



## THE ROLE OF LINGUAPRAGMATICS IN LINGUISTICS

**Safayeva Mamura Okil kizi**

*The National University of Uzbekistan*

*named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*Teacher of Translation theory*

*and comparative linguistics*

*e-mail: [mamuraakilovna@gmail.com](mailto:mamuraakilovna@gmail.com)*

**Annotation:** In this article general notion of linguapragmatics is emphasized. It is analyzed according to view of different linguists. The importance of linguapragmatics is discussed. It's initial information and usage are given.

**Key words:** context, language, pragmatics, meaning, feature, expression, communication, speech.

Due to the expansion of the communication process, the process of its research also became more complicated. As in other fields of science, a new branch of new research objects began to emerge in linguistics. It is known that the communication-intervention process is characterized by a variety of forms of expression that are integrally related to knowledge, understanding, expression, perception, and reading. At the very beginning of the use of forms of expression, the concept of attitude begins to appear. Therefore, distinguishing these semantic, syntactic, and especially pragmatic features by means of certain linguistic criteria is one of the main issues of today's linguistics. The neutral and affective characteristics of these three types of expression, characteristic of the process of communication, are distinguished as a research framework of linguistic pragmatics. It is not possible for the speaking subject to express certain information separated from the characteristic features of his feelings. Emotions in harmony with the content of the speech and all evaluations are aimed at a concrete listener. It is the signs of attitude characteristic of the speech of the subject aimed at the listener - all the colors in the speech are collectively called pragmatics. This is seen as their pragmatic appointment. Studying the essence of pragmatic phenomena requires logical and philosophical observations from the linguist. Therefore, the issues of linguistic pragmatics not only analyze the phenomenon linguistically, but also study its logical, philosophical and social features.

Linguapragmatics: a) not only the pragmatic features of the use of words and devices related to the occurrence of speech, but also the pragmatic features of various levels of auxiliary words and morphemes, word combinations, sentences; b) pragmatic functional features of language and speech; c) typical forms of non-linguistic situations; g) social purpose, tasks; d) as the subject of speech, addressee, social and mental type, and based only on these, in accordance with the specific non-linguistic situation, it studies the goals and tasks of the person directed to the interlocutors in



the expression. In general, the statement of a private attitude affecting feelings based on certain goals and tasks in the verbal expression between the speaker and the listener constitutes the main content of this work. "Due to the fact that the scope of semantics has become extremely wide, it was necessary to lighten it a little, to get rid of the context-related part of the meaning." During recent studies, it became clear that the propositions in each expressed expression also reflect meaningful structures that are integrally related to the person of the speaker. increased the need. The research object of pragmatics is complex, and the general classification and study of the problems studied by this field is the main problem of linguistics.

G. Klaus was one of the first to try to define the subject of linguapragmatics. He defines and studies pragmatics as a science "that studies the relationship between signs and the persons who create, transmit and receive these linguistic signs"<sup>16</sup>.

Linguapragmatics is a special branch of linguistics, the scope of its research includes the selection of linguistic units in the process of communication, their use, and the impact of these units on the participants of communication. These rules are studied as a broad context in relation to the conditions of communication. Another important issue of linguapragmatics is the theory of the speech act.

Various linguistic actions such as asking a question, conveying a message, ordering, commenting on a situation, thanking, requesting, congratulating, confirming, denying are performed in a speech act. It can be understood from this that a speech act is a linguistic communication between people in a certain environment and for a specific purpose.

M. Hakimov said that the speaker, listener, object of speech - factual material and speech situation are the components that should participate in the speech act<sup>17</sup>.

At the 12th international conference of linguists, J. Lyons tried to define the subject of linguapragmatics and define it as follows: "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. This means that pragmatics deals with determining the role of linguistic tools in interpersonal communication"<sup>18</sup>.

Based on this definition, it can be understood that there is a relationship between the intended goal of the linguistic act and the means to achieve it. The general definition of pragmatics can be imagined as follows: pragmatics is a separate field of linguistics, within the framework of its research, the issues of selecting linguistic units in the process of communication, their use, and the impact of these units on communication participants are studied and discussed. . These rules are studied as a broad context in relation to communication conditions. The analysis of linguistic

<sup>16</sup>Nurmonov A. Hakimov M. Lingvistik pragmatikaning nazariy shakllanishi. O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. -T., 2001. - B. 67-72.

<sup>17</sup>Хакимов М. Ўзбек тилида матнинг прагматик талқини: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2001.- Б.108.

<sup>18</sup>Nurmonov A. Hakimov M. Lingvistik pragmatikaning nazariy shakllanishi. O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. -T., 2001. - B. 67-72.



phenomena in this direction allows to determine the barriers and limitations of their use in one or another environment. The main idea of the linguistic analysis is to determine the nature of the language in relation to its use in practical activities, or in other words, within the scope of the task it is performing.

Mutual understanding of interlocutors is the main condition of linguistic communication. For example: the phrases- "*Choy tugabdi*", "*Sovuq*" can be realized - "*Choy damla*", "*Issiqroq kiyin*" or "*Eshikni yop*". That is, it is necessary to have "mutually common and previously known information", and we can make a vivid example of this pragmatics.

The analysis of linguistic phenomena in this direction allows to determine the barriers and limitations of their use in one or another environment. The main idea of the linguistic analysis is to determine the nature of the language in relation to its use in practical activities, or in other words, within the scope of the task it performs. The correct, appropriate use of linguistic units in any fixed phrases in the process of communication and the effect of these used linguistic units on the participants of the dialogue show the pragmatic properties of fixed phrases. For this reason, the role of pragmatics in the analysis of fixed phrases is very important.

Specific issues of linguistic pragmatics are connected with the concept of speech participants and speech situation. As we know, in order for the speaker to express his purpose, it is not enough for the speaker to know the names of the things, objects, events that exist in the world, and to be familiar with certain grammatical rules. In addition to these, the speaker should also know the essence of the concept of the speech situation, which, of course, will have an important practical value in the correct expression of the communicative intention that the speaker wants to express. In order to clearly and correctly express the communicative intent of the speaker's speech, it is also necessary to know the social rules related to national customs. Only when these aspects are fully covered, the process of communication between the participants of the speech will be carried out correctly. Specific issues of linguistic pragmatics arise in connection with the speech subject, speech object, speech situation.

Linguapragmatics as a comprehensive science deals with a number of issues related to human speech activity, in particular, communicative syntax, theory of speech and speech activity, typology, theory of communication and functional styles, theory of sociolinguistics, theory of psycholinguistics, theory of discourse, rhetoric and stylistics. It covers a number of problems with a century-old history. If we look at the criteria of today's development of linguistics, then it becomes clear that pragmatics is an independent field of modern linguistics that combines the fields related to human speech activity and discusses related issues.

If we bring to a common denominator the studies of different directions aimed at studying the language from a pragmatic point of view in linguistics, it will be known that there are mutual aspects between them. They are as follows:



1) in all studies conducted on linguapragmatics, when thinking about language, human speech activity, activity is recognized as the main concept;

2) language does not provide only one connection in the process of communication, but is a tool that shows the dynamic nature of the interaction of interlocutors;

3) the methodological characterization and use of language units for one or another form of speech is first of all closely related to the context representing the speech situation and socio-psychological conditions.

Today, linguapragmatics is understood widely. That is, pragmatics emphasizes that the speaker is strongly dependent on reality, the structure of the message, the addressee's attitude, language units (lexeme, affix, grammar, syntactic device). Professor Sh. Safarov "pragmatics is a special field of linguistics, in which the selection of linguistic units in the process of communication, their use and the influence of the units in this use on the participants of the communication are studied"<sup>19</sup>, determines specific issues of linguistic pragmatics related to speech subject, speech object, speech situation. So, the research subject of pragmatic linguistics created the foundation for the formation of fields such as speech act theory, deixis theory, discourse theory, pragmasemantics, and pragmastylistics.

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