall.

CONCLUSION

Winged words in English and Uzbek serve not only as rhetorical devices but as pragmatic tools that convey collective memory, moral norms, and communicative

- What pragmatic effects (e.g., persuasion, irony, authority) they create
- How context and culture influence their meaning

3. Structural and Functional Comparison

"El bilan bor – el topadi, yolg'iz bor – yo'q topadi."

– Emphasizes collectivism and social unity.

– Function: Moral advice, social encouragement.

5. Cultural and Pragmatic Nuances

- English culture values individualism and wit, so winged words often have ironic or philosophical tones.

- Uzbek culture emphasizes collectivism, respect for elders, and moral values, so winged words are often didactic and respectful.

6. Translation and Intercultural Challenges

Many winged words are culture-bound and lose pragmatic impact when translated literally.

strategy. Understanding their linguopragmatic features allows for deeper insights into both languages and cultures, and aids in effective intercultural communication.

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