



## PRAGMATIC POSSIBILITIES OF LANGUAGE UNITS

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**Annotation:** In this article, the relationship between linguistic and non-linguistic phenomena, language and speech, dialogue and discourse, text and speech act, purpose and communication situation, linguistic opportunity and speech activity, addressee and addressee, purpose and effect of communication, communicative intention and speech situation, phenomena and concepts such as communication culture and speech etiquette appear as objects and subjects of linguistic research illuminated.

**Keywords:** language, speech, dialogue text, person speech situation, communication culture, speech etiquette

For a long time, linguists focused on the study of the sentence, which is the "product" of the speaker. The person (subject) who created this sentence was left out of the context. However, in each concrete sentence, the speaker's mentality, culture, outlook, etc. find their expression. Due to this, it will be possible to make a judgment about the identity of the speaker based on his speech. This shows how the patterns of the sentence, which is a linguistic unit, appear in concrete conditions through sentences and convey additional information. This additional information constitutes a separate meaning layer of the sentence.

The meaning of the sentence related to the objective reality (propositional meaning) is the main one, and other meanings are the additional meanings.

The famous French linguist Charles Ballin defines the first type of meaning as dictum or dictal meaning, and the second type of meaning as modus or modal meaning. Any sentence occurring in a concrete setting has a mode in addition to the dictal meaning (expressing a certain proposition). The "I" of the speaker, which is part of the modus, also appears through the context.

Therefore, the part of the mode that gives information about the personality (psychology, worldview and other aspects) of this dictionary is also related to the semantics of the sentence.

There are some sentences, the objective meaning of which is understood (dictal meaning) as a whole is related only to a specific speech situation, context. If this sentence is taken out of this context or speech situation, that objective content will turn out to be wrong. For example, Everyone. "everyone's happiness" understood from the sentence "time is passing" is only related to the concrete speech situation, speech environment. Because all the people in the world can't have fun all

the time. Someone is worried about something, hurts. Someone suffers from an illness, etc.

It seems that a number of additional meanings understood from concrete sentences are inextricably linked with the speech situation and context. Such meanings, which are inextricably linked with the speech situation and context, and the means of expressing these meanings are the object of study of linguistic pragmatics.

Thus, the subject with the content understood from the sentence relation is related to pragmatics. Speech act, indicative such as non-words, context, speech situation, person of the speaker concepts are central concepts of linguistic pragmatics is counted.

Today, the attention to applied linguistics is increasing, the research of communicative, pragmatic properties of language units, meanings and tasks related to speech activity is becoming popular. It is natural that each language's expressive capabilities are manifested in its own way in ensuring the communicative function of the language. Speech activity, the process of communication intervention can be effective or ineffective depending on many factors, such as linguistic capabilities of language units, language use skills and competence of speakers, linguistic ability and way of thinking, knowledge and worldview. Artistic speech is the most important form of speech that provides a relatively broad and active manifestation of language capabilities. Full understanding, analysis and description of all the linguistic possibilities of language units, speech activity, manifested meanings and functions related to the nature of communication is provided by researching the linguistic, communicative and pragmatic features of artistic speech, which requires the research of the artistic text in a broad plan, in various aspects and methods. does. Along with a number of social tasks such as increasing the position and prestige of the Uzbek language in our country, fully utilizing its wide potential, preserving its purity and naturalness, strengthening its position as the main language of communication, ensuring the responsibility of its use, a number of researches aimed at further expanding and strengthening the research of the Uzbek language in the scientific field implementation is also being put on the agenda. Also, the practical tasks of Uzbek linguistics include the examination and assessment of phenomena and processes related to language and speech, language and society, language and culture, language and national thinking on scientific grounds.

In recent years, studies based on approaches such as pragmalinguistics, linguopragmatics, sociolinguistics, linguoculturological, ethnolinguistics, which have been significantly developing in world linguistics, serve as a factor in the formation of modern fields such as pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics,

psycholinguistics, linguo-cultural studies, linguo-spiritual studies in Uzbek linguistics.

Interaction of linguistic and non-verbal phenomena, language and speech, communication and discourse, text and speech act, communication goal and speech situation, linguistic opportunity and speech activity, addressee and addressee, communication goal and effect, communicative intention and speech situation, communication culture and phenomena and concepts such as speech etiquette appear as an object and subject of linguistic research. Issues related to the phenomena directly related to the pragmatic features of the language are investigated by linguists in different aspects. In particular, in Russian linguistics, pragmatics and its concepts and terms, characteristics, source of verification and issues were interpreted by N. Arutyunova, E. Paducheva, V. Naer.

In Uzbek linguistics, we can observe the first interpretation of pragmatics and related issues in Sh. Safarov's work "Pragmalinguistics". The pragmatic interpretation of the text was carried out in the dissertation work of researchers M. Hakimov, Sh. Toshkhojaeva, and the pragmalinguistic features of speech act types were investigated by M. Qurbanova on the example of children's speech. Linguistic and sociolinguistic studies have their place and importance in the interpretation of issues related to language and speech, language and style, and Uzbek pragmalinguistics is developing on the basis of these studies.

It is known that pragmatics is manifested in connection with the speech process and conditions, the purpose of communication, various situations of the speaker, social activities, etc. Therefore, "pragmatic meaning", "pragmatic information", "pragmatic task" do not acquire a stable essence, but should be counted as separate pragmalinguistic phenomena that arise through the speech process, mutual goals and relations of speech participants, communication-intervention situation. Therefore, pragmatics issues become relevant if they are analyzed within the framework of events and processes related to specific speech conditions, speech purpose, speech situation, etc.

In fact, the subjective attitude of the speaker (informing, asking, ordering, begging, inviting, advising, apologizing, congratulating, congratulating, refusing, etc.); communication culture, speech etiquette and rules; the purpose of the speakers; pragmatic factors such as worldview and interests of interlocutors are considered. According to the results of the conducted research, the main issue of pragmatics is the choice of language units according to the speech conditions and situations, the influence of the selected language unit according to the purpose of the speech is taken into account. At this point, pragmatics and linguistics appear in harmony. It is also known that the pragmatic nature of speech and its interpretation acquire a psycholinguistic character.

At this point, it is necessary to pay attention to some opinions about pragmatics and related issues. T. Dake, who considered the main principle of pragmatic theory to be based on the influence of the speaker on the mental state of the listener, in turn, recommends defining the basis of pragmatics in the form of a set of situational use of language, and the essence of pragmalinguistics based on the formation of a system of rules that gives the speaker the opportunity to connect spoken sentences with a specific text.

Also, it is emphasized that the issue of harmony and interaction of the speaker's mentality, speech skills, social environment and conditions during the communication process requires a distinction between psycholinguistics, pragmatics and sociolinguistics. The issue of differentiating pragmatics from the point of view of information transmission and information reception is put on the agenda by linguo-sociopsychology. Although pragmatic subjects differ from each other, pragmatic reality, attitude is manifested in connection with the mutual activation of the information transmitter and receiver.

In the interpretation of the speech process and its various relational issues, the above-mentioned areas gain harmony by examining different aspects of a single pragmatic relation.

The primary source of research in these areas is the text, revealing the meanings and functions and features of the linguistic and non-linguistic means that occur in the structure of a specific speech and text is considered an important issue. In particular, "Pragmatics deals with issues related to the speech process that reflects the social activity of a person, the communicative intention of speech participants, and the influence of the speech situation."

Therefore, in the pragmatic aspect, the main research object is a fully formed text or speech structure. After all, the syntactic, communicative, pragmatic capabilities of the language can fully manifest themselves in the structure of a specific text or speech, and the research of the process serves to ensure the possibility of objective evaluation and determination of information content, author's attitude, speech efficiency.

The speech meaning of language units that is not related to the subject and is related to the situation of the speech, the purpose of the speaker, the nature of the thought, the level of the interlocutor, the culture of communication, etc., belongs to pragmatics as an additional meaning.

Of course, the role and function of language units and their specific lexical-semantic and grammatical signs cannot be denied in the formation of the information content given in the speech process depending on the author's purpose. Pragmatic knowledge is also important in pragmatic interpretation. In particular, the author's

pragmatic knowledge is of decisive importance when creating and creating the text of an artistic work.

As the researcher V. Kholmatova noted, pragmatic knowledge is the result of experience accumulated during human activity, this knowledge is linguistically realized in the process of information exchange and thus stored in the mind. If it is taken into account that each speech, text has a different expression and content according to the speech situation and the author's purpose, then pragmatic knowledge requires the ability to express a special meaning in different forms according to different speech situations.

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