



SOCIOLINGUISTIC AND PSYCHOLINGUISTIC STUDIES OF "MARRIAGE" (ON THE EXAMPLES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS)

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 28 th February 2021 Accepted: 7 th March 2021 Published: 28 th March 2021	The study holds a socio-psycholinguistic research of a family tradition "Marriage" that is peculiar for a great number of cultures, including English and Uzbek. Methods and experiments used on the basis of phraseological units in the research reveals similar, different and unique feature of this tradition in these two languages. As a result of the research there have been revealed that there exist proverbs and idioms related to "Marriage" and it is a culturally marked phenomena in both of the languages. As the study results show the notion "Marriage" is interpreted differently in these quite various cultures.
Keywords: Sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, phraseological units, marriage, family traditions.	

INTRODUCTION

The sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic study of proverbs and idioms as language units and a speakers' ability of using them is determined by the fact that it enables to reveal relationship between them. In revealing the psycholinguistic nature of proverbs we support A.A.Leontyev's "About the multi-aspectual and complex rules of modeling speech activity" [5] definition. It will be logical to mention the works of Lotman and Leontyev on the study of proverbs from psycholinguistic perspectives. In particular, Lotman writes " We need to analyse paremia as the fact of " anthropocentric linguistic time" having its sense and the product of linguistic perception" [6]. The same approach to the study of idioms is held by Vaynrayh, Bobrou, Bella, Glyuksberg and Gibbs where idioms are considered to have a psycholinguistic aspect as they are kept in a person's mental consciousness.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A number of scientists who approached to phraseologisms from sociolinguistics point of view are Permyakova, Kotova, Vardhau and Shindler that studied sociolinguistic parameters of proverbs. What concerns such studies of idioms Dickson, Yakhontov, Mead and Vurman can be mentioned. Lotman and Lyontyev investigated paremia from psycholinguistic perspectives.

METHODS

A group of selected English and Uzbek idioms and proverbs about marriage were inserted into google.docs surveys prepared in two languages. More than one hundred respondents participated. After accepting the answers the stage of analysis was done. The questions in the surveys were structured according to the sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic methods and experiments such as questionnaires, scaling, completing the sentence, choosing one answer from two with opposite meaning, giving interpretation, giving one's example basing on a stimulus word.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Particular studies in sociolinguistics have demonstrated the importance of the social function of language and have also shown that it is often possible to find social explanations for aspects of linguistic structure [7].

Table 1
The remembrance frequency of English proverbs in % (The stimulus word "Marriage")

Category of proverbs noted from respondents	Respondents' answers (%)	Women	Men	Age
Happywife, happylife;Happy spouse, happy house	16%	9	7	26-35 18-25
The goal in marriage is not to think alike, but to think together; Partners for life;Happy the marriage where the husband is the head and the wife the heart;Marriage are not as they are made, but as they turn out.	6%	3	3	26-32
Marriage is a covered dish	3%	2	1	18-25
A match made in Heaven	2%	2	-	51-70, 26-35
Marriage is three parts love and seven parts forgiveness of sins;Marriage is the sunset of love	3%	3	-	51-70, 18-25.

According to Table 1a big amount of variants the English speakers provided happiness in the marriage directly depends on well-being and happiness of the wife. The 6% of stereotypes about marriage is laid in the proverbs with meaning that both partners in the marriage should do their best to save and support the relations. The 3% and 2% of answers explain that people believe that marriage is from the destiny of every person and it is an unknown, secret notion.

Table 2
The remembrance frequency of English idioms in % (The stimulus word "Marriage")

Idioms	Frequency of repletion %	Women	Men	Marital status	Age
Tie the knot [4]	13%	8	7	Married	25-36
Get cold feet; Groom getting cold feet	3%	1	1	Unmarried	18-25
Mr. Right and Mrs. Right	2%	1	1	Unmarried	18-25
Get hitched	3%	2	1	unmarried	18-36
Love, Wedding, two people	80 %	36	44	Both married and unmarried	18-51

The data that deserves the deep analysis is that the idiom "Get cold feet" given on the stimulus word was mostly provided by respondents who are unmarried at the age between 18-25 and the idiom "Groom get cold feet" mostly from unmarried women. This interesting fact illustrates English mentality, character and perception of the marriage which explains that men usually have fear in the getting marriage matters. Besides, 80% associate marriage with love, wedding and the couple. Thus, in a certain sense for native English the presence of love, not mentioning wedding ceremony is highly valuable.

It should be taken into consideration that personal information about respondents (such as age, gender and marital status in our study)has reasonable impact on the answers they provide. According to Chekalina [1]"the juridical, psychic and social values of responses of an individual that is in the centre of the socio-psycholinguistic experiments has a great importance.Eckert[2] confirms that the expression of one's opinion mainly depends on the person's gender. We think that in our research, generally, in any experiments on family matters, marital status of every participant of the surveys apart from their other personal information, marital status is necessary. As our study has showed, for instance, a married man has quite different understanding of marriage in comparison of a married one.

In the frame of contrastive linguistics the survey for Uzbek speakers was prepared where Uzbek proverbs and idioms were as the object of the experiment. The respondents were asked to give an interpretation of an idiom "Юлдузи юлди지가 тўғри келди/ One's star matches another's" the English equivalent could be an idiom "Perfect couple".Approximately 90% provided correct interpretation whereas 10 % of answers carried out slightly different meanings.

Table 3

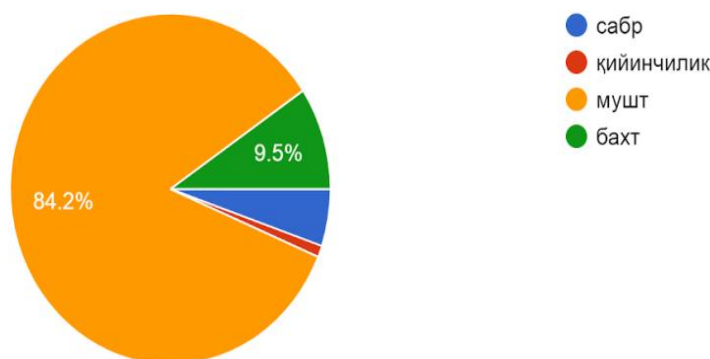
The interpretation of the idiom Юлдузи юлди зига тўғри келди [9]/ One’s star matches another’s” by the respondents

	Suitable character and world view	Totally suitable	Having a united life	Matches
The key words in the interpretation (%)	6%	5%	4%	73%

According to Sternin’s [10] classification that includes the method of a oral or written sentence completion to the associative psycholinguistic experiment Uzbek survey participants were asked to complete the proverb “Turmush-musht” (Marriage is a fist) where the word “musht” (“fist”) was omitted. The results showed that 84,2 % people provided correct answer and 9,5 % associated the marriage with “happiness”. And the other fewest answers were the word “patience”. It is clear that this proverb almost fully reflect the association of Uzbek people with marriage. The thing that demands attention the addition “difficulty” with the least percentage is mainly provided by those whose marital status is “divorced” whereas the addition “happiness” of 9, 5% belongs to those who are unmarried.

Diagram 1

Мақолни давом эттиринг “Турмуш - ... ”
95 responses



The essence of a psycholinguistic experiments obvious in the these analysis, thus, the perception of the individuals that are married and overcame or overcoming difficulties, torments of a marriage or divorced for certain reasons, the notion of marriage could be noticed by their speech, here by proverbs they interpret. However for those who haven’t got an opportunity to live in a marriage are not aware of it fully by being limited only with its theoretical understandings. A successful marriage is a marriage in which the two individuals respect their own values and principles full-heartedly; have mutual interests; feel commitment towards each other; have made a decision to be together under any circumstances; and cooperate with one another. Satisfaction of the couples requires the endeavor of the couples to gain it [8].

CONCLUSION

The study attempted to reveal the sociocultural concept of marriage on the basis of English and Uzbek phraseological units. The survey results have found that the English believe that the happiness of a wife in the family is the guarantee of others including the husband. Besides, men think over thoroughly before getting married whereas Uzbek speakers describe a marriage differently depending on their marital status.

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