

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC FACTORS SHAPING PRAGMATIC MEANING IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Laylokhon Nabieva Valisher kizi

Intern teacher of the first department of English language teaching methodology of the Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

Abstract

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on how language is used in context, examining a variety of context-dependent aspects of communication. It explores how the meaning of words and phrases shifts depending on the situation, the participants, and the purpose of the communication. Pragmatics studies not only the literal meaning of words but also the implied meanings that arise from the context in which they are spoken. For example, the same phrase can convey different meanings depending on the situation. A statement like "The weather is so beautiful" could be a simple observation or an indirect suggestion to go outside. Pragmatics also looks at the social conventions in communication, such as how respect, equality, or social hierarchy affect interactions. It includes the examination of implicit meanings—those that are not directly stated but understood based on context. For instance, when someone says, "The weather is so beautiful," they may be suggesting a course of action rather than merely commenting on the weather. Pragmatic meaning goes beyond the literal interpretation of words, encompassing context, social norms, cultural expectations, and speaker intent. Linguistic elements provide the foundation for conveying meaning, while contextual factors enrich interpretation by providing additional layers of context and nuance. By considering both linguistic and contextual cues, communicators can navigate the complexities of language use and achieve effective communication in diverse contexts. Linguistic factors refer to the linguistic elements and structures that contribute to pragmatic meaning interpretation. These include:

The speech acts theory, first put out by J.L. Austin in 1962 and then expanded upon by John Searle in 1969, focuses on the activities that utterances carry out in addition to providing information. Austin distinguished between a number of speech act categories, including declaratives, commands, expressives, and commissives in his work "How to do things with words?"



The implicature theory developed by H.P. Grice in 1975 investigates the implicit meanings that listeners deduce from context clues and cooperative principles. Grice put out conversational maxims that serve as guidelines for communication behavior, including quantity, quality, connection, and style.

Politeness Strategies: The politeness theory of Brown and Levinson looks at the ways in which speakers control social interactions and preserve interpersonal harmony through linguistic and non-linguistic behavior. Their framework distinguishes between positive politeness strategies, which seek to enhance social bonds through expressions of solidarity and respect, and negative politeness strategies, which aim to mitigate threats to the listener's autonomy and negative face.

Relevance Theory: Sperber and Wilson (1995) introduced relevance theory, as a cognitive framework for comprehending pragmatic meaning in communication. This theory states that speakers and listeners strive to maximize relevance in communication, with statements being analyzed in terms of cognitive relevance.

Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing' is called a deictic expression (Yule 1995). When you inquire, "What's that?" in response to noticing something weird, you are indicating something in the immediate context by utilizing the deictic term "that". It plays crucial role in the study of context due to the fact that it represents noticeable way in which speech settings encoded in language structure itself.

Figurative language refers to the use of words in order to convey complicated implicit meaning which deviates from conventional order. It expresses meaning through figures of speech including: metaphor, simile, oxymoron, idioms, hyperboles, personification. Pragmatic function of figurative language is establishing rapport and social bonds that can be used to create shared experiences and cultural references, fostering a sense of connection between speakers.

Each of these pragmatic meaning dimensions provides insightful information on how language functions in context to complete tasks, communicate ideas, and transmit meaning. They stand for fundamental tenets of pragmatics that still influence how we see interpersonal communication.

Each language has its own pragmatic features shaped by its unique social and cultural context. In both English and Uzbek, pragmatics plays a vital role in



interpreting meaning, but there are notable similarities and differences between the two languages.

In English, context is critical for eliminating ambiguity. For instance, the phrase "Can you pass the salt?" could be interpreted as either a polite request or a direct command, depending on the situation. English also frequently uses "implicature" where the meaning is implied rather than explicitly stated. For example, saying "It's cold in here" may be a subtle request to close a window or turn on the heat, rather than just a statement about temperature. English speakers also use politeness strategies, such as saying "Would you mind...?" to make requests sound more courteous.

Similarly, in Uzbek, context shapes the meaning of statements. A phrase like "Drink water" could be taken as a request or a command depending on who is speaking and in what situation. *Implicature* is also widely used in Uzbek to convey more specific meanings. For instance, the phrase "The air should be warmed up" may imply a request for heating, rather than simply an observation. Politeness and etiquette also play an important role in Uzbek communication, with expressions like "Please help" being commonly used for polite requests.

While context, implicature, and politeness strategies are essential in both English and Uzbek, there are some differences in their use. In English, context is often employed to reduce ambiguity, whereas in Uzbek, it tends to clarify a more specific meaning. Both languages use implicature, but English often uses it to create vagueness, while Uzbek uses it to express more precise intentions. Additionally, politeness strategies in English vary between formal and informal contexts, while in Uzbek, they are more closely tied to traditional and cultural norms.

Conclusion

The study of pragmatics highlights the similarities and differences between languages like English and Uzbek in terms of how meaning is constructed. Both languages rely on context, implicature, and politeness strategies, but their application differs based on cultural and social conventions. By studying pragmatics, we gain a deeper understanding of the relationship between language and culture, as well as the intricate ways in which language facilitates human communication.



References

1. Izzatullayevna, Khodjayeva Dilafruz, and Marjona Makhmudovna. "A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH INTRODUCTORY WORDS." In Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes, pp. 130-133. 2023.
2. Jumayeva, Mekhri, and Muqaddas Kadirova. "LEXICAL AND SYNTAX CHARACTERISTICS OF INTRODUCTORY WORDS IN UZBEKI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES." *Tsentrarnoaziaty zurnal obrazovaniya i innovatsiy* 2, no. 12 (2023): 25-28.
3. Ganieva, U. A., & Mirzaeva, M. G. K. (2022). Types of Digital Banking Services and Increasing Their Popularity. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 9(6), 1-5.
4. Mikhojiddinova, Jamolitdinova Dilnoza. "The history of the study of terminology in Uzbek linguistics." *ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies* 8, no. 8 (2019): 50-56.