

Linguopragmatic Properties of Language

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Abstract: This article discusses linguopragmatics, one of the new branches of linguistics, and its features in the Uzbek language. Everyone knows that the linguistic-pragmatic features of speech play an important role in language learning: the critical theory of understanding the world is a very controversial, but at the same time interesting topic. We will try to clarify this topic. This article aims to supplement this science in terms of the study of linguopragmatics in the context of speech acts.

Key words: pragmatic competence, linguopragmatic features, speech act, meaning, linguistics, linguistic phenomenon, speech communication.

Introduction: Since the last quarter of the twentieth century, the study of language units based on the principles of anthropocentric research has become one of the leading tasks of world linguistics. At the same time, the linguopragmatic study of Uzbek texts is one of the current problems of our linguistics. First of all, we want to talk about what is pragmatism, the history of its emergence, by whom it was introduced into science, the different views on its study.

"Pragmatics (*Greek. Pragma, pragmatos - work, action, practice*) - a special branch of linguistics that studies the function of language signs in speech" [3].

"The source of pragmatics is named after such famous philosophers as C.Pierce, U. James, D. Dune, and C. Morris. Because in their work (late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries) ideas about the system of signs and the functionality of linguistic signs are put forward, the basic concepts of semiotics are defined, the differences between syntax, semantics and pragmatics are shown" [6]. While pragmatics is based on the ideas of the above scholars, the term was coined by the American scientist Ch. Morris: "The term pragmatics was introduced into scientific circulation by Ch.I. Morris in the 1930s" [3]. Later, the term was widely used in the scientific works of several scholars, and different views emerged. It was through these theories that a pragmatic approach to linguistics began to emerge in the 1960s and 1970s. "The formation of linguistic pragmatics is connected with the philosophical views of the great scientist L. Wittgenstein, and it is in his works that pragmatics is presented as an independent branch of theoretical semiotic research [6]. Later, in European and Russian linguistics, scientific knowledge of linguistic pragmatism began to be widely disseminated and scientific research was conducted.

Initially, Ch. Morris divided semiotics into three areas: semantics, syntax, and pragmatics [3], later the German scholar Georg Klaus, unlike other linguists, points out the four directions of language from a semiotic point of view. Syntax is the study of the relationship between a character and a character. Semantics is the study of the meaning of a symbol in terms of concepts that reflect the material world. Sigmatics is the study of the relationship between a sign and an object. Pragmatics, on the other hand, studies the effect of a character on a person, his or her way of thinking, morals, and emotions [5].

At the 12th International Congress of Linguists (Vienna, 1977), J. Lyons tried to define and define the subject of pragmalinguistics: "Pragmatics describes the use of appropriate linguistic units in communication in order to encourage the listener to accept the transmitted information as the speaker wishes. This pragmatics is about defining the role of linguistic tools in interpersonal communication" [7]. So, the above definition is based on the intended purpose of the linguistic movement and the means to achieve it.

Also, the science that studies the direction of pragmatics, the work related to this term, is called pragmalinguistics in linguistics, and this science is defined as follows: "Pragmalinguistics is the study of the use of language, the science of the language system activated in the speech situation (context), the theory describing speech acts, the theory of conversational (oral) analysis, the study of linguistic means of interpersonal relationships" [7].

Sh. Safarov summarizes the general definition of pragmatics as follows: pragmatics is a separate branch of linguistics, the study of which selects and uses linguistic units in the process of communication and the impact of these units on the participants of communication.

These rules are studied in a broader context than the context of communication. An analysis of linguistic phenomena in this way allows us to identify the barriers and limitations of their application in a given environment. The main idea of linguistic analysis is to determine the nature of language in relation to its practical application, or in other words, in the

context of the function it performs. The very concept of task (function) is the foundation of a pragmalinguistic approach to language analysis. We are convinced that the development of pragmalinguistics in the same direction will narrow the existing "gaps" between theoretical linguistics and practical communication [7].

Different views on pragmalinguistics have led to a broader understanding of the subject matter of the study, leading to the development of the field in different directions. As a result, pragmalinguistics has its own "internal" branches, such as speech act theory, deixis theory, discourse theory, pragmasemantics, pragmatilistics. The difference between these areas is manifested, first of all, in the division of the general subject of pragmalinguistics into separate parts and the detailed study of each part.

No matter how diverse the definition of pragmalinguistics may be, researchers agree on the following basic ideas:

- The basic point of the description of communicative activity is the concept of activity;
- Language is a means of activating the interaction of the participants of communication;
- The occurrence of linguistic activity is a phenomenon directly related to the communication environment [1].

All of this can be the subject of research for specific areas of pragmalinguistics. For example, when a linguistic communication system is studied from the point of view of the subject of speech, attention is paid to events such as the content of the types of speech acts, the place of the purpose of communication, the expression of the tag, presupposition and proposition.

Linguistic pragmatics, as a theoretically formed branch of linguistics, has a special place in the interdependent relationship between language levels. In particular, it forms a hierarchical relationship on the basis of phonopragmatic, lexopragmatic, morphopragmatic and syntactopragmatic interpretations, which are inextricably linked with the pragmatic function of the level units of language, such as phonetics, lexicology, morphology, syntax. The pragmatic function of these level units is the basis for the theory of linguistic pragmatism.

The study of the theory of speech act, which expresses the essence of linguistic pragmatism, is inextricably linked with the discovery of the expressive and comprehensible nature of language. All phenomena related to the real world of existence are interconnected, they are synthesized in the mind as a tool of thinking activity in the means of human senses (sight, hearing, feeling) and re-manifested in language through the act of pronunciation. The study of the act of speech as a pragmatic theory helps to express the dialectical relationship of being-consciousness-language and language-consciousness-being.

The study of phenomena specific to the essence of linguistic pragmatics shows that the language of a work of art is decorated, developed, serves the purpose and idea from the point of view of literature, methodology, and from the point of view of pure linguistics, features and its logically correct application, as well as the identification of all the possibilities of language in the expression of the inner purpose between the speaker and the listener. All events related to the theory of linguistic pragmatics become a methodological tool in ensuring the unity of narration and understanding between the participants of the speech. The logical and illogical use of the content of an expression increases the impact of the information being conveyed.

Speech acts are the essence of pragmatism. The emergence of the concepts of speech act is the theoretical basis for linguistic pragmatics.

The speech act is made up of certain subgroups in terms of semiological speech, which again form an internal microsystem and are reunited into a larger system based on certain principles of the speech act. These include pronunciation, communicative intent (illocutive), and emotional percussion.

A speech act can be large, small, or even part of a sentence, in many cases equivalent to a phrase. With these features, the speech act in its purest sense encompasses syntactic unity and is the object of pragmatics.

Speech theory requires a strong distinction between presupposition and subtext in the text.

Both the preposition and the presupposition complicate the semantic structure of the text, and both express the relation of the speaker. A tag is interpreted as text within a text. Presupposition is a form of information that contradicts proposition. The tagline is always unknown to one of the speakers. In general, the semantics of the text is complicated by presuppositions on the one hand, and metaphors on the other, and their study and interpretation as separate phenomena play an important role in clarifying the essence of linguistic pragmatics. It also serves as a basis for showing the general aspects of methodology and pragmatics.

The concept of linguistic being is the product of a worldview in which all objects in the objective world are reflected in the communicative relationship of events between people. This, of course, is related to the functional use of language in the communication process, which is reflected in the forms of information represented by syntactic units.

The pragmatic barrier that obscures the proposition expressed in the text (syntactic units) provides information about the speaker. The phenomenon of pragmatic barrier and its correct interpretation is of great practical importance in determining the general direction of understanding the inner spiritual world and worldview of people.

The study of the process of speech communication in relation to the human factor in the occurrence of language is a source of study of the linguopragmatic and psycholinguistic direction. It is known that speech communication is a dynamic system consisting of a mixture of dozens of national, ethnographic, social, philosophical-cultural, moral-aesthetic, historical, domestic and spiritual factors with the occurrence of linguistic units. Thus, pragmatic linguistics as one of the most important branches of culturology, which studies phenomena related to human mental activity, studies the human subject and objectivity (language) as a mixed whole. Since it is impossible to study subjectivity and objectivity in speech separately, systemicity is characterized by the property of integrity. Thus, the essence of speech communication is revealed only when speech activity is studied in relation to its adjacent and human mental, physiological, social, spiritual, cultural systems, and an objective assessment of speech as an individual phenomenon.

Conclusion: *Linguopragmatics is a branch of modern linguistics. This approach approaches speech as one of the main types of human activity - the exchange of ideas and influences on others, and prioritizes the study of its conciseness, efficiency and effectiveness, logic. In particular, today's world linguistics has developed methods for determining the value of speech as an activity and its implicatures, portable and tag meanings, information that is not explicitly expressed, but the purpose of which is the expression of the speaker, and it quickly became popular.*

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