

Pragmatic Approach to Language Units

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Abstract. This article talks about the places of use of language units in speech, the importance of pragmatic tools in discourse. Also, phenomena related to the speech act, speech situation, speaker personality, which are the central concepts of linguistic pragmatics, are analyzed on the basis of examples.

Key words: *pragmatics, discourse, speech act, speech situation, linguistic unit, linguistic factor, non-linguistic factor.*

Introduction

While speech is the object of using language units in speech, it brings them to a new level. In other words, language units that cannot acquire a communicative function on their own have a communicative weight at the sentence level. True, the main task of language is to be a means of communication. But he achieves this only in speech. Of course, the performance of the sentence as a communicative task occurs in a specific speech (discourse) environment. Therefore, the real use of the sentence is related to pragmatic means.

The structural method, which is the most leading and priority analysis method of linguistics, consistently differentiates the linguistic and discourse levels in speech activity, reveals linguistic possibilities - stable and unchanging laws in a particular language, the speech realization of such laws, more precisely, the speech situation, is related to the context. The study of related problems has been raised to a higher level. As a result, the question of linguistics, the owner of the speech, and the language were cross-referenced, the science began to acquire an anthropocentric essence, and new directions were formed. In the process of communication, fields that study the issues of selecting linguistic units, their use, and the influence of units in this use on the participants of the communication began to appear. Pragmalinguistics is also one of these directions. In this regard, M. Hakimov states the following: "...the subject's relationship with the meaning understood from the sentence is related to pragmatics. Concepts such as speech act, non-indicative words, context, speech situation, speaker's personality are the central concepts of linguistic pragmatics. Linguist scientist B. Mengliyev: "As long as any linguistic unit occurs in speech, first of all, its general linguistic essence is specified, "narrowed" with the help of other related linguistic factors. In particular, the semes of polysemantic lexemes are differentiated under the influence of morphological and syntactic levels and are "chosen" for speech. And the speech situation gives it additional nuances, sometimes when morphological and syntactic (linguistic) factors are

"weak", pragmatic factors take over their role. M. Ernazarova expresses the same thoughts in harmony with the scientist's thoughts: "As long as any linguistic unit occurs in speech, first of all, its general linguistic essence is determined with the help of other related linguistic factors. In particular, the senses of polysemantic lexemes differ under the influence of morphological and syntactic levels and become ready for speech.

And the speech situation gives it additional shades, sometimes it takes over their task in cases where morphological and syntactic (linguistic) factors are weak - linguistic factors cooperate with pragmatic factors.

It is not without reason that AY Maslova in her textbook "Introduction to Pragmalinguistics" defines communicative situation, addressee-speaker, addressee-listener, intention-goal, speech act as the subjects of pragmalinguistics.

From AY Maslova's opinion, we can understand that the speech situation plays an important role in the expression and understanding of the communication process. For example: They are sitting. The simple sentence is an intermediate form of the two-component possessor of the simple sentence linguistic form. It is an intermediate form of the simple sentence, which pragmatically creates a form in the speech and allows understanding and distinguishing the following speech act: 1. Dissatisfaction "intermittent" speech act under the meaning. (They are sitting at home without work.) 2. Speech act "message" in the sense of regret. (They are already in prison). 3. Speech act "please" expressing the meaning of asking for help for work. 4. A speech act of "confirmation" of bankruptcy.

The exact meaning of the sentence "They are sitting" is known, understood and separated from the speech situation and the relationship between the speaker and the listener. Such speech acts are examples of pragmatic homonymy or amphibolia (ambivalence). In the following examples, we can observe different forms and meanings of speech acts through the sentence Galib keldi:

1. Teacher, the winner has come!

2. Your pride has won again,

As always, I'm defeated again. 3. "Adam and Musa, peace be upon him, argued before their Lord. The Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him:

4. It's a shame that Columbus couldn't get it,

5. The girl invited me to love with her grace. He won. (G'. Ghulam).

The meaning of the sentence "He won" is also known from the communication between the speaker and the listener, the speech situation and conditions. The meaning of this sentence in the first sentence is an assertive (notice) act about the arrival of a young man named Ghalib and expresses such meanings as happiness and joy. In the second sentence, the phrase won is a stable conjunction, meaning to prevail, and is a "speech act 'message' in the sense of regret." In the third sentence, the sentence won is considered a directive speech act and expresses the meaning of command. In the fourth sentence, the sentence "to win" is a phraseological combination, it means to prevail, to win, and it is a speech act of "message" in the sense of pride, pride, joy. It is possible to know the meaning of individual sentences only in the context. This can be observed in the fifth sentence given above. "He won" is an assertive speech act meaning "I fell in love".

In the speech process, linguistic units can acquire a pragmatic meaning only when they are activated in a specific communication situation.

For example:

"How is our dog?" - said the new director.

"I know this dog," Tillayev said, glancing at Kurbanboy, who was wiping the new director's leather coat with spit, and entered the house. (Said Ahmad "The Leopard")

In the simple sentence "I know this dog" in this passage, the word "dog" expresses a pragmatic meaning only in this speech situation and speech conditions.

Several speech acts that are pragmatically homonymous are characterized by the possibility of first-order meaning at the same time. It can be understood as an order, confirmation, request, promise, obligation and demand. The formation of speech acts depends on the conceptual world of the speaker. A perfect analysis of the meanings in the semantic structure of any word, as well as the speech situation and social conditions are taken into account in their expression.

It seems that the speech situation strictly controls the realization and understanding of speech processes. "That is why the speech situation serves as the main criterion for the content of any speech from a pragmatic point of view. Taking the speech situation as the main criterion is inextricably linked with the concept of intention (illocutionary act), because all perceptive organs that act as a signal for perception and imagination provide the speaker with information about the speech situation.

J. Kats "grammar is the doctrine of the structure of sentence types, and pragmatics, on the contrary, does not deal with the construction of linguistic structures, their grammatical properties and relationships. Pragmatic theories study how the speaker and the listener rationally ensure the compatibility of the sentence sign and the proposition in the text. In this regard, the pragmatic theory is a certain part of the theory of speech activity (performance)" and shows that he is in favor of separating the research of linguistic units and the participation of linguistic units in the communication situation..

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