

EXTRALINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH RELIGIONIMIC UNITS

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Annotation

The spiritual and aesthetic aspects of language are often expressed through religious units. Religious units perform important stylistic functions not only in religious texts, but also in fiction, journalism, and everyday speech. They are distinguished by their semantic depth, contextual variability, and versatility as stylistic means. This article is devoted to the analysis of the stylistic characteristics of religious units and their place and influence in the composition of various texts.

Keywords: extralinguistic factors, religious units, English, cultural context, discourse analysis, culture, language, social factors, linguistics, communication, cultural context.

INTRODUCTION

The topic of extralinguistic features of English religious units is of current importance in modern linguistic research. This is because language is not only a means of communication, but also an important factor in shaping social, cultural and religious identity. Religious units in English, such as prayers, religious phrases and expressions in folk folklore, contain a wide range of meanings and cultural layers. They not only express religious beliefs, but also reflect the cultural codes, customs and values of society.

The relevance of the study is that in the process of globalization, interactions between different cultures and languages are increasing. This situation makes the connection of English religious units with extra-linguistic contexts even more important.

Such units play an important role, for example, in promoting intercultural communication and religious tolerance. Studying their unique characteristics helps us understand the complex relationship between language and culture.

Also, the extralinguistic features of English religious units can be considered as practical tools that can be used to solve religious and social problems. This study emphasizes the need to take cultural features into account in the process of language learning and opens up new directions in solving communication problems. Thus, the study of the extralinguistic features of English religious units is of importance not only in linguistics, but also in the field of cultural studies.

Literature analysis

We need to understand that religion is one of the elements of culture, and this element is responsible for the thinking of humanity, the roots of which are language and religion. All the principles of culture are based on religion and language, and the place of man in it is important. Therefore, religious units reflected in speech are inextricably linked from a linguistic point of view with various religious and philosophical understandings. The study of theological studies, which arose at the intersection of language and religion and are firmly embedded in language, helps to solve the problem of the interaction of language and religion [1: 20-b].

Researcher MU'rinbekova in her scientific article gives the following description of the syntactic features of phraseological units: "Phraseological units, due to their semantic, functional, stylistic and syntactic properties, constitute a separate type, separate from word combinations, simple and compound sentences, that is, in phraseological units, words, word combinations and structural features of speech are neutralized and become a whole" [2: 71-b]. In literature, units play a significant role not only in enriching the material capabilities of language, but also in expressing the spiritual and spiritual aspirations of humanity. The branch of linguistics that studies language from a religious point of view is theological linguistics, and various scientific understandings and ideas about this term were given by the famous scientist A.K. Gadomsky in the middle of the last century [1: 18-b].

words, phraseological units, and religious units, the analysis of the syntactic features of these expressions is of great importance. The specificity, grammatical, lexical-semantic, and syntactic features of certain religious concepts have been deeply analyzed by such scholars as S.Bulavin, M.L.Granovskaya, N.M.Shansky, R.G.Goryushina, T.F.Sapronov, Y.T.Listrova-Pravda, and A.L.Golovanevsky.

Therefore, in the developing English linguistics today, it is important to study the relationships between various types of word formation patterns and phraseological units in a semantic-functional plan. This raises new goals for English linguistics.

Analysis and Conclusion

Extralinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies aspects of language that are related to external factors. This field analyzes the role and influence of language in social, cultural, psychological, geographical, **and** other external conditions. Extralinguistics focuses not only on the structural aspects of language, but also on its interaction with its environment.

Main areas of extralinguistics:

Sociolinguistics - The study of how language is related to social groups, classes, gender, age, occupation, and other social factors. For example, different dialects, jargon, or professional language.

Ethnolinguistics - Studies the relationship between language and culture. Analyzes the influence of language on national culture, traditions, and worldview.

Psycholinguistics - **The study of the relationship between** language and the human mind. It analyzes how language is perceived, learned, and used psychologically.

Geolinguistics - The study of the geographical distribution and regional characteristics of language. For example, language variation or dialects in different regions.

Pragmalinguistics - The study of the practical use of language and the processes of speech. This field focuses on the purpose, context, and outcome of speech.

Cultural linguistics - The study of the interaction between language and culture. It analyzes cultural aspects of language, such as idioms, metaphors, and cultural codes.

The importance of extralinguistics:

- Helps to understand the role of language in social life.
- Provides an opportunity to improve communication between different cultures and societies.
- It will help in making decisions in the field of language policy and education.

Extralinguistics is an important part of linguistics, which allows us to understand language not only as a system, but also as part of life.

Studies on the extralinguistic features of English religious denominations have contributed to a deeper understanding of the relationship between language and culture. However, most studies have focused more on linguistic aspects, namely grammatical structures and lexical meanings. For example, Halliday and Hasan (1976) have analyzed the contextual aspects of language in their works, while Fairclough (1995) has studied the relationship between language and power in a social context. Such studies have certainly contributed greatly to linguistics, but a clear and in-depth analysis of the extralinguistic contexts of religious denominations has not been carried out sufficiently.

and anthropological aspects in the study of English religious units. This approach shows how religious units are used in social and cultural contexts and how their meanings change.

For example, studying the relationship of religious denominations to contemporary social issues, such as religious tolerance or extremism, further deepens the connection between language and culture.

The scientific significance is that the study of the extralinguistic features of English religious units can help develop new theories and concepts in the fields of linguistics and cultural studies. Such research emphasizes the need to take cultural contexts into account in the process

of language learning . The practical significance is that knowledge of the extralinguistic features of English religious units can be used to develop religious and cultural tolerance, as well as to improve communicative relations between different cultures.

Thus, the study of the extralinguistic features of English religious units is important not only from a scientific but also from a practical point of view, since this approach helps to understand more deeply the complex relationship between language and culture and opens up new directions in solving global problems.

The main goal of this study is to deeply study the extralinguistic features of English religious units and to determine their relationship with language, culture and social contexts. The study aims to show the specific features of religious units in English, the cultural values and social relations expressed through them. Through this, the aim is to study the role and significance of English religious units in modern society.

A number of tasks have been set to achieve the research goal:

Identifying English Religious Units: The study identifies common religious units, phrases , and prayers in the English language. It examines their linguistic structure and how they are used in context.

Identifying extralinguistic features: By studying the extralinguistic aspects of religious denominations, the aim is to determine what meanings they have in cultural and social contexts.

Cultural Context Analysis: The study examines the cultural impact of English religious denominations and their role in social life. In the process, it is determined how religious denominations affect different social strata.

Development of research methodology: The methodology used in the research process includes linguistic and cultural analysis methods. This methodology should have the analytical foundations necessary for the study of English religious units.

General characteristics of religious entities. Religious entities are distinguished, first of all, by their spiritual content and semantic depth. They are mainly:

1. **Semantic specificity:** Each religious denomination has its own specific meaning. For example, words such as “**grace**”, “**worship**”, and “**piety**” express important moral and philosophical concepts in Islam.

2. **Conditionality and religious system:** Religious units are often specific to a particular religious system and have their meaning in a contextual setting.

3. **Symbolic significance:** Religious symbols are often used to symbolize specific signs or events. For example, in Christianity, it is the “**Xh**” and in Islam, it is the “**moon and star**”. Religious units are separate layers of the language, formed by specific traditional religious definitions, phrases and terms. They express national spiritual content, but also perform specific stylistic exercises in the language. At the same time, religious units perform the following tasks from a stylistic point of view:

1. Increase emotional impact. Religious units are often used to express spiritual and mental states. For example:

- “by the grace of God” provide spiritual comfort.
- “divine power” or “king of heaven” used in Christian texts evoke a sense of high spirituality.

2. Providing aesthetic beauty. Religious units give artistic beauty to poetic and prose texts. For example, religious units in the verses of the Holy Quran and the texts of the Bible are distinguished by their harmony.

- In the Quran: “In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful” - this verse creates aesthetic harmony at the beginning of each surah.
- The Bible says: “The fruit of the Spirit is love” - a description of spiritual beauty through religious unity.

The role of religious units in modern texts. In the study of words, phraseological units, and religious units, the analysis of the syntactic features of these expressions is of great importance. The specificity, grammatical, lexical-semantic, and syntactic features of certain religious concepts can be observed through the media. In the media, religious units are often used on socio-moral topics. For example:

- “Public Worship and Peace” promote moral unity.
- In advertising and slogans, religious units are used as a stylistic device to evoke spiritual feelings.

Religious units are a specific part of the language. They perform stylistic functions not only in religious texts, but also in literary works, mass media, and everyday speech. These units enrich texts with semantic richness and aesthetic appeal, expressing spiritual, moral, and cultural values. For this reason, the stylistic analysis of religious units is one of the most relevant scientific directions in linguistics and cultural studies.

Presentation of results: The aim is to present the results obtained in the form of a scientific article, to disseminate them to the general public, and to discuss them in the fields of linguistics and cultural studies.

Development of practical recommendations: Based on the results of the research, it is intended to develop practical recommendations on the extralinguistic characteristics of religious entities, thereby helping to solve social and cultural problems.

These tasks will help achieve the research goals and serve to expand knowledge about the extralinguistic properties of English religious units. This process can be important not only in the academic field, but also in practical life.

Research methods and directions. This study uses a number of methodological approaches and research methods to study the extralinguistic features of English religious units. Since it is necessary to take into account linguistic, cultural and social contexts in the research process, the methodology is divided into several parts: theoretical analysis, empirical research, and a cultural studies approach. Together, these approaches help to achieve the goal of the study.

1. Theoretical analysis plays an important role in forming the main knowledge base of the research. At this stage, existing theories about English religious units and their extralinguistic properties are studied. This includes research in the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, anthropology and sociology.

During the theoretical analysis, the results of previous studies and their methodological foundations are studied. For example, the contextual theory developed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) is important in understanding the social and cultural aspects of language. They showed the interaction between language and context. Such theories serve as the main source for identifying the extralinguistic aspects of English lexical units.

2. Empirical research allows you to test the knowledge formed on the basis of theoretical analysis in practice. At this stage, the data necessary for the research are collected and analyzed. Empirical research is carried out through two main methods: text analysis and interviews.

a. Text analysis

The method of text analysis is one of the most effective methods for studying English religious units. In this process, religious units taken from various sources (religious literature, prayers, folk art and other texts) are analyzed. In the context of the texts, their linguistic structure, lexical meanings and cultural context are studied. Such an analysis reveals how religious units are used and their extralinguistic properties.

In the process of textual analysis, the researcher examines each religious entity in its context and identifies its cultural, social, and historical significance. It also shows how religion relates to contemporary social issues. This process helps to understand the role and significance of English religious entities in social life .

b. Interview

is another important part of empirical research. Through this method, the researcher communicates with people who think about religious communities and their extralinguistic aspects. During the interview process, conversations are held with religious leaders, cultural scholars, and linguists. Through these conversations, the researcher gains a deeper understanding of the ideas about religious communities and their social and cultural contexts. are about the impact of religious groups on contemporary social issues, such as extremism or tolerance. This method enriches the data obtained during the research process and further strengthens the research results.

3. The cultural studies approach is an important aspect of the study, as it aims to study how religious entities are used in a cultural context and their social significance. This approach shows the role of religious entities in social life, their intercultural relations and the connection between social strata.

Through a cultural studies approach, the researcher identifies the cultural codes of English religious units and their relationship to social relations. In the process, by combining cultural studies and linguistic analysis, the research findings are understood in a broader context.

The methodological approaches used in this study are important in studying the extralinguistic features of English religious units. Theoretical analysis, empirical research and a cultural approach together help achieve the goals of the study and allow for a deeper understanding of the social, cultural and linguistic aspects of English religious units. This methodology is important not only from a scientific but also from a practical point of view, as it helps to determine the place and significance of religious units in modern society.

Conclusion

According to the results of the study, English religious units were formed mainly under the influence of historical and cultural factors. These units are actively used in various contexts, including religious and secular speech. Although there are some similarities in the semantic and pragmatic aspects of religious units between English and Uzbek, there are also significant differences.

contributes to a deeper understanding of the linguistic and extralinguistic aspects of English religious units and is of significant importance for translation practice.

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