



## THE ROLE OF PRAGMATICS IN LINGUISTICS

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### ANNOTATION

*The article analyzes the role and essence of a pragmatic approach to the problems of language and speech. Also the differences between the semantic, syntactic and pragmatic attitude in the process of speech acts are shown. The difference between a pragmatic approach and style is given. The role of pragmatics in the disclosure of the personality in literary text is also emphasized.*

**KEYWORDS:** *semiotics, syntactic, semantics, the process of speech, social character, mental character, locution.*

### DISCUSSION

Linguistics is the study of language materials and their use in speech. It is well-known that linguistic units have a form and a semantic aspect, and the founder of system-structural linguistics, F. de Saussure, states that a linguistic sign consists of the relations of a speaker and speech [5, 99]. However, this content represents only the final product of the linguistic sign.

In fact, in the expression of a meaning and content through a linguistic sign, or in the understanding of a meaning and content through a certain form, "understanders" - that is, those who perceive the same meaning in the same form, in other words, speak the same language, share thoughts in the same language, also have a significant role. The reason is that that any language is powered by the consciousness of those who speak it, because it is they who assimilate and remember the forms that exist in this language, increase its viability by using it in different meanings and contexts, and pass it on to future generations.

In its turn, the language, as the most important means of communication, expresses various relationships between people, and eventually develops itself, in which case it cannot be free from the influence of social and mental characteristics of people, do not rely on them. That is, the author of the speech, that is, the speaker and his personality, play an important role in this process. However, in the linguistic analysis of speech processes, this aspect of the issue is almost ignored. In this perspective, the role of the speaker in this process of the speech becomes even clearer, given the conditionality and variability of the speaker in relation to the speech. If the speaker did not obey to conditions and the speech

did not vary, the languages of the world would not be so diverse and the pragmatics of speech were not so diverse. The speech, on the other hand, is relatively stable, with only varying degrees and approaches to its perception.

In solving the problem of semantic comprehension through language units, it is important to divide semiotics into the following interrelated sections and distinguish them: 1) syntax, which studies the signs and ways of their interaction; 2) semantics, which studies the relationship of symbols to the object they represent; 3) pragmatics, which studies the subject's attitude to the applied sign and the effect of the signs on the subject using this sign [4, 51]. Hence, while semantics refers to the relation of a sign to an object, syntax regulates the relation of a sign to a sign. All of these processes are governed by the activities of the subject who reacts to the sign or is influenced by the sign (perceiving meaning and content). In this sense, the most important aspect of language communication is pragmatics. As long as it does not imply a pragmatic goal and serves to ensure its realization, neither semantics nor syntax can be anything but utter nonsense, and there is no need for a person to keep these conditional signs in mind. This means that pragmatics is the source of life, the generator of language.

E.S.Aznaurova, a researcher in the field of pragmatics, quotes the linguist V.G.Gak in her research on the differentiation of the object of research in the field of syntax, semantics, pragmatics: "... if syntax studies how a person speaks and the structure of expression, semantics (person) explains what he is saying, what this text means. Pragmatics, on the other hand, seeks to reveal the context in



which a person speaks and for what purpose, and what the pragmatic effect of expression is”[1, 29]. Yu.S.Stepanov's definition of semantics, syntax and pragmatics is more concise and systematic: "semantics" refers to the relation of signs (language units) to what is expressed in them, "syntax" is the relation of a sign (language unit) to the sign (language unit) and "pragmatics" refers to the relation of a sign (language unit) to a language user [3, 25].

Noting that there are three aspects mentioned in most views on semiotics, the linguist M. Hakimov, who conducts the effective research in the field of pragmalinguistics, explains the essence of these aspects in his monograph "Fundamentals of Uzbek pragmalinguistics" as follows: "... syntax is the field that studies the relationship of one linguistic sign to another linguistic sign in the syntactic clauses. The relationship of linguistic symbols in syntactic clauses to the subject and concept is studied in semantics. Pragmatism has been shown to study the direct relation of a speech act to context. It seems that the relationship between the speech act and the context is the main object of study of pragmatics”[8, 5].

The results of pragmalinguistic research are relevant not only in linguistics, but also to cultural studies, speech culture, ethnolinguistics, and sociolinguistics.

"All human social behavior in the objective world is reflected in his speech activity" [8, 5]. Since we aim to have a complete understanding of human speech and the basis of its formation, we have to analyze it to the point where it reaches its roots in order to adequately cover the essence of the issues. In this case, the interconnection of some related disciplines, if necessary, can provide answers to the problems of one discipline by analysis of another. In this case, it is not a problem of limitation of this or that science, but the achievement of a specific goal, that is, the ability to analyze everything from the factors of human speech to the occurrence of units of expression in speech.

Language and Man is a very old and ever-new subject of the language science. This subject is so ancient that people have already realized that language and man are inseparable, but at the same time this subject is so new and young that every form of expression of thought, as a product of a thought, offers new insights into the relationship between language and man. [2, 3].

As it is known, language units differ from one level to another. Lexical and grammatical levels are the most active units of information in the interpretation of the speaker's personality traits, and in text analysis, features related to language levels (phonetic, morphological, lexical, grammatical) are often at the center of research.

We are of the opinion that the grammatical features of these forms are not important in the process of expressing one's opinion in a language,

they form the basis of the structure of the text. But the writer's main focus is not on the grammatical rules of the language, but on the pragmatic purpose of the speech structure, that is, the speaker's own goal through speech - the desire to express their thoughts to others, to express attitudes, to express themselves in the cognitive world. In the field of linguistics, in most cases, the product of the speech of people (creators) is analyzed in the context of linguistics. Language tools are evaluated as a criterion that reflects the stylistic features of the text, and it is approached as a level of assessment that determines the ability of the language owner (creator) to describe the event figuratively with the help of these tools. But the object we want to study is very different from the methodological issues.

It can be concluded that speech "can be the object of a number of new directions as a product of the speaker's perceptual and expressive activity" [8, 31]. Speech and its pragmatic analysis reveal the national-cultural features of linguistic activity. In addition, the process of communication can take such a wide range of expressions that it is not enough to require the speaker to use language materials or to learn only the tools of his or her field as a linguist in analysis. For this reason, a cognitive approach to language and speech issues is gaining popularity today. That is, it is a field of study of human cognition and forms of expression, in which language tools play a key role. At the same time, the essence of the study of language is important in this regard.

At the same time, experts distinguish three elementary functions of language as a means of communication: 1) naming (nomination) of objects understood in the real world; 2) interrelation (prediction) of the named on the basis of certain laws; 3) the speaker's attitude to the names and their connections (location). If we apply these three functions to the three aspects of semiotics distinguished by Ch. Morris, we understand that "nomination" means semantics, "predication" means syntax, and "location" means pragmatics. Thus, location refers to nomination and prediction, which in turn refers to the "response of a person to the sign he or she is using" [6, 249].

Pragmatics is relatively little studied in linguistics in the fields of syntax and semantics. To present, its perfect content has not been formed either. In fact, pragmatics regulates certain rules of use of language units in speech relations, develops its conditions taking into account the participants of communication and the state of speech. Each language and the people who speak it have their own forms of communication, personality features, and the degree to which the goal of communication is achieved depends on the degree to which pragmatic requirements are met in the communication process.

The grammatical forms that have a single form of expression in the realization of a pragmatic goal do not have any pragmatic character. When



there are more than one form that serves to express the same grammatical content, and when one form is used interchangeably with another, the pragmatic features of the text become apparent. For example, in the Uzbek language, the presence of the singular and plural forms of personal pronouns in relation to the second person, or the use of the plural form instead of the first person singular, expresses an active pragmatic content.

The morphemic units serve primarily for grammatical connections in texts, and their main function is to grammatically model the forms that enter into syntactic communication in mutually compatible forms. But sometimes even the use of syntactic morphemes in one form or another creates a certain amount of information. For example, in Russian, addressing to someone by using the "thee" means being close to them and not being a stranger. For example:

*Menga erga tegasanmi? – Komissar bu gap og‘zidan qanday chiqib ketganini o‘zi bilmay qoldi. Yumdalab tashlasa, nima qilaman, deb yuragi po‘killab turgan edi, Natasha unday qilmadi.*

*Otasi (ehtimol bobosi) tengi bu odam nima deyotganini daf‘atan tushunolmagandek, bir zum kipriklarini pipiratik turdi-da, moviy ko‘zlarida tabassum paydo bo‘ldi.*

*Propiskadan o‘tkazsang, tegaman!*

*Sensiradimi, demak yaqin olgani shu! Mana buni ochiqcha savdo desa bo‘ladi!*

(“Tushda kechgan umrlar”, 146-bet)

*("Will you marry me?" "The commissioner didn't know how it came out." His heart was pounding, wondering what to do next, if she would reject, but Natasha didn't.*

*Pretending not to understand what the man of her father's age (it might even be grandfather's age) saying, blinked her lashes for a moment, and a smile appeared in her blue eyes.*

*"If you register me, I'll marry you!"*

*If she addressee me with familiarity, then she wants to be close to me! That's the good bargain.)* (Life in a Dream, p. 146)

In this case, the speaker's address as "sen" means that the listener is "close to him" and, according to the context of the speech, agrees to the proposal - to marry him. The dysphemical form of lexical units also helped to understand the content of the speech process. *Will you marry me? Will you register me?* helps to understand their personality traits.

Uzbeks, on the other hand, do not treat strangers and older people in the same way, which is a sign of obscenity and disrespect.

But addressing the speaker as "sen" is not always the same. Sometimes, when an older person says "sen", there is a sense of sincerity.

*Shaxt o‘rnimdan turdim-da, xayrlashmasdan eshikka yo‘naldim.*

*-SHoshmang! – dedi u baqirib.*

*To‘xtadim.*

*-Qayting! – “Opal” qutisidan sigaret olib labiga emas, sarg‘ayib ketgan tishlari orasiga qistirdi. Go‘yo g‘ajib tashlamoqchi bo‘lgandek.*

*-Aytaver dardingni! – dedi to‘satdan sensirab.*

*Gap boshlashim bilan chehrasi yorishdi.*

*-Shomansur akaning o‘g‘limisan? Tashla qo‘lni! Otang ajoyib odamlar! U kishi to‘g‘risida ocherk yozganman. Ishning ko‘zini biladigan rais edilar... O‘zing qayerda ishlaysan?*

(“Tushda kechgan umrlar”, 175-bet)

*(I got up and went to the door without saying goodbye.*

*-Don't hurry! He shouted.*

*I stopped.*

*-Come back! "He took a cigarette from the Opal box and stuck it between his yellowed teeth, not his lips." It's almost like a surprise.*

*-Tell your pain! He said suddenly, feeling it.*

*His face lit up as I began to speak.*

*- Are you the son of Shomansur aka? Drop your hand! Your father is a wonderful person! I wrote an essay about him. They were the boss who knew the job ... Where do you work?)(Life in a Dream, p. 175)*

In this case, the use of "you" means that the formalities in interpersonal relationships are over, a close relationship is established, the speaker knows the interlocutor well and shows a sign of affection. If we pay attention to the content of the text, the speaker first addresses the listener in the form of "you", and then recognizes him and changes the form of attitude at the end of the conversation, which is due to friendship and support. Drop your hand!" and is filled with warm thoughts about the father of the interlocutor. The written information is a moving image in the mind of the reader. It is often devoted to the formation of cognitive information based on the appearance of the participants, the imagery of their facial expressions, and mainly their kinetic movements. "Drop your hand!" the command-type form of speech is associated with kinetic movements, which are mainly masculine forms of action, usually expressing sympathetic, benevolent meanings with sincere squeezing of the right palms. In this case, the transition of people to the form of "you" during the conversation is a sign of a positive attitude, in other places it can take on a completely different meaning. When a relatively young person addresses an older person as "you", it creates a feeling of disrespect and contempt.

*... Kalandarov stood up and tried to suppress his trembling, not shouting and not smiling:*

*– Qani, gapir bo‘lmasa! Nega o‘tirding? Maslahatingni eshitaylik! Bugun kesakdan o‘t chiqib qoldi... – dedi. ("Oh, speak then!" Why are you sitting. Let's listen to your advice! There's a fire in the woods today ...')*

*He stood up slowly, smiled and looked at the people, then at Kalandarov. Kesak desangiz ham mayliga, – dedi, – lekin sensiramang, Arslonbek. Men sizdan*



*ikki yosh kattaman. Shu yerda bo‘yi etgan qizim, bola-chaqalik o‘g‘lim o‘tiribdi... Kozimbekning orzusini ko‘ring, sensiramang...*

*("I won't be in trouble when you call me the "wood";" he said, – Arslonbek. "I am two years older than you. My grown-up daughter and my son, who has children are sitting here ... See Kozimbek's dream, don't humiliate me).*

*The news brought Kalandarov to his senses, and the silence of the hall, the deep sigh of someone in that silence, crushed him... he thought, "That's not going to happen. Why is it that a person who has been silent until now behave d himself like this? He told me not to address him by "thee" looking at my face! There is something wrong... " (Sinchalak, p. 125)*

This passage indicates that the listener was previously addressed as "you" and that there were no objections. In the present speech, however, this is perceived on the level of disrespect, disregard, and even insult to the listener. Since this form did not cause such a reaction in the listener in the previous relationship, the speaker continued to use this form in the appeal, but from today's point of view and the speech situation (they are talking in a large meeting and the listener's daughter and son are also present in this meeting ) is embarrassed by the form of expression used by the speaker in his speech and the attitude understood through that form.

Thus, in our small scientific research, we can conclude that pragmatics studies the understanding of language signs in the mind of its user - the human mind. In this sense, pragmatism plays an important role in creating communication between people without denying the importance of semantics and syntax in language learning.

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