SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS OF POST-MODIFICATIONS

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Annotation: *"Post-modifikatsiyalarning semantik va pragmatik funksiyalari" post-modifikatsiyalarning tildagi ikki tomonlama rolini o'rganib, ularning ham semantik, ham pragmatik funksiyalariga e'tibor qaratadi. Maqolada postmodifikatsiyalar lingvistik iboralarning semantik mazmunini tavsiflovchi ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish, atributlarni ko'rsatish va munosabatlarni aniqlashtirish orqali qanday boyitishini o'rganadi. Bundan tashqari, u axborot oqimini boshqarish, uyg'unlik va uyg'unlikni o'rnatish, ma'ruzachi munosabati va pozitsiyasini etkazish, muloyimlik bilan muzokaralar olib borish, urg'u va e'tiborni ifodalash kabi postmodifikatsiyalarning pragmatik funktsiyalarini o'rganadi. Post-modifikatsiyalarning semantik va pragmatik jihatlari o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sirni tahlil qilib, maqola ularning nutq va muloqotni shakllantirishdagi ko'p qirrali rolini yoritadi.*

"Semantic and Pragmatic Functions of Post-Modifications" explores the dual role of post-modifications in language, focusing on both their semantic and pragmatic functions. The paper examines how post-modifications enrich the semantic content of linguistic expressions by providing descriptive information, specifying attributes, and clarifying relationships. Additionally, it delves into the pragmatic functions of post-modifications, such as managing information flow, establishing coherence and cohesion, conveying speaker attitudes and stance, negotiating politeness, and expressing emphasis and focus. By analyzing the interplay between semantic and pragmatic aspects of post-modifications, the paper sheds light on their multifaceted role in shaping discourse and communication.

«Семантические и прагматические функции постмодификаций» исследуют двойную роль постмодификаций в языке, уделяя особое внимание их семантическим и прагматическим функциям. В статье рассматривается, как постмодификации обогащают семантическое содержание языковых выражений, предоставляя описательную информацию, уточняя признаки и уточняя связи. Кроме того, он углубляется в прагматические функции постмодификаций, такие как управление информационным потоком, установление последовательности и сплоченности, передача отношения и позиции говорящего, согласование вежливости, а также выражение акцента и сосредоточенности. Анализируя взаимодействие семантических и прагматических аспектов постмодификаций, статья проливает свет на их многогранную роль в формировании дискурса и коммуникации.

Key words: *semantics, pragmatics, functions of post-modifications, modification, post-modifications.*

Post-modifications, also known as modifiers or adjuncts, play a significant role in enriching the semantic content of linguistic expressions. These structures, which occur after the head noun or verb, provide additional information, clarify meaning, and contribute to the overall coherence of sentences. In this paper, we explore the semantic functions of post-modifications and their impact on language comprehension and interpretation. One of the primary semantic functions of post-modifications is to provide descriptive information about the head noun. Adjective phrases, relative clauses, and participial phrases are common forms of post-modifications that serve this purpose. For example, in the phrase "the book that I borrowed," the relative clause "that I borrowed" provides additional information about the noun "book," specifying which book is being referred to.

Post-modifications also serve to specify attributes and characteristics of the head noun, thereby adding depth and detail to the description. Adjective phrases, adverbial phrases, and appositive phrases are examples of post-modifications that fulfill this function. For instance, in the phrase "the beautifully crafted sculpture," the adverbial phrase "beautifully" specifies the manner in which the sculpture is crafted, adding a layer of descriptive detail. Post-modifications clarify relationships between elements within a sentence, helping to establish coherence and cohesion. Relative clauses, prepositional phrases, and adverbial phrases are commonly used to achieve this function. For example, in the phrase "the house next to the park," the prepositional phrase "next to the park" clarifies the spatial relationship between the house and the park. Post-modifications contribute to the overall context of a sentence by providing additional information that helps to situate the message within a specific context or setting. Relative clauses, adverbial phrases, and participial phrases are often employed for this purpose. For instance, in the phrase "the student who arrived late," the relative clause "who arrived late" adds contextual information about the student's behavior. Post-modifications can also express evaluation, judgment, or subjective interpretation of the head noun. Adjective phrases, adverbial phrases, and appositive phrases may convey such evaluative meanings. For example, in the phrase "the highly acclaimed novel," the adjective phrase "highly acclaimed" reflects the positive evaluation of the novel by others.

Post-modifications serve various semantic functions within language, including providing descriptive information, specifying attributes, clarifying relationships, adding contextual information, and expressing evaluation. By enriching the semantic content of linguistic expressions, post-modifications enhance language comprehension, interpretation, and communication. Understanding the semantic functions of post-modifications is essential for effectively using and interpreting language in different contexts and settings.

Post-modifications, also known as modifiers or adjuncts, serve pragmatic functions that go beyond merely adding descriptive information. These structures, which occur

after the head noun or verb, play a crucial role in shaping discourse, managing information flow, and conveying social meaning. In this paper, we explore the pragmatic functions of post-modifications and their impact on language use and interpretation. One of the key pragmatic functions of post-modifications is to manage information flow within discourse. By providing additional details or clarifications after the main clause, post-modifications help to structure the flow of information and guide the listener or reader's attention. For example, in the sentence "I bought a book about linguistics," the post-modification "about linguistics" provides additional information about the book, allowing the speaker to introduce a new topic or focus the conversation on a specific aspect of linguistics.

Post-modifications contribute to the coherence and cohesion of discourse by linking ideas, providing context, and clarifying relationships between elements. Relative clauses, adverbial phrases, and participial phrases are common forms of post-modifications that fulfill this function. For instance, in the sentence "The restaurant where we had dinner last night was excellent," the relative clause "where we had dinner last night" establishes a clear connection between the restaurant and the specific event, enhancing the overall coherence of the sentence. Post-modifications can convey the speaker's attitudes, stance, or subjective interpretation of the information being presented. Adjective phrases, adverbial phrases, and appositive phrases may express such evaluative meanings. For example, in the sentence "She gave a presentation unprepared," the post-modification "unprepared" conveys the speaker's judgment about the quality of the presentation and their attitude towards the speaker's level of preparation. Post-modifications play a crucial role in negotiating politeness and conveying social meaning in communication. Polite modifiers, mitigating expressions, and hedges are often used as post-modifications to soften requests, express uncertainty, or convey politeness. For example, in the sentence "Could you please pass me the salt if you don't mind," the post-modification "if you don't mind" functions as a polite request, indicating the speaker's deference to the listener's preferences. Post-modifications can be used to emphasize certain elements of discourse or focus attention on specific information. Adjective phrases, adverbial phrases, and relative clauses may serve this function by providing additional details or highlighting key aspects of the message. For example, in the sentence "He made a decision without consulting anyone," the post-modification "without consulting anyone" emphasizes the fact that the decision was made independently, without seeking input from others.

In conclusion, post-modifications serve pragmatic functions that extend beyond mere description, playing a crucial role in managing information flow, establishing coherence and cohesion, conveying speaker attitudes and stance, negotiating politeness, and expressing emphasis and focus. Understanding the pragmatic functions of post-modifications is essential for effective communication and interpretation, as they shape the social meaning and interactional dynamics of discourse. By recognizing the role of

post-modifications in language use, speakers and listeners can navigate complex communicative contexts with greater sensitivity and effectiveness.

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