THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH PRAGMATICS IN LINGUISTICS

Umarova Dilafruz Razzakberdiyevna

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

A teacher of English language Department

E-mail addresses: dilafruz.umarova91@gmail.com

Mobile phone: +998917773437

ABSTRACT

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that defines the hidden meanings of a writer and speaker in relation to the collaborative effort of linguistic form. It is mentioned alongside its user. A contextual meaning is usually given importance in pragmatics, where every other meaning of a given context is referred to the speaker or writer who wishes to state something. As a result, the field of Pragmatics aids in dealing with the speaker's intended meaning. The scope of pragmatics demonstrates some linguistically related terms.

Keywords: Pragmatics, communication**,** interpretation, contextual meaning, vital aspects, Locutionary Acts, Perlocutionary Acts, conversational implicatures

INTRODUCTION

Communication is one of the most basic functions of a language, establishing when people want to convey their meanings that are hidden behind their intentions. Without a language, it is nearly impossible to connect with others and be an important part of a conversation in order to communicate about a specific situation. The study of pragmatics is closely related to the field of semantics because both are concerned with meaning formation and elaboration. The field of Pragmatics, on the other hand, deals with the study of form and its user, who uses the given forms in different orders for involving within the conversational field. People engage in pragmatics to understand the given intended meaning, as well as their various goals, purpose, and the speaker's action.

As a result, the study of Pragmatics is primarily concerned with meaning and its definition of role variation with different communicative tasks that are provided by the speaker in a way that a reader or listener can interpret. The following study involves the general interpretation of people about what they usually mean in a

specific context and how they influence within that context. All of this is possible through the course of communication between the utterer and the speaker. As a result, pragmatics is defined as the study of contextual meaning.

METHODOLOGY AND DISCUSSION

Pragmatics is concerned not only with the interpretation of a given sentence, but also with the speaker's hidden meaning. It could be stated that pragmatics investigates what is unsaid. It is dependent on the speaker's perception of what he or she wants to say to the listener while dealing with various situations. It is through pragmatics that a listener or reader can analyse the intended meanings, allowing them to investigate their purposes, within their assumptions inside to explore them in form of behaviour in state to different actions of what they want to perform when they speak in front of an audience.

According to Leech (1983:13-4), pragmatics is a study of meaning and the way to relate that speech with any provided situations, as well as an aspect to make a speech in a situation, and it further paves a path to determine a core principle that whether it deals with semantic or pragmatic phenomenon. The more important aspects of pragmatics have indicated that it is the study of meaning that is related to the situation of speech making. Within pragmatics, the following five critical aspects are primarily focused:

a) Addressees or addressers (hearer and speaker)

b) An utterance in context, Leech agreed to say the involvement of relevant utterance in social and physical setting, however, he did emphasizes more on the background knowledge that is related to the context.

c) Leech defines the goals of an utterance as well as the meaning of intention towards uttering it.

d) The utterance is a form of activity or an act, within pragmatics, the verbal utterance can also be performed like acts to parch needs of a particular situation.

e) The utterance that is in a form of enclosed verbal acts does tends to identify for sentence or token tagging that in their real sense are not the sentences, but similarly can be the piece of language that classify as short and long single sentence.

Pragmatics is concerned with meaning and the fundamental approach to viewing meaning and its relationship to reality. As it is for related meaning theories that regard language as systematic in its ability to designate many specific things and its symbols. The truth about semantics, which focuses on the meaning of the sentence

and its purpose, is that it analyses various meaning forms in a formal manner and also deals with surface meaning. However, it is missing the contextual definition. In layman's terms, semantics deals with the overall structure of sentences and determines the lexical condition of the content that formulates meaning information from other sources to supply it (Chapman 2000). A language can also deal with many other instruments, such as the instrument of thought and the instrument of social action (Capone, 2005).

Therefore, within the scope of pragmatics, the major terms that can be described are as follows: The Utterance is described as the physical and clear unit of meaning that gives information in the contribution through;

a) Words that are used,

b) Structure of the sentence,

c) Setting of the conversation within location where it is used,

d) Senses of the start in a particular context,

e) To use the gesture in order to covey the meaning.

One of the most important things that are from these sources is taken as context utterance and it is provided with background knowledge to convey a message of information towards the other parts of conversation, like of any written text.

When anyone engages in a speech, they carry out three types of acts. These all types of utterances can be further classified as the speech acts:

1) Locutionary Acts: This type of speech act usually deals with the speaker when he expresses a specific reference and sense. The grammatical principle is also concerned with the speaker in this particular conversation. A locutionary act is typically performed by the speaker as a series of messages are linked that provide the expression, which are typically those dealing with the value of truth. The Earth, for example, is round. Birds fly through the sky.

2) An Illocutionary Act: Here the speaker uses some per-formative verb to express the intentions within the sentence. Example: I baptize his ship.

3) Perlocutionary Acts: This type of act is concerned with the linguistic consequences of an action. Perlocutionary acts, on the other hand, have very visible effects on the speaker when he or she conveys meaning to the listener. Examples include insulting, convincing, surprising, and persuading.

Grice (1988-93), a well-known English philosopher, has focused his attention on the work of normal human behaviour recorded within their conversation. His idea was to introduce 'conversational implicatures,' in which the speaker's implications were

assumed during their conversations. Certain maxims in conversation, according to Grice, must be followed in order to reduce the intended meaning. Grice recognises four major maxims during their conversation.

Four maxims of conversation are given below

a) Quality: Quality is, "what speakers say it must be assumed true".

b) Quantity: Quantity is, what speakers must be informative, but not to go too much.

c) Relevance: The speaker must be relevant to the purpose of exchange.

d) Manner: The speaker must be perspicuous and avoid ambiguity.

Grice has also concentrated on adhering to the speaker's cooperative principle. These maxims within conversations are the unspoken agreements. Because of these maxims, these agreements can be easily interpreted in different situations. Grice's maxims are those that can be deliberately effected when speaking in a sarcastic or ironic tone. It is a method of deception. During the course of the development of conversational implicatures.

CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, it is safe to assume that the above brief studies of English pragmatics have not only concerned their scope towards specific purposes; rather, it can be linked with other aspects of human practical wishes to convey their thoughts. The study is narrowly related to creating a model for one to speak and write in order to meet required criteria for conveying message within prioritised situation base. The above-discussed definitions and scope of Pragmatics within the major scientific field of linguistics can be concluded with the fact that the study of pragmatics assists future researchers in their studies about factors of speaker choice. Furthermore, these will provide language knowledge in a provided social interaction that affects personal race choice in thoughts within words that is conveyed to others.

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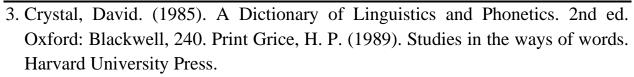
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