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# ANALYSIS OF PRAGMATIC MEANING IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERARY TEXTS

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#### **Abstract**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the context-dependent meanings of language. It examines how words and phrases acquire meaning and significance, and how they are used in social and cultural contexts. Pragmatic meaning analysis in English and Uzbek literature helps to understand the specific features of the texts, the author's intention and the reader's reception process. The meaning of language often depends on the context. In Uzbek and English literature, authors convey meaning to the reader by creating context in their works. For example, in Uzbek literature, folklore, traditions and customs are used as a context. The author's intention and purpose determine the pragmatic meaning of the text. In English literature, for example, in the works of Shakespeare, the author raises social and political issues through his characters, which allows the reader to think deeply. The reader's process of receiving the text is also an important part of pragmatic analysis. In Uzbek literature, readers often interpret the text through their own culture and experience, which can change the meaning of the text. Pragmatic analysis is expressed in many works in English literature. For example, in Shakespeare's Hamlet, through the character's inner struggle and monologues, the author shows the reader human emotions, doubts, and the decision-making process. Here, the context, the author's intention, and the reader's reception process are interdependent.

In addition, ironic and satirical styles are widely used in English literature. For example, in "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift, the author presents social problems in an ironic way, which encourages the reader to think deeply. Pragmatic analysis is also important in Uzbek literature. For example, in the works of Abdulla Qadiri and Chingiz Aitmatov, the authors show the traditions, customs and social problems of the Uzbek people through their characters. In these works, the context and the author's intention help the reader to understand their own culture and history. In Uzbek literature, folklore and proverbs are an important source for pragmatic analysis. They often contain meaning and significance, allowing the reader to think deeply.



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English and Uzbek literature differ from each other in their own characteristics, history and cultural contexts. English literature has evolved over the centuries and has been shaped by many historical events, social changes, and cultural influences. Authors such as Shakespeare, John Milton, and Jane Austen are classic examples of English literature. They raise human emotions, social issues and moral dilemmas in their works. Uzbek literature is mainly related to the historical and cultural development of the Uzbek people. Authors like Alisher Navoi, Abdulla Qadiri and Chingiz Aitmatov are important examples of Uzbek literature. Folklore, traditions and customs are of great importance in Uzbek literature. English literature has many genres, including drama, novels, poetry, and essays. In terms of style, English literature is often based on irony, satire and realism. Shakespeare's plays, for example, reflect the complexity of human nature. Uzbek literature also includes poetry, prose and drama, but folklore and proverbs are more important. Uzbek literature often reflects romantic and spiritual themes, as well as the relationship between nature and man. Many social, political and psychological topics are raised in English literature. For example, Shakespeare's works reflect human emotions, doubts and social injustices. In modern English literature, topics such as globalization, identity and cultural differences are discussed. In Uzbek literature, the topics of national identity, traditions, customs and spirituality are raised more. The historical struggle of the people, love, friendship and patriotism are often reflected in Uzbek literature. English literature is influenced by many cultural influences, including European, American, and other cultures. This, in turn, ensures the diversity and richness of English literature. Uzbek literature is mainly based on the culture of Central Asia. It also developed under the influence of Islam and Eastern philosophy. National values and traditions play an important role in Uzbek literature. English and Uzbek literature differ from each other in their own characteristics, history and cultural contexts. Both literatures reflect the culture and history of their people, but their styles, themes, and genres differ. These differences provide diversity and richness of literature.



#### **Conclusion:**

Pragmatic meaning analysis in English and Uzbek literature helps to understand the context-dependent meanings of the texts, the author's intention and the reader's reception process. The methods of pragmatic analysis in both literatures have their own characteristics, which reflect their culture and history. Through pragmatic



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analysis, students can understand the deeper meanings of literary works and understand them better.

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