



PRAGMALINGUISTICS: THE STRUCTURAL PARTS OF SPEECH IN PRAGMATIC ANALYSES

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Received: 3 rd April 2021	The article gives detailed information about pragmalinguistics, which is one of the new branches of linguistics, the history of the study and the objects of analysis. Pragmatic analysis also studies the structural parts of speech, particularly, the semas which express the interrogative particle
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It is known that language is always connected with human life and social activity. It is important for linguists to study the use of language not only as a definite sign, but also as a social phenomenon in real life and in practice. Language is a phenomenon that ensures the existence of man, his social experience. After all, the essence of the phenomenon of linguistic activity its executor which is determined by the person and the fact that this person enters into a social and interpersonal relationship¹.

Pragmalinguistics is one of the most widely studied areas of language, which analyzes the role of man in the service of society, the theory of activity and the state of speech. Pragmalinguistics is one of the new fields which has defined its object of study (speech communication system) and methods of analysis. The main methodological idea which defines the principles of pragmatic analysis is the theory of activity.

As a new theoretical and practical branch of pragmatic linguistics, the process of integrating human social activity into the speech situation is illustrated by examples related to the communicative intent of the learners. "Pragmatics" (Greek pragma means - work, action, accomplished, accomplished) is actually a philosophical concept which dates back to the 19th and 20th centuries. The term "pragmatics" was first introduced by the American scientist Charles Sanders Peirce. Especially in the 20s and 30s of the twentieth century the pragmatism started to spread. The services of Charles Peirce, Carnap, Charles Morris, and Wittgenstein should be singled out for the expansion of American and European propaganda.

The term "pragmatics" was first introduced to linguistics in the 30s of the XX century by the famous theorist Ch.U. Morris. He emphasized that pragmatics is one of the constituent parts of semiotics. Thus, pragmatics studies the functional use of linguistic symbols in speech. Pragmalinguistics (linguopragmatics) studies the relationship between language users. Besides, these connections are manifested in simple speech acts and complex communicative situations (discourse). The theoretical foundations of pragmalinguistics were formulated in the 1960s by representatives of the Oxford School, linguists and philosophers B. Russell, J. Austin, P. Grays and J. Sierra.²

In Uzbek linguistics, semantic and pragmatic research has attracted the attention of specialists since the 1980s. A.Nurmonov "Presupposition of particle constructions" (UTA // 1986,6), M. Saidkhonov "Use of non-verbal means in Uzbek language" (condidate of filology.avtoref.T.1993), U.Rakhimov "The particle presupposition in the Uzbek language" (condidate of filology.avtoref. S.1994), Z.Tohirov "Formation of pragmatic diagrams in Uzbek language and the emergence of subjective relations" (condidate of filology.avtoref.T.1994), M.Khakimov "The pragmatic analyses of text in the Uzbek language" the above mentioned works presented. In 2008, Sh. Safarov's work "Pragmalinguistics" introduced Uzbek linguists to pragmatic linguistics, which is a new direction in linguistics.

In brief, pragmatic linguistics is one of the aspects of linguistics that studies the relation of a person or a speaker to the linguistic features of the speaker and its purpose is that studying the language as a means of information and communication in the context. Pragmalinguistic rhetoric, stylistics, semiotics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, communicative syntax, ethnolinguistics are interrelated.

Pragmalinguistics is an independent branch of communicative linguistics. First of all, V. Humboldt, Sh. Balli, K.Buller, E.Benvenist, M.Bakhtinka existed in the teachings of scientists, but the theory of speech was formed as a complete teaching of English logic by J. Austin, American psychologist J. Sirl and others. The existence of language

¹1.Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. – T., 2008, 5-bet

²Johanson L. Diskoveries on the Turic Linguistic Mar. Stockholm, 2001. P. 54.

depends on the way people speak or act. In the process of performing these actions, the divine units (in the first place, the speech) demonstrate the ability to express content other than the original, such as confirmation, command, warning, and promise. These meanings are the result of the performance of the speaker.

Personality is the center of speech act. The first theory of speech act was studied by A. Leontev, L. Vygotsky, A. Luria. The concept of speech is mainly studied in psycholinguistics. Speech is the smallest unit of communication in a given environment. Speech is the smallest unit of communication.

John Austin, a professor at Oxford University, was one of the first to promote the idea of interpreting speech as a separate unit of communication and classifying its content. According to J. Austin's colleagues, when every sentence is uttered, in addition to its meaning, a certain action is performed, that is to say, an event is reported, the message is confirmed or denied, something is requested, forbidden, and an order, advice, permission is given, promises or invitations, offers, thanks, and so on. So speech is the articulation of something in a clear communication environment. Of course, there is no purpose to life other than the purpose you give it. This is the motion locus. This is the speaker's speech to achieve the goal. Affects the listener, causing spontaneous percussion. The speech center is the target. Such auxiliary words also perform basic functions and serve to express auxiliary words. For example, "Will there be a concert today?" When speaking, the speaker's starting point is to get the information he needs from the listener, that is, to determine the duration of the concert. But the reality is different: to make sure you don't go to a concert or to make plans for a concert.

Pragmatics allows us to identify the means by which the effects of critical thinking are likely to occur. Such tools include locution verbs, which define the pragmatic content. For example, "Don't you read a book?" The syntactic unit can be in the form of questions, requests, warnings, suggestions, and actions:

- a) "I ask (you) don't you read a book";
- b) "Don't you read books? I demand this (teacher's word) ";
- c) "Don't you read books? I warn you (warning) ";
- d) "Don't you read books? (Come on, I suggest you read a book together.)

In the above sentences, the semantic content of the verbs is the main unit that expresses the pragmatic-communicative content of the sentence (s) being pronounced.

J. Serlvaun's friends believe that two steps can be taken at the same time. The well-known "Wouldn't you like some salt?" when pronounced, the primary illocution is asked and the secondary illocution, which is used indirectly, is requested. "Can you open the door" we may see that in this type of sentences in any case, we can say "yes" or "no". This means that in the process of pragmatic transformation, indirect attention is not lost in the first place, but in the second place. This connection also ensures that there is a relationship between pragmatics³.

In conclusion, pragmalinguistics has its own methods of analysis in linguistics. It is considered the study of the process of interpersonal communication and the process of pragmatic analysis of speech or texts. The structural parts of speech, in particular, the studying of the particle reveals new aspects of the direction.

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³Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. – T., 2008, 100-bet