

Aziza BADRIDINOVA,

National University of Uzbekistan, Faculty of Foreign Philology, Department of foreign language and literature, the 2nd year PhD student,

E-mail: aziza_badridinova@mail.ru

Tel: 97 776-36-31

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LINGUOPRAGMATICS AS THE BRANCH OF MODERN LINGUISTICS

Annotation

This article is dedicated to the study of linguopragmatics, one of the branches of modern linguistics, and its development as an independent science. The article theoretically describes the fact that linguopragmatics was initially part of semiotics, then separated from it, and became one of the new directions of modern linguistics. Moreover, an extract of A.Kadiri's novel was analyzed based on the category of "politeness", which is one of the important issues of linguopragmatics.

Key words: Pragmatics, semantics, syntax, semiotics, communicative intention, speaker, listener.

ЛИНГВОПРАГМАТИКА КАК НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ

Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена изучению лингвопрагматики, одного из направлений современной лингвистики, и ее развитию как самостоятельной науки. В статье теоретически описывается тот факт, что лингвопрагматика изначально была частью семиотики, затем отделилась от нее и стала одним из новых направлений современной лингвистики. Также проанализирован фрагмент романа А.Кадири на основе категории «вежливость», которая является одной из важных проблем лингвопрагматики.

Ключевые слова: Прагматика, семантика, синтаксис, семиотика, коммуникативная интенция, говорящий, слушатель.

LINGVOPRAGMATIKA ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIKNING YO'NALISHI SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola zamonaviy tilshunoslikning yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lgan lingvopragmatika va uning mustaqil fan sifatida ravnaq topishi tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada lingvopragmatika dastlab semiotikaning tarkibida bo'lganligi, so'ngra undan ajralib chiqishi, hamda zamonaviy tilshunoslikning yangi yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylanishi nazariy jihatdan tasvirlangan. Shuningdek, lingvopragmatikaning muhim muammolaridan biri bo'lgan "xushmuomalalik" kategoriyasi asosida A.Qodiriyning romanidan parcha tahlil qilindi.

Kalit so'zlar: Pragmatika, semantika, sintaksis, semiotika, kommunikativ intensiya, so'zlovchi, tinglovchi.

Introduction. During historical period, linguistics was formed as a science which studied issues such as language, its characteristics, stages of development and language units. Among all other sciences linguistics was also developed as an independent science and various linguistic paradigms were created. However, scientists later realized that the human factor is directly and indirectly involved in the language and its phenomena, so that the study of language problems without the human factor is not sufficient for the study of linguistic phenomena. It was found out that the study of theories about the world and how human beings think about it in language. Moreover, speech and a person's reaction to events became very important factors in modern linguistics. At the same time, in this situation, a number of non-linguistic factors such as a person's age, origin, gender, religion, profession, place in society, and culture have become the main characteristics. As a result, anthropocentric directions of linguistics such as text linguistics, cultural linguistics, linguopragmatics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, gender linguistics, cognitive linguistics began to appear in modern linguistics.

Literature review. Ch. Morris [1], N. Arutyunova [2], K. Bach, R.Harnish[3]

J.Mey [4], S. Levinson [5], N. Filatkin [6], Sh. Safarov [7], M. Hakimov [8] are who studied theoretically and practically in the field of linguopragmatics all over the world and Uzbek linguistics. They conducted in-depth research on important concepts of linguopragmatics and its problems.

Initially, the field of "pragmatics" was studied by the American scientist

Ch.Pierce, including it in the science of linguistic signs - semiotics. After that, scientists Ch. Pierce and Ch. Morris divided semiotics into three parts: semantics, syntax and pragmatics. Scientist S.Levinson explains their classification as follows: "Within semiotics, Morris distinguished three distinct branches of inquiry: syntactics (or syntax), being the study of "the formal relation of signs to one another", semantics, the study of "the relations of signs to the objects to which the signs are applicable" (their designata), and pragmatics, the study of "the relation of signs to interpreters"[9]. It should be noted that syntax (or syntactics) is a science that studies the syntactic relationship of signs to each other, semantics is the study of the relationship of signs to the objects to which signs can be applied, and pragmatics, the relationship of signs to the interpreter - users. Clarifying these thoughts, the scientist Sh. Safarov explained in his monograph as follows: "For pragmatics, if the issues such as why (for what purpose) a person uses a sign and how (in what way) this is done are important, then the use of involuntary signs combined, questions about the formation of a linguistic structure (syntax) and whether this structure of symbols can express the meaning desired by users (semantics) also begin to be included in the scope of pragmatic analysis." [10] Based on the opinions of scientists, pragmatics is not separated from syntax and semantics, we also agree that it is a field that is studied in harmony with them. Although semantics and syntax study the meaning of signs and words and the relationship between words, it does not show the attitude of the speaker and the listener to this word and speech. Pragmatics is the field that studies exactly why this word or symbol is chosen by the user for what purpose.

Since the 70s of the 20th century, scientific research in the field of linguo-pragmatics has been carried out by scientists. There are several definitions of linguopragmatics and the problems it deals with. Therefore, J. Mey defines linguo-pragmatics as follows: "Linguopragmatics is a branch of linguistics and semiotics, which studies the circumstances and ways of influencing the meaning of the context. Pragmatics includes the theory of the speech act, the process of engaging in communication, interaction in conversation, and other features related to language in a speech situation. In addition to linguistics and semiotics, this field is also related to philosophy, sociology and anthropology." [11] Furthermore, linguopragmatics is studied in connection with external scientific fields, and therefore we can say that pragmatics is an interdisciplinary science.

Research methodology. Also, different theoretical definitions have been given to pragmatics by world scientists. Summarizing these definitions, we present them in a sequence as follows:

Pragmatics studies the relationship between a sign and its users - Ch. Morris (1938);

Pragmatics = Meaning – Truth condition – G. Gazdar (1979);

Pragmatics explains the communicative intentions and behaviors of the speaker and the strategies used to make them understood by the listener. – S. Davis (1991);

Pragmatics is the communicative action of people in specific speech situations the language department that studies how to understand and produce. – S. Liu (2001);

Pragmatics is a systematic way of explaining language use in context. – G. Moore (2001);

Pragmatics between language and context embedded in grammatical structure studies dependence - S. Levinson (2008).

Besides that, Z. Moshood gave the dictionary definition to the pragmatics: "The New Webster Dictionary of the English language (1993) defines pragmatics as "the science of relationship between symbols, their interpretations and users." Like the previous ones, the definition emphasizes the speaker's real intention and also clearly differentiates between the formal meanings of words and the assigned meaning on the basis of contexts of discourse. Stanford Encyclopaedia defines pragmatics as "a field of language that deals with utterances, by which we mean specific events, the intentional acts of speakers at times and places, typically involving language". Pragmatics is sometimes characterized as dealing with the effects of context which is equivalent to saying that it deals with utterances." [12]

Russian linguists have also given several theoretical definitions of linguo-pragmatics. In particular, according to professor I. Susov, pragmatics: "имеет предме-

том совокупность корреляций между единицами языковой системы и составляющими коммуникативно – прагматического контекста речевого (и текстового) общения," [13] If we translate it, pragmatics is a set of interrelationships between the units of the language system and the components of the communicative-pragmatic context of speech (text) communication. Moreover, it turned out that pragmatics is a field that studies not only speech, but also communicative-pragmatic communication in context. In addition, according to academician Y. Stepanov, pragmatics not only deals with the same issues as traditional stylistics and ancient rhetoric, but also the best expression of one's thoughts or feelings from language, the most correct or deals with matters such as choosing the most beautiful or the most appropriate expression for the situation. [14]

Analysis and results. Indeed, as the Uzbek linguist M. Hakimov stated in his work: "All human social behavior in the objective world finds its place in his speech activity. Therefore, studying human speech allows to get acquainted with his spiritual world. Pragmatics is a new theoretical and practical branch of linguistics. He studies issues related to the speech process, which reflects the social activity of a person, the communicative intention of the speech participants, and the influence of the speech situation." [15] In accordance with the theoretical opinions of the above scientists, we would like to give an example of the excerpt from the following work of art:

"Siz muvofiq ko'rgan bir ishqa qarshi tushib ra'yingizni qaytarolmayman,

-dedi ko'b o'ylag'andan keyin Oftob oyim, - chunki nima bo'lg'anda ham sizning otaliq ismingiz bor, ham ko'broq ixtiyor sizning qo'lingizdadir. Men albatta ko'zingizni oqu qorasi bo'lg'an yolg'iz qizingizni yaramas, bo'lmag'ur kishiga tutub berarsiz, deb bilmayman. Bu jihat bilan bu ishka rizolig'im bilinsa ham biroq qarshilig'im shundadirki, kuyav toshkandlik bo'lg'andan so'ng qizingizni o'zi bilan birga olib ketar va siz bilan meni yolg'iz bolamizdan ayirar... Bunga qolg'anda sizni bilmasam-da, ammo mening bunday judoliqqa sira toqatim yo'qdir... Mana shu tarafni yengilroq o'ylag'anga o'xshadingiz, jonim.

So'zlaring tog'ri, xotin, - dedi o'ylab qutidor..." (A. Kadiri, "O'tgan kunlar", 45-46 p.)

If we pay attention to the speech of the speaker, at first she starts talking to the father of his daughter, pretending to agree to marry their daughter, and she tells him that since he is the father of the girl, the girl's will is mainly in the father. In the course of her speech, the wife expresses in the most appropriate way, politely, that she cannot bear to lose her only child by sending a girl to another country. "The category of politeness" of linguopragmatics will help us closely in analyzing this situation. Also, in this speech, we see that Oftob is the prototype of a real Uzbek woman. Moreover, the head of the family is the father when deciding every matter, and she has not got the laziness of expressing opinions in a manner typical of representatives of other nationalities, but the gentleness of an oriental woman, we can feel that the art of answering lies in the opinion of the husband. Here, the mother's pragmatic intention, that is, to express her opposition to marrying her daughter to a foreign country. At the end of communication, she achieved the pragmatic intention with her speech. In addition to this, we definitely turn to linguopragmatics to study a certain communication, the intention of the speaker, the influence of communicators on each other. Linguopragmatics is a wide-ranging field, and we can include deixis, presupposition, implicature, explicature, discourse, speech act.

In communication, the categories of person, time, and space are important for the information to be understandable. For example, if we look at the sentence "I lost", here we can see "who lost?", "when did he lose?", "why did he lose?" the answer to such questions remains abstract. The answer to the questions here depends on who and when, and by whom. Also, if we take the phrase "It is cold outside", although it expresses the fact that it is cold outside, it is definitely more difficult to know when it is cold and where it is cold without other expressions. The phenomenon of deixis of linguo-pragmatics deals with such a problem and helps to clearly express information. As the Russian scientist Arutyunova pointed out, deixis belongs to pragmatics, because it depends on the speech situation and context.

Conclusion. To sum up, pragmatics is one of the main trend of modern linguistics which deals with the relationships between words and word users. It serves to show communicators' pragmatic and communicative intentions of their speeches. Also, linguopragmatics is interrelated to various sciences such as linguoculturology, text linguistics, cognitive linguistics and so on.

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