

THE MAIN ISSUES OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS

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Annotation:

This article discusses the study of the pragmalinguistics in line with anthropocentric tendencies. At present, pragmatics is an inter-sectoral branch, as well as a wide range of logical-philosophical, sociological, psychological, ethnographic, and even cybernetic trends along with all aspects of linguistics. The general theoretical objectives of pragmatics include the development of cognitive modeling, memory modeling, and the model of communicative interaction and models of language use in specific socio-cultural situations. And the form of pragmalinguistics is formed according to the requirements of the structural system of the language, but it is possible to distinguish between additional values, depending on the circumstances of the relationship. Pragmalinguistics studies aspects of speech.

Keywords: pragmalinguistics, linguistics, explanation, definition.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most dynamically developing directions in modern linguistics is pragmalinguistics. The researchers interpret various aspects of pragmatic linguistics. According to Y.D Apresyan, the pragmatics is speaker's (1) true nature; 2) the content of the communication; 3) written convention of the addressee in any language unit (lexema, affix, grammatical syntax). In general, the definitions of linguistic pragmatics in scientific literature can be grouped as follows: 1) explanations that overpass human factor; 2) the definitions of the functional aspect of linguopragmatic researches, their contextual condition: "science of language use", "language in context"; 3) definitions that focus on studying the effectiveness of language interaction in the context of communicative interaction; 4) definitions that distinguish an interpretive aspect of the speech that is reflected in any communicative context. The interpretation here is pragmatic meaning of the word [1,78].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Pragmatics means “action” in Greek. Hence, its subject is the language in use. In philosophy and psychology, this term is used to refer to action, practice. Linguistic pragmatics is a language that is studied as a means of “use within itself, not for itself”. At present, pragmatics is an inter-sectoral branch, as well as a wide range of logical-philosophical, sociological, psychological, ethnographic, and even cybernetic trends along with all aspects of linguistics. The general theoretical objectives of pragmatics include the development of cognitive modeling, memory modeling, and the model of communicative interaction and models of language use in specific socio-cultural situations. In fact, pragmalinguistics is not yet fully formulated as a science.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

And the form of pragmalinguistics is formed according to the requirements of the structural system of the language, but it is possible to distinguish between additional values, depending on the circumstances of the relationship. Well, this room was light, yes? There are a number of things to consider: Firstly, the speaker has never been in this room; secondly, that the other rooms are darker and dingy; thirdly, the speaker wants to make a positive impact on the house owner; fourthly, the speaker takes an interest in the opinion of the house owner, etc. Likewise, the phrase He goes to the race too is that the speaker is disrespectful or surprised; the unexpectedness of which is that he disagrees with him. If we changed that phrase to the race, all of the above values would immediately become relevant. This means that the speaker’s attitude toward him is neutral. Then only particle too is loaded with pragmatic push apart from its grammar service. Therefore, the listener should be aware of the communicative situation in order to understand it correctly. Also, inexpedient tools are very helpful in understanding the pragmatic meaning of each speaker in oral speech. At first glance, speeches in the sense of a straight line with no additional tone can affect the listener. These are issues that arise in connection with the pre-existing situation. In the works of pragmalinguists, there are various definitions of affiliation. We find one of them in the book N.I. Formanovskaya: The contingency is a complex that reflects the external conditions of communication and the internal



state of the participants in the form of speech and discourse [2,12]. V.G. GAK, I.P. Susov, K.A. Dolinin, and other researchers' work, the relationships are different, but they can be summarized as the following key components:

- partners and associates in the contingency;
- participatory approach (intention);
- the conditions of contingency (reason, etc.)

The numerous identifiable points of contact have not spontaneously produced coherence in the 'waste basket', though truly powerful examples of theory formation have emerged and though interesting and useful attempts have been made even to reduce pragmatics to a single-principle enterprise. A stumbling block seems to have been the persistent attempt to define pragmatics as an additional component of a theory of language, with its own range of topics or even its own units of analysis.

Deixis

In the course of our investigations we have been that the division of labor between semantics and pragmatics when it comes to explaining meaning is far from clear-cut. In the case of presupposition, at least, we have seen that it is perhaps not always possible, or desirable, to describe semantic and pragmatic aspects of meaning in entirely separate ways, or even to stipulate which aspects of meaning belong to semantics and which to pragmatics. Presuppositions of simpler sentences are not routinely inherited by, or projected on to, the more complex sentences of which the simple sentences can form a part. It is not that presuppositions never survive when expressions that trigger them are embedded into larger units. Sometimes they do and sometimes they don't. This presents a potentially very complex set of data to be explained by a semantic theory.

As examples of complex sentences that don't inherit the presuppositions of the sentences they contain, consider so-called 'propositional attitude' statements. These are the statements that concern an attitude that the subject is said to take towards a particular proposition. The proposition is expressed as an embedded declarative sentence. Example (1) below presupposes (3), because of the existential presupposition that attaches to the use of any singular referring expression, a fact noted by Strawson and indeed by Frege. But if (1) is embedded in a propositional attitude statement as in (2) this presupposition does not survive. Example (2) does



not presuppose (3) because it is quite possible that Tharg is entirely deluded. So (2) could still be true even if (3) is false:

1. The Master of the Universe admires Tharg.
2. Tharg believes that the Master of the Universe admires him.
3. There is a Master of the Universe.

Speech acts- towards macropragmatics

The three brief subsections above have shown that deixis, presupposition and implicature make their distinctive micropragmatic contributions to understanding how an utterance is built, what its referents are and how they are encoded, what assumptions are made before the utterance is produced, what effects can be expected after it has been produced and what inferential processes determine these effects. They partake in the process of enacting goals of the utterance, from the speaker's intention to realize its envisaged function via application of specific indicators of force, to the hearer's successful recognition of this function and its results.

Presupposition

Presupposition can be defined as a mechanism whereby the speaker addresses a body of knowledge and experience, involving both linguistic and non-linguistic contexts, which he or she assumes to be common to him/herself and the hearer. The assumption of the existence of the shared knowledge may cause the speaker not to grammaticalize it in the utterance. This characterization takes presupposition to be a phenomenon lying at several intersections: the encoded and the assumed, the semantic and the pragmatic, the linguistic and the non-linguistic.

CONCLUSION

Ultimately, there are two types of intentions in language communication: 1) the speaker's initial approach; 2) a suddenly emerged situation later. It should also be noted that the intent is adaptive, inconstancy. In the end, it is lawful for each of the participants to have their own objective in each particular situation and to try to harmonize the story with their own approach. The reason is that each participant has the goal of speaking effectively. Thus, the bases for describing the concept of the participatory approach can be summarized as follows: 1) the aim of the intentional intentions is direct and indirect; 2) implication and explicit intensities due to introspection or intentional representation of the intention during the conversation;



3) intentional (mentally) intentions, which are carried out due to the motivation of any actors to act; 4) positive and negative intensities in terms of emotional impact on participants; 5) intensification of the short-term or event-related events, due to the cause of development or development. Thus, intention is an important factor that stimulates the realization of any cooperative situation.

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