

ANALYSIS OF THEORETICAL VIEWS ON THE MODERN USE OF LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL IDIOMS

Akramova Diyora Khaitbaevna

EFL teacher, Tashkent International University of Financial
Management and Technologies

Annotation

Idioms comprise the primary and the most significant type of phrasemes. Although there are many conflicting definitions for the term “idiom”, all attempts to define the notion can be boiled down to two fundamental approaches: either an idiom is defined using very general statements about its expressive and image-bearing functions or it is defined using a system of strict oppositions (Mel'cuk,1960). A brief outline of the idiomaticity theory was presented, among other things, in Baranov and Dobrovolski books (2005,2008). However, there are still issues to understand theoretical views of contemporary phraseological units clearly and deeply. Considering problems like these, this paper aims to illustrate analysis of theoretical views people may encounter with while studying phraseological expressions and introduces some ways to comprehend their idiomatic nature concerning with national-cultural identities in the modern usage of idioms.

Keywords: phraseological unit, idiom, terminology, content, cultural notions, idiomatic nature, context.

Linguistic and cultural idioms are an integral part of human communication, reflecting the unique characteristics of a language and the culture it represents. The modern use of idioms has garnered significant attention from scholars and researchers, leading to various theoretical views and interpretations. This article aims to delve into the analysis of these theoretical perspectives, shedding light on their implications for language learning, cross-cultural communication, and the preservation of cultural heritage.

To lay the foundation for the analysis, it is essential to define linguistic and cultural idioms. According to linguist Peter Trudgill, idioms are "expressions that are peculiar to a particular language or dialect and whose meaning cannot be derived from the meaning of their constituent words alone." Cultural idioms, on the other

hand, encompass expressions that are deeply rooted in a specific culture or society, often carrying cultural connotations and values.

There are several theoretical approaches to linguistic and cultural idioms in nearly all branches of linguistics, now we will take a brief look to some of them: Cognitive linguistics emphasizes the role of mental processes, conceptualization, and metaphorical mapping in understanding idiomatic expressions. Linguist George Lakoff argues that idioms are not arbitrary, but rather reflect underlying cognitive mechanisms. He states, "Idioms are creative and motivated expressions that arise from our conceptual system." This approach examines how idioms are processed and comprehended by individuals, focusing on the cognitive mechanisms involved in interpreting figurative language.

Sociolinguistics explores the social and cultural aspects of idiomatic expressions, considering their use within different speech communities and the impact of sociocultural factors on their meaning. Linguist Deborah Tannen suggests that idioms reflect cultural norms and values, stating, "Idioms allow us to convey complex social and cultural messages in a concise and efficient manner." This approach analyzes how idioms are influenced by social norms, cultural customs, and linguistic variation.

Pragmatics examines idioms from a functional perspective, focusing on how they are used in context and the communicative intentions they serve. Linguist J.L. Austin argues that idioms have illocutionary force, stating, "Idioms can perform speech acts, such as making requests, giving advice, or expressing emotions." This approach investigates the pragmatic aspects of idiomatic expressions, such as their role in politeness, humor, and speech acts.

The modern use of linguistic and cultural idioms has significant implications for language learners. By understanding and incorporating idiomatic expressions into their language proficiency, learners can enhance their communicative competence and cultural awareness. For example, learning idioms like "break a leg" (meaning good luck) in English can help learners grasp the nuances of the language and its cultural context.

The use of idiomatic expressions in cross-cultural communication presents both challenges and opportunities. Idioms may be culture-specific and difficult to translate, leading to potential misinterpretations. Linguist Anna Wierzbicka highlights the challenges, stating, "Idioms often pose a barrier to effective cross-



cultural communication, as their meaning may not be directly translatable." However, when used appropriately and with cultural sensitivity, idioms can also foster intercultural understanding and bridge cultural gaps.

Linguistic and cultural idioms play a crucial role in preserving and transmitting cultural heritage. Through idiomatic expressions, cultural values, beliefs, and traditions are encapsulated and passed down from generation to generation. Linguist Julia Kristeva emphasizes the importance of idioms in preserving cultural identity, stating, "Idioms are linguistic treasures that carry the essence of a culture and its history." Preserving idioms helps safeguard cultural heritage in an increasingly globalized world.

Conclusion:

The analysis of theoretical views in the modern use of linguistic and cultural idioms reveals the multifaceted nature of idiomatic expressions and their significance in language learning, cross-cultural communication, and cultural preservation. By exploring various theoretical perspectives, researchers and educators can gain a deeper understanding of idioms' complexities and harness their potential to enrich linguistic and cultural experiences. It is imperative to continue studying and exploring idiomatic expressions to promote effective communication and intercultural understanding in today's diverse and interconnected world.

References:

- 1) Akramova D. Kh. Problems and difficulties in translating American idioms with animal names in English and Uzbek // Journal of pedagogical inventions and practices, 2022.
- 2) Akramova D. Kh. Linguocultural American idioms with animal names in modern English. Dissertation for academic Master's degree.-Tashkent. 2023
- 3) Austin J. L., An Introduction to the Philosophy of Language, pp. 231 - 247. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511801464.013>. Publisher: Cambridge University Press. Print publication year: 2006
- 4) Baranov D., Conceptual Foundations of Social Research 1st Edition, Copyright 2005
- 5) Mel'cuk, I. A. O terminax ustojivost' i : 'idiomaticnost', "" Voprost jazykoznanija, 1960. no. 4, pp. 73-80



6)Lakoff, George, Michael Johnson. 1980. Metaphors We Live by. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

7)Tannen Deborah, Framing in Discourse, Tannen, D., ed., 1993. New York/Oxford, 57-76

8)Trudgill, P.J. Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society. 1983. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books (Revised Edition).

