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THE PROBLEM OF PRAGMATIC BARRIERS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Annotation

This article explores pragmatic barriers as a subfield within linguistic pragmatics, with a specific focus on the Uzbek language. It analyzes the concept of pragmatic barriers from the perspective of Uzbek linguistics, reviewing various scholarly viewpoints regarding the emergence of communicative hindrances. The study outlines both linguistic and extralinguistic factors that give rise to pragmatic barriers, highlights differing perspectives in the field, and provides a comparative analysis of Russian and Uzbek linguistic traditions.

Keywords: pragmalinguistics, pragmatic barrier, communicative interaction, communicant, addressee, speaker, causative factors, linguistic factors, extralinguistic factors, communicative failure, verbal interaction, speech comprehension, discourse.

ПРОБЛЕМА ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИХ БАРЬЕРОВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

В данной статье исследуются прагматические барьеры как субполе в рамках лингвистической прагматики с особым акцентом на узбекском языке. В ней анализируется понятие прагматических барьеров в узбекской лингвистике, рассматриваются различные точки зрения ученых на возникновение коммуникативных помех. В статье описываются лингвистические и экстралингвистические факторы возникновения прагматических барьеров, освещаются различные тенденции в данной области, а также проводится сопоставительный анализ русской и узбекской лингвистических традиций.

Ключевые слова: прагмалингвистика, прагматический барьер, коммуникативное взаимодействие, коммуникант, адресат, говорящий, причинные факторы, лингвистические факторы, экстралингвистические факторы, коммуникативная неудача, речевое взаимодействие, понимание речи, дискурс.

O‘ZBEK TILIDA PRAGMATIC TO‘SIQ MUAMMOSI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada lingvistik pragmatikaning nir qismi bo‘lgan pragmatic to‘siq haqida gap boradi. Maqoladi pragmatik to‘siq tushunchasi o‘zbek tili nuqtayi nazarida olib o‘rganilgan. Tilimizda kommunikativ to‘siqning paydo bo‘lishi bilan bog‘liq tilshunoslar qarashlari va pragmatik to‘siqni yuzaga keltiruvchi lingvistik va esktralingvistik omillar sanab o‘tilgan. Tilshunoslikdagi qarashlar xilma-xilligi o‘rganilgan. Rus va o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi qarashlar o‘zaro qiyoslangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: pragmalingvistika, pragmatik to‘siq, kommunikativ aloqa, kommunikant, adresat, adresant, yuzaga chiqaruvchi omillar, lingvistik omillar, esktralingvistik omillar, kommunikativ muvaffaqiyatsizlik, verbal muloqot, nutqni tushunish, nutqiy muloqot.

Introduction. The study of pragmatic barriers—an essential subdomain of the anthropocentric paradigm that has gained prominence in modern linguistics—remains a pressing issue in contemporary research. Pragmatic barriers are obstacles that hinder effective communication between language users, whether they are speakers of the same language group or different linguistic communities. In today’s world, such barriers frequently lead to interpersonal difficulties, especially when individuals attempt to convey their thoughts, ideas, beliefs, and emotions clearly to others. This often results in misinterpretation or distortion of meaning by the addressee, and in some cases, complete communication breakdown.

Foundational contributions to semiotics and pragmatics by linguists such as Charles S. Peirce, Charles W. Morris, and Karl Bühler have laid the groundwork for this area of study. Later developments emphasized the analysis of speech acts in tandem with their subjects, taking into account the participants’ attitudes toward received information, their familiarity with the topic, their social and communicative relationships, and norms of speech etiquette. It has also been recognized that some linguistic phenomena defy clear categorization into specific subfields of linguistics [1].

Numerous scholars—including S. Bally, A. Frei, L.V. Shcherba, and V.A. Bogoroditsky—have acknowledged the importance of studying anomalies and barriers in both written and spoken language. In global linguistics, the concept of pragmatic barriers has been studied under various terms, such as communicative barrier, communicative noise, and pragmatic interference.

Literature review. As a branch of pragmalinguistics, the study of pragmatic barriers has been extensively addressed in global linguistics through both theoretical and empirical research. Scholars such as R.R. Gelgard, L.A. Kiseleva, I.V. Chernigova, and Yu.V. Sadovskaya have made notable contributions to the analysis of this phenomenon. T.G. Paymurzina, in particular, interprets pragmatic barriers as obstacles that arise during the communicative process. Within this context, terms such as communicative error and communicative failure are frequently used to describe ineffective communication. A successful dialogue is defined as one in which the speaker achieves their intended communicative goal and mutual understanding is reached between participants. In contrast, communicative failure refers to a negative outcome—when the speaker fails to meet their communicative goal due to unplanned emotional responses,

conflict, or misunderstandings that disrupt the flow of interaction. Communicative error, in this case, is associated with defective or ambiguous exchanges and misunderstanding between interlocutors [2].

Some linguists consider pragmatic barriers to be phenomena that are relevant only from the listener's perspective, emphasizing the role of the addressee in interpreting speech. It is seen as an occurrence that exists solely in the listener's perception [1]. In Russian linguistics, this phenomenon is often described using the term "помеха" (interference) [3]. Thus, pragmatic barriers interfere with the comprehension of core meaning in a text, diverting the listener's attention from the primary information to irrelevant or ambiguous content. The speaker's original communicative intent is often disregarded in such cases. These barriers are especially visible in live, face-to-face communication.

Nevertheless, they can also be examined in written texts, particularly in literary contexts, where stylistic phenomena can obscure meaning. Literary scholars may cite examples of such ambiguity without directly labeling them as pragmatic barriers. For instance: "Authors often place unrelated concepts side by side or use expressions that obscure rather than clarify the intended meaning" [4].

Speakers aim to convey information based on a specific communicative goal. In doing so, they employ not only verbal expressions but also illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. However, under certain circumstances, these acts may fail to be executed successfully due to a range of influencing factors. Pragmatic barriers, therefore, emerge under the impact of specific conditions. M. Hakimov notes that such barriers may result from nonstandard pronunciation, the inappropriate use of words, incorrect grammatical constructions, or the misuse of functional styles.

Research Methodology. Pragmatic barriers refer to those linguistic or contextual elements that prevent the listener from accurately perceiving and understanding the speaker's message. These barriers may arise due to various factors such as language differences, cultural gaps, social contexts, psychological states, or environmental influences. All of these elements can hinder communication and reduce the effectiveness of message exchange.

Communicative interaction between interlocutors can occur in both spoken and written forms. These conversations often involve complex dialogic structures, whether oral or written, characterized by sequential coherence and semantic consistency.

The articulation of thought represents the minimal unit of conversation. Communicants convey their reflections through appropriately chosen speech acts, which may be complete or incomplete, complex, or prosodically structured predications. The speech production process forms a linear structure, in which each element logically follows another. These elements may be grouped into blocks, each containing one or more ideas.

Pragmatic barriers can emerge in both written and oral forms of communication. These include issues such as typographical errors, incorrect spelling, invented or non-existent words, neologisms, and other disruptions. Such deviations are not merely individual or accidental mistakes; rather, they reflect the living nature of language itself. Traditional linguistics has not always examined these disruptions as essential to the communicative process, nor has it adequately analyzed the structural elements involved in message transmission, reception, interpretation, and memory.

It is often assumed that the listener or reader will grasp the speaker's intended meaning. However, this is not always the case, as the optimal conditions for effective communication are not consistently present. Communication is inherently a relationship between speaker and listener, and

the comprehension and retention of transmitted information by the addressee is deeply tied to pragmatic features.

Any factor that obstructs the full comprehension of meaning in speech is considered a pragmatic barrier. V.I. Chernigova, for example, discusses the emergence of such barriers in the interpretation of historical texts. While studying 16th–17th-century French literature, she notes that pragmatic barriers can arise from the limited scope of the addressee's thesaurus (e.g., a literary reader) and the unique characteristics of the literary material itself [5].

As mentioned earlier, linguistic pragmatics encompasses a broad range of issues related to speech. These include the subject's attitude toward the information conveyed, the principles governing text comprehension, the dynamics of interaction between communicants, the social and ethical dimensions of speech, and stylistic variations. Scholar M. Hakimov also regards speech acts and stylistics as integral subjects of pragmalinguistic inquiry. According to the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary, "stylistics focuses on the structure of text and speech acts as central problems. A typical speech act consists of three components: the author of the act (the 'sender' or addresser), the text, and the receiver (the 'decoder' or addressee)" [6]. If speech acts are analyzed in conjunction with stylistic theory, they serve as primary objects of study within linguistic pragmatics. This indicates a direct interrelation between stylistics and pragmatics [1]. As is well known, a speaker expresses their intent or conveys specific information through text or spoken language. As previously noted, this process involves three core components. The addresser's main objective is to clearly and precisely deliver their message to the addressee. However, certain factors may prevent this message from being fully expressed in verbal form or completely understood by the listener. These obstacles—whether they distort, obscure, or block comprehension—are investigated as pragmatic barriers within the scope of pragmalinguistics.

This study draws on comparative linguistics, incorporating examples from both live conversations and samples from Uzbek literary texts. The research methodology includes description, classification, comparison, and contextual analysis to explore pragmatic barriers in a structured and systematic way.

Analysis and results. In the process of observation, it is especially important not to overlook subtle, hidden sources of interference that affect communication. Semantic barriers that hinder accurate interpretation often stem from the listener's or reader's subjective perception, and their role is not always justifiable. Comprehension—whether of spoken or written text—is shaped by the individual's life experience and personal traits, giving it an apperceptive character [7]. Interpretive anomalies in understanding speech may arise from this subjectivity. However, from the perspective of speech culture, such individual variations, stimuli, or motives are of lesser interest. As N.S. Trubetsky notes, certain phonetic features of speech—such as tone and delivery—can convey the speaker's gender, age, appearance, and emotional state, even without direct visual cues. The primary concern is the discrepancy between the meaning embedded in the utterance (or text) and the listener's comprehension. These discrepancies are not necessarily caused by deviations from linguistic norms or individual cognitive limitations. Rather, they reflect standard features of the linguistic material and the objective nature of language itself. Consequently, the partial or unclear understanding of texts written in earlier historical periods should not be attributed solely to the reader's shortcomings. Instead, it often stems from a lack of familiarity with the historical context of the author's life, as well as missing background knowledge about the people, events, and ideas that were familiar to contemporaries.

L.A. Kiseleva outlines several key factors that contribute to the emergence of pragmatic barriers:

Features of the planned pragmatic effect
Social relations between speaker and listener

Linguistic factors that create pragmatic barriers	
Barriers to expression formation	Barriers related to the form of expression
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast and unusual pronunciation; • The inexorable stagnation of written speech. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pronunciation contrary to orthoepy standards; •Using inappropriate language; •Irregularly used grammatical forms and word devices.

Conclusion and recommendations.

To conclude, pragmatic barriers may manifest in various ways, including:

Barriers arising from the speaker's communicative behavior;

Inappropriate use of speech styles — when the speaker selects a stylistic register that does not match the communicative context;

Vague or ambiguous responses from the speaker;
Unconventional or socially inappropriate speech behavior;

Violation of pronunciation norms;
Inappropriate usage of words and expressions in context;

Logical inconsistencies within the discourse;
Emotional or psychological conditions affecting the speaker;

Regional or dialectal differences leading to misunderstanding;

Discrepancies in social status between speaker and listener;

Lack of sufficient information about the subject of speech;

Memory-related issues impeding message processing.

Recommendations.

The structure and scope of the speaker's and listener's thesauri (cognitive resources)

The nature of the linguistic material[8].

1.Pragmatic barriers are often associated with implicature—linguistic units that carry hidden meanings. The implicit nature of these elements often leads to misunderstandings, as the intended meaning is not fully accessible to the listener. When such barriers arise, they diminish, distort, or entirely block the flow of information in the listener's mind. In some cases, the speech may become entirely meaningless to the addressee. Thus, it is appropriate to treat pragmatic barriers as implicative units within the communicative process.

2.Linguistic factors contributing to pragmatic barriers can generally be categorized into two types:Barriers related to the formation of the utterance; Barriers related to the form of the utterance. In this way, our research will yield effective results.

3.In connection with the activity of the subject of speech, speech styles are used inappropriately. The speaker chooses a style that does not correspond to this situation in another situation and expresses his thoughts on this basis, it is necessary to take into account such factors as the speaker's ambiguous, unclear response, the speaker's non-standard speech movements, violation of pronunciation norms, inappropriate use of words and combinations; logical inconsistency in speech, arising in a form related to the speaker's psychological state, and misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener due to regional peculiarities.

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