

FORMATION STAGES OF PRAGMALINISTICS

Makhmudova Nigorakhan Boykozi kizi

Doctoral student of Namangan State University

Abstract

This article presents some opinions on the stages of the formation of pragmalinguistics and the history of its origin. Also, in the article, the pragmatic features of linguistic units and their pragmalinguistic analysis are given.

Keywords. Pragmalinguistics, linguistics, communication, linguistic theory, basic concepts, principles, communicative purpose.

ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРАГМАЛИНИСТИКИ

Махмудова Нигорахан Бойкози кизи

Докторант Наманганского государственного университета

Абстрактный

В данной статье представлены некоторые мнения об этапах становления прагмалингвистики и истории ее возникновения. Также в статье даны прагматические особенности языковых единиц и их прагмалингвистический анализ.

Ключевые слова. Прагмалингвистика, лингвистика, коммуникация, лингвистическая теория, основные понятия, принципы, коммуникативная цель.

Indroduction

Pragmalinguistics was formed as an independent branch of linguistics in the 60s and 70s of the last century. In 1970, an international conference on "Pragmatics of natural languages" was held in Dordrecht. M. Bar Hillel, the editor of the collection of lectures delivered at this conference, Professor of Tel Aviv University, noted in "The beginning of the word" that the participants of the conference unanimously agreed that "pragmatic features of natural language communication are as linguistic as syntactic and semantic features of this communication." should be studied within the framework of the theory", they concluded. From the same time, recognized as



the "period of rebirth" of pragmatics, a real pragmatic upsurge occurred in foreign linguistics.

Analysis and methodology

A number of conferences and meetings on this topic have been held, collections are being published, there is no limit to scientific research, and the Journal of Pragmatics has literally become an international publication. In order for the field of science, which is rapidly developing at this level, to be fully formed and separate its identity, it is inevitable that it will be necessary to determine its subject, basic concepts, and principles. Unfortunately, despite the efforts of a number of researchers, this problem has not yet been solved, and there is still no end in sight to the opinions expressed about the place of pragmatics among other fields of linguistics and its inter-field relations. On the one hand, this is proof that the importance of the field, the number of issues raised, and the relevance of the chosen direction attract everyone's attention. Secondly, it should not be forgotten that the lack of clarity of the subject of the field, the confusion of the principles, the applied principle, causes the chaotic application of concepts and the uncertainty of the conclusions.

Research results

It is no exaggeration to say that the linguist who does not use the term "pragmatics" has not grown old in recent years. As a result, a unique pragmatic situation of "fetishism" has appeared, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find any information about its content, except for the use of the term in the studies carried out. If necessary, if the term is used, it will lead to the narrowing of the concept that is based on it. Therefore, before talking about the pragmatic features of linguistic units, their pragmalinguistic analysis, "What does pragmalinguistics do?", "What is its research object and subject?", "What are the main concepts and principles of pragmatics?" we have to look for answers to such questions. At the 12th international congress of linguists (Vienna, 1977), J. Lyons tried to define the subject of pragmalinguistics and give its definition. "Pragmatics describes the use of appropriate linguistic units in communication for the purpose of encouraging the listener to accept the transmitted information as intended by the speaker. It means to say that pragmatics deals with determining the role of linguistic tools in interpersonal communication.



This definition is based on the relationship between the intended goal in the linguistic act and the means to achieve it. The "cause-motive-objective" chain forms a speech activity plan and ensures its realization. The same thing prompts A. Kasher to describe the main goal of pragmalinguistic analysis as the clarification and explanation of "rules of human ability that ensure the use of linguistic means to achieve the set goal." When we compare the definitions given to pragmalinguistics, we notice that all of them lack completeness in covering the subject of this field, and in some cases, one definition casts a kind of "shadow" on the content expressed in the other. Perhaps it is possible to describe the general situation, the complete picture of the phenomenon under study by means of a multifaceted approach to this issue by "attacking across all borders". In order to find a proof of this, I would like to try to mention and partially explain some definitions given in the pragmalinguistic literature.

It is noticeable that American linguists in many cases try to rely on N.Chomsky's teaching in the analysis of every phenomenon related to linguistic activity. Pragmalinguistic studies are no exception. J.Cutts, who studied the relationship between the content of the proposition and the manifestation of the communicative purpose (illocution) based on the performance of speech acts, sees the subject of pragmatics in the contradiction between linguistic ability and speech performance, activity in Chomsky's theory. According to him, the pragmatic theory makes it possible to limit the meaning of sentences according to their pronunciation in a certain environment (context). "Grammar is the doctrine of the structure of sentence types, and pragmatics, on the contrary, is not concerned with the construction of linguistic structures, their grammatical properties and relationships. Pragmatic theories study how the speaker and the listener rationally ensure the compatibility of the sentence sign and the proposition in the text. In this regard, the pragmatic theory is a certain part of the theory of speech activity (performance).

Narrowing the scope of pragmalinguistic research to this extent, limiting it only to the activities of speech performance, may be nothing more than leading the theory down a narrow street. In this case, linguistic analysis is separated from its foundation - language. Undoubtedly, the social environment, the situation of communication plays an important role in the occurrence of linguistic activity, and the content of the forming unit is manifested and defined in the text or context. Examples given by J.Cutts: it is correct to use the second words of the pairs "rabbit" and "rabbit" and "dog" and "puppy" ("rabbit", "puppy") in relation to children or by them. But the



meanings of caressing and diminution in their content are also known in the text. It is clear that these meanings have a linguistic character and have a lexical or morphological means of expression. German scientists prefer to interpret the field of pragmatics in a broad sense, to recognize it as a generalizing field of linguistics. For example, Z.Schmidt, one of the authors of the "German linguistic encyclopedia", a major specialist in text linguistics, says that the concepts of "pragmalinguistics" and "text linguistics" mean a single meaning, and together they form a general theory of linguistic communication, and this theory, as a field of communicative linguistics, indicates that it intends to prove that it covers both textual grammar and traditional grammar. As the number of authors increases, we are witnessing the growing variety of definitions and conflicting opinions.

During the last 60-70 years, the range and scope of pragmatics has expanded so much that it is becoming difficult to come to a conclusion about a single theory and its limits. On top of that, the frontiers of linguistics, such as cognitology, cultural anthropology, philosophy, logic, sociology, theory of activity, and fields such as sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, and text theory contribute to the development of pragmalinguistics. The question of what constitutes the subject of pragmalinguistic research is still relevant. Above are some definitions that interpret pragmatics in a narrow sense. The narrowing of the scope of pragmatic research in the same direction can be felt in the thoughts of some philosophers. U.Montague, P.Strawson, etc. consider the subject of pragmatics to be the description of the content of deictic expressions ("I", "you", "here", "there", "now", "then", etc.). It is notoriously difficult to determine the referent of these units without text. The smallest text that clarifies their meaning (minimum context) takes into account the speaker, listener, time, place, register, style, type of speech act.

The wide-scale interpretation of pragmatics is reflected in the inclusion of purposeful types of human action in its scope of research. These two polar interpretations of pragmatics always tend towards each other, and the descriptions given to the concept of pragmatics in different studies seem to complement and clarify each other. It is noted in various works that pragmalinguistics is a science of the language system that is engaged in the use of language, activated in a speech situation (context), a science that studies language from the point of view of the planned goal, a theory describing speech acts, a theory of conversational (spoken speech) analysis, interpersonal relations the field that studies expressive linguistic means, etc. Russian linguists N.D.Arutyunova, Yu.S.Stepanov proposed to consider



pragmatics as a theory that studies the subjective characteristics of artistic communication, the methods of expressing the "I" of its creators in the text. There are also those who imagine pragmatics as a science (speech effect theory) that determines the influence of the speaker's relationship to reality, information content, and the addressee (listener, reader) from the content of the linguistic unit.

Dutch scientist T.A. van Dijk and his followers believe that the goal of pragmatics is to theoretically clarify the issue of "suitability" of linguistic speech devices for the communication situation. The main task of this theory is to study the problems of creating the cognitive content of speech acts, keeping them in memory, and using the language system in a certain socio-cultural environment, thus forming a communication model. So, attempts to define the subject of pragmalinguistics continue, the definitions given to this field are also diverse, but none of the above-mentioned definitions can claim the level of generality that can reflect the content of the main concepts of this field of linguistics.

Discussion

In order to separate pragmalinguistics as an independent field of linguistics and to determine its object and subject of study, it is necessary to search for factors that ensure the manifestation of the pragmatic value, "value", and content of linguistic units in different communicative environments. The signs of linguistic units that appear in any conditions are examples of their ontological and task (functional) characteristics. The methodology of pragmalinguistic research, firstly, should have its own philosophical basis, and secondly, it should make it possible to determine the same features (ontological and functional). Without a doubt, the principle of activity or the philosophy of activity in general can serve as the basis of such a methodology. The adoption of the category of activity as the main methodological principle in linguistic research makes it possible to gain more detailed knowledge about the components of the communicative system, their structure, linguistic and non-linguistic essence. Illumination of the communication process from the point of view of the principle of activity, in addition to putting a theoretical dress on pragmalinguistics, prepares the ground for finding evidence proving the connection between knowledge of the world and linguistic activity. Speech communication, which requires the exchange of information, is the result of the interaction of emotional and rational cognition.



Summary

In conclusion, there are many opinions about the perspective of pragmalinguistics, a modern field of linguistics, which can be continued. The prospect is just beginning. The development of the "fruits" of pragmalinguistics, such as ethnopragmatics, sociopragmatics, ethnosociopragmatics, intercultural pragmatics, and comparative pragmatics, will lead to the birth of new theoretical ideas about speech activity, and there is no doubt that the methodology of language education will be enriched with new rocks and methods. In addition, it is clear that pragmalinguistic knowledge occupies an important place in the practice of developing communication skills in the field of inter-national, international relations and business. Thus, pragmalinguistics is a promising direction of scientific and practical research of human linguistic activity, and its place in the system of scientific knowledge is being strengthened.

REFERENCES

1. Kipchakova, Y. (2021). Methodological And Didactic Aspects Of Information And Intellectual Culture In The Education Of A Developed Generation. Экономика И Социум, (6-1), 156-159.
2. Kipchakova, Y. X., & Kodirova, G. A. (2020). Innovative Technologies In Modern Education. Теория И Практика Современной Науки, (5), 29-31.
3. Kipchakova, Y., Abduxamidova, M., & Raxmonaliyeva, M. The Impact Of Innovative Technologies In Improving Student Knowledge. Студенческий Вестник Учредители: Общество С Ограниченной Ответственностью" Интернаука", 37-38.

