
THE THEORY OF PRAGMATICS IN LANGUAGES

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7848073>

Tulyaganova Nargiza Farxod qizi

Teacher of Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

nargiza.tulyaganova96@gmail.com

Abstract.

We know that each science has its own stage, history, and period of development, without any doubt the science of linguistics has gone through certain stages too. During this period, linguistics was formed practically and theoretically on the basis of differences of opinion and concepts . Today, linguistics is divided into branches such as extralinguistics, intralinguistics, and comparative linguistics, on the basis of which the human speech is studied. In particular, all the social actions of man in the objective world are reflected in his speech. Therefore, the study of human speech provides an opportunity to get acquainted with the spiritual world.

Key words.

pragmatics, culture of the country, inner meanings of words, cross-cultural, principles of politeness.

Introduction.

Pragmatics is a new branch of linguistics that examines the process of speech, taking into account the social activity of the speaker, the communicative intent of the participants, and the impact of the speech situation⁸. The term "pragmatics" comes from the Greek word "pragmos," meaning "action," and it studies the functional use of linguistic symbols in speech. The study of pragmatics is considered a branch of semiotics, and it was introduced by Ch.I. Morris in the 1930s. Pragmatics is concerned with the real expression of the speaker's social activity in speech and includes both verbal and nonverbal communication. The verbal aspect refers to the words chosen and how they are interpreted, while the nonverbal aspect includes body language, tone of voice, facial expressions, and

⁸ Akmalxonov, S. A. (2023). THE MAIN PROBLEM OF LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 11(4), 573-576.

appearance. The formation of interest in pragmatics as a separate branch of linguistics raises several issues, including the need to define its initial boundaries⁹.

Linguistic pragmatics focuses on how people express their social activity through speech, which raises various issues about how it should be studied. Some believe that pragmatics can only be understood as a distinct field of linguistics if it is separated from other areas and its research is limited¹⁰. Defining the boundaries of pragmatics is also crucial, and V.V. Petrov's thesis on speech activity and language provides a linguistic basis for this. While a person may have semantic knowledge, it is not enough to fully understand speech, thought, and expression. Understanding the various semantic sciences of language and being able to choose and express them appropriately is also necessary. Linguistic pragmatics studies both verbal and nonverbal communication elements, as humans use both to express their ideas and thoughts¹¹.

Pragmatics is the study of how meaning is conveyed through communication, which includes both verbal and nonverbal elements. Verbal communication involves the use of words to express ourselves, both in spoken and written form. The words we choose and how they are interpreted play a crucial role in verbal communication. On the other hand, nonverbal communication refers to the messages we convey without using words. This includes body language, tone of voice, facial expressions, and appearance. For instance, when you see a friend and shake their hand, it can signal to them that you want to stop or greet them. Nonverbal communication can add depth and nuance to verbal communication and is an important aspect of pragmatics.

Methods And Investigations

Pragmatics is a new area of linguistics that focuses on language and speech in relation to human speech activity. Unlike structural linguistics, which mainly examines the formal structure of language, pragmatics seeks to understand how language is used in communication¹². This field has its own logical, philosophical, and linguistic interpretation. According to linguist J. Layons, pragmatics is the act

⁹ Khazratkulova, E. I. K. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ASPECTS IN TEACHING ENGLISH. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(5-2), 194-197.

¹⁰ Tulaganova, N. F., & Yusupova, S. B. (2022). MADANIYAT, SAN'AT VA ADABIYOTNING TILGA TA'SIRI: UZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARINING ÓZIGA XOS XUSUSUYATLARI. *Academic Research in Educational Sciences*, 3(4), 794-797. <https://doi.org/10.24412/2181-1385-2022-4-794-797>

¹¹ Alimjanova, L. X., & Nosirova, U. K. (2022). CONTENT-BASED INSTRUCTION IN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN RELATION WITH CLIL: IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOME. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 2(1), 392-399.

¹² qizi, T. N. F., & Batirovna, Y. S. (2023). Study of Literary and Non-Literary Forms of Speech in Literature. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 6(4), 121-123. Retrieved from <https://journals.researchparks.org/index.php/IJIE/article/view/4265>

of using linguistic units appropriate for communication purposes when speaking to a listener. While mainly studied by European scientists, the importance of pragmatics stems from the fact that misunderstandings often occur in the communication process¹³.

For example:

Question : Would you like a cup of coffee ?

Answer : I usually drink coffee every morning, which helps me stay awake all day.

As you see , there is no any answers such as "yes" or "no" . However we can guess the reply from the content of the conversation .

In Eastern countries, the ability to understand the situation is much more developed, which can be caused by a number of factors. For instance :

1. Culture of the country
2. Respect for adults
3. Inner meanings of words

Pragmatics goes beyond the study of the grammatical structure of language and considers how language is used in social contexts to convey meaning. It investigates the ways in which speakers use language to achieve their communicative goals, such as persuading, informing, or entertaining others. Additionally, pragmatics studies how language use is shaped by social factors such as culture, power, and gender.

Moreover, cross-cultural pragmatics involves comparing and contrasting the way language is used in different cultures. The East-West debate in pragmatics refers to the contrast between the way language is used in Eastern cultures, such as those in Asia, and Western cultures, such as those in Europe and North America. This debate arises from the observation that there are significant differences in the way people from these cultures use language in communication¹⁴. These differences can be attributed to various factors, including social norms, values, and cultural traditions. It is important for researchers to be aware of these differences in order to facilitate effective communication and avoid misunderstandings.

The East-West debate is also the product of research work on pragmatics in general. Language philosophers Austin and his students Searle and Grice have turned pragmatism into a field of vital research since the 1960s. Their theories,

¹³ Tulyaganova Nargiza Farxod qizi, & Yusupova Shoirra Batirovna. (2022). National Cultural Specificity of Speech Behavior in English and Uzbek. Eurasian Research Bulletin, 4, 80–82. Retrieved from <https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/430>

¹⁴ Тулаганова , Н., & Юсупова , Ш. (2023). Til o'rganish va o'qitish jarayonida nutq madaniyatining ahamiyati. Современные тенденции инновационного развития науки и образования в глобальном мире, 1(2), 244–246. <https://doi.org/10.47689/STARS.university-pp244-246>

especially the theories of speech act and conversation implication, led to Lich's principle of politeness and Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness. These works, which are language theories, are designed to cover the use of language in all cultures. The pragmatic aspects of language, which have attracted the attention of researchers in recent years, require the translator to be aware of many other disciplines and cultures in addition to in-depth linguistic knowledge. Appropriate use of pragmatic means in translation serves to convey the full meaning of the original. Cultural misunderstanding occurs when something has different meanings in two cultures. For instance, the phrase "I'll knock you up in the evening." Of course this may sound weird if you hear this phrase from your close friends. It means "I'll knock on your door in the evening." This example, of a dialect difference in the which means of "knock you up" between British and American English, illustrates the complications that can occur from a cultural misunderstanding. It can also lead to various conflicts. Sometimes misunderstandings are resolved, and some can be exacerbated.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can face a number of challenges in the process of learning and, of course, teaching any language. Because each language has its own structure, grammatical patterns and forms of speech. And also words which used in each language have their own internal and external meanings. And, of course, only the native speakers of the language can know in what sense this word is used.

REFERENCES:

1. Akmalxonov, S. A. (2023). THE MAIN PROBLEM OF LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 11(4), 573-576.
2. Khazratkulova, E. I. K. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ASPECTS IN TEACHING ENGLISH. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2(5-2), 194-197.
3. Tulaganova, N. F., & Yusupova, S. B. (2022). MADANIYAT, SAN'AT VA ADABIYOTNING TILGA TA'SIRI: UZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARINING ÓZIGA XOS XUSUSUYATLARI. Academic Research in Educational Sciences, 3(4), 794-797. <https://doi.org/10.24412/2181-1385-2022-4-794-797>
4. Alimjanova, L. X., & Nosirova, U. K. (2022). CONTENT-BASED INSTRUCTION IN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN RELATION WITH CLIL:

IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOME. Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS), 2(1), 392-399.

5. qizi, T. N. F., & Batirovna, Y. S. (2023). Study of Literary and Non-Literary Forms of Speech in Literature. International Journal on Integrated Education, 6(4), 121-123. Retrieved from <https://journals.researchparks.org/index.php/IJIE/article/view/4265>

6. Tulyaganova Nargiza Farxod qizi, & Yusupova Shoira Batirovna. (2022). National Cultural Specificity of Speech Behavior in English and Uzbek. Eurasian Research Bulletin, 4, 80-82. Retrieved from <https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/430>

7. Тулаганова , Н., & Юсупова , Ш. (2023). Til o'rganish va o'qitish jarayonida nutq madaniyatining ahamiyati. Современные тенденции инновационного развития науки и образования в глобальном мире, 1(2), 244-246. <https://doi.org/10.47689/STARS.university-pp244-246>

8. Джумаева, Н. (2023). Lexical and semantic characteristics of hyponymic relations and deeply analyzing its features in english linguistics. Современные тенденции инновационного развития науки и образования в глобальном мире, 1(2), 90-95. <https://doi.org/10.47689/STARS.university-pp90-95>