

 **Research Article**

THE BACKGROUND OF THE EMERGENCE OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS

Journal Website:
<http://sciencebring.com/index.php/ijasr>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Submission Date: June 04, 2023, **Accepted Date:** June 09, 2023,

Published Date: June 14, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-03-06-11>

Eshdavlatova Adiba Zafar Qizi

The Teacher Of Samarkand State Institute Of Foreign Languages (Uzbekistan)

Xolmamatova Yulduz Isoq Qizi

The 3rd Course Student Of Samarkand State Institute Of Foreign Languages (Uzbekistan)

ABSTRACT

The research in the fields of linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and ethnolinguistics is particularly interested in exploring how language can be used to appeal to various social, psychological, personal, and individual characteristics of individuals. The aim is to develop strategies for influencing speech, detect the impact of text on recipients through psycholinguistic and pragmalinguistic experiments, and diagnose the personalities of authors of reviews and political speeches from the 30-50s of the XX century by qualitatively and quantitatively interpreting fragments of their speech portraits.

KEYWORDS

Linguistics, motivational speech acts, pragmatic and semantic attributes, comprehensive research, characteristics, modes of expression, form and content, contentious issues, apply pragmatics, exploring priority areas, linguistic discipline, native speakers, express intentions, understand intentions, context and situation.

INTRODUCTION

Language is widely recognized as the primary mode of human communication, serving various

purposes such as conveying important information, persuading others to act or refrain

from acting, expressing emotions, and evaluating others' behavior. Language can even play a significant role in bringing about social or personal changes, such as the abolition of serfdom or the awarding of a state prize. Therefore, it is reasonable to investigate language as a tool for action, which is the focus of linguistic pragmatics or pragmalinguistics. The term pragmatics derives from the Greek word for "business," indicating that this field concerns language in practical use, in real-life situations. The Greek historian Polybius (d. 118).

The term "pragmatic" was originally used by the author to describe his writing, which aimed to educate and be useful to readers. In philosophy and psychology, the term referred to experience and activity. Pragmatics is a section of semiotics that studies the user's attitude towards signs used in their activities. Linguistic pragmatics studies language as a tool used by people in their activities. Today, pragmatics is an interdisciplinary field that involves various disciplines such as linguistics, philosophy, sociology, psychology, ethnography, and cybernetics. The empirical tasks of the general theory of pragmatics include developing models of speech production, understanding, and memorization, as well as models of communicative interaction and language use in socio-cultural situations. Although there is no single scientific definition of pragmatics as a science, it has developed under the influence of a linguistic paradigm focused on the study of speech communication.

The notion of considering the "human element" in linguistic research originated from the field of semiotics. Semiotics is a scientific discipline that explores the structure and function of various sign systems that store and transmit information, whether they are found in human society, nature, or within humans themselves. The concept of pragmatics emerged in early semiotics research, which aimed to examine the dynamic and procedural aspects of sign situations, including the participants involved (such as C.S. Pierce and C.W. Morris). Morris identified three branches of semiotics: syntax (or syntactics), which studies the relationships between signs; semantics, which examines the relationships between signs and their meanings; and pragmatics, which focuses on studying the relationships between signs and their interpreters - those who create, accept, and understand them. R. Carnap made significant contributions to formal pragmatics' development.

There are various definitions of linguistic pragmatics, which can be categorized into several groups. One group emphasizes the importance of the human element in interpreting language. Another group focuses on the functional aspect of linguistic pragmatics and its contextual nature, viewing it as the study of language use in context. Another group examines the mutual influence of communicants in the process of communication. Finally, some definitions highlight the interpretive aspect of pragmatic studies of speech works in different communicative contexts.

Pragmalinguistics is a rapidly advancing field in linguistics that encompasses various aspects of

language use and interpretation. Y.D Apresyan defines pragmatics as the speaker's true nature, the content of communication, and the written convention of the addressee in any language unit. In scientific literature, definitions of linguistic pragmatics can be classified into four groups: those that disregard the human element, those that focus on the functional and contextual nature of language use, those that examine the mutual influence of communicants, and those that emphasize the interpretive aspect of speech in different communicative contexts. The pragmatic meaning of words is an important aspect of this interpretation.

Pragmatics is a field of linguistics that focuses on language use and interpretation. It is derived from the Greek word for "action" and is concerned with how language is used in context. Pragmatics encompasses various disciplines such as philosophy, psychology, sociology, and cybernetics. The goal of pragmatics is to develop models of cognitive and communicative interaction in specific socio-cultural situations. Pragmalinguistics is a research-oriented field that emphasizes the importance of the human factor in linguistic research. It is based on the idea that knowledge of language goes beyond the acquisition of grammatical rules and includes an understanding of the pragmatic meaning of words in different communicative contexts.

Pragmalinguistics is shaped by the structural system of language but also takes into account additional values that depend on the context of the communication. For example, when a speaker describes a room as light, there are several factors

to consider such as the speaker's unfamiliarity with the room, the comparison to darker rooms, the desire to make a good impression on the owner, and interest in their opinion. Similarly, the phrase "He goes to the race too" can convey disrespect or surprise depending on the context, and changing it to "He goes to the race" would make the speaker's attitude neutral. These nuances demonstrate that pragmatic meaning goes beyond grammar rules and requires an understanding of the communicative situation. Tools such as intonation and emphasis can aid in interpreting pragmatic meaning in oral speech.

The sequence of a communication event can be summarized as "I-you-here-at the moment-for the following reason-through the following message or sentence-tell you". This sequence is not fixed and may change depending on the situation. The process of speech consists of several stages, including preparation, structuring, and delivery. During preparation, the speaker considers factors such as the addressee's age, gender, and service. In the structuring stage, the speaker selects words that are most effective for conveying their message. In some cases, the speaker may have difficulty delivering their entire speech, which can lead to misunderstandings. The adoption process involves several stages, including switching from acoustic or graphic code to internal word code, analyzing syntax structures and understanding the meaning and purpose of the speech. The evaluation of received information is also important in understanding the speaker's ideas, views and position.

Communication involves several stages, including establishing contact, continuing the conversation, and ending it. The first stage typically involves greetings and language patterns, while the second stage focuses on important issues and emotional expression. The length of each stage depends on the relationship between the participants and the situation. The understanding of the message delivered depends on various factors, including the pragmatic context, which includes both explicit and hidden elements such as interests, motives, and personality attitudes. The success of communication depends on the components of the contingency, such as the time and place of the communication, the addressee's behavior and presuppositional properties, and the message's topic. Ultimately, the participants are crucial to the pragmatic context of the conversation, and their importance should be considered in any communication situation.

The communicative approach is preferred over the term "intention" in pragmalinguistic literature. The desire of participants to express themselves and convey their thoughts and emotions shapes the form of speech. Intention is equivalent to pre-thought thinking and is influenced by events, facts, and the environment. Communication between people usually arises from a need to change an uncomfortable or unpleasant situation in the environment. The concept of intention originated in philosophical science and is understood as the initial stage of speech in psychology. Intent is the ultimate idea and goal of the participants, and every word spoken is aimed at achieving some aspect of it.

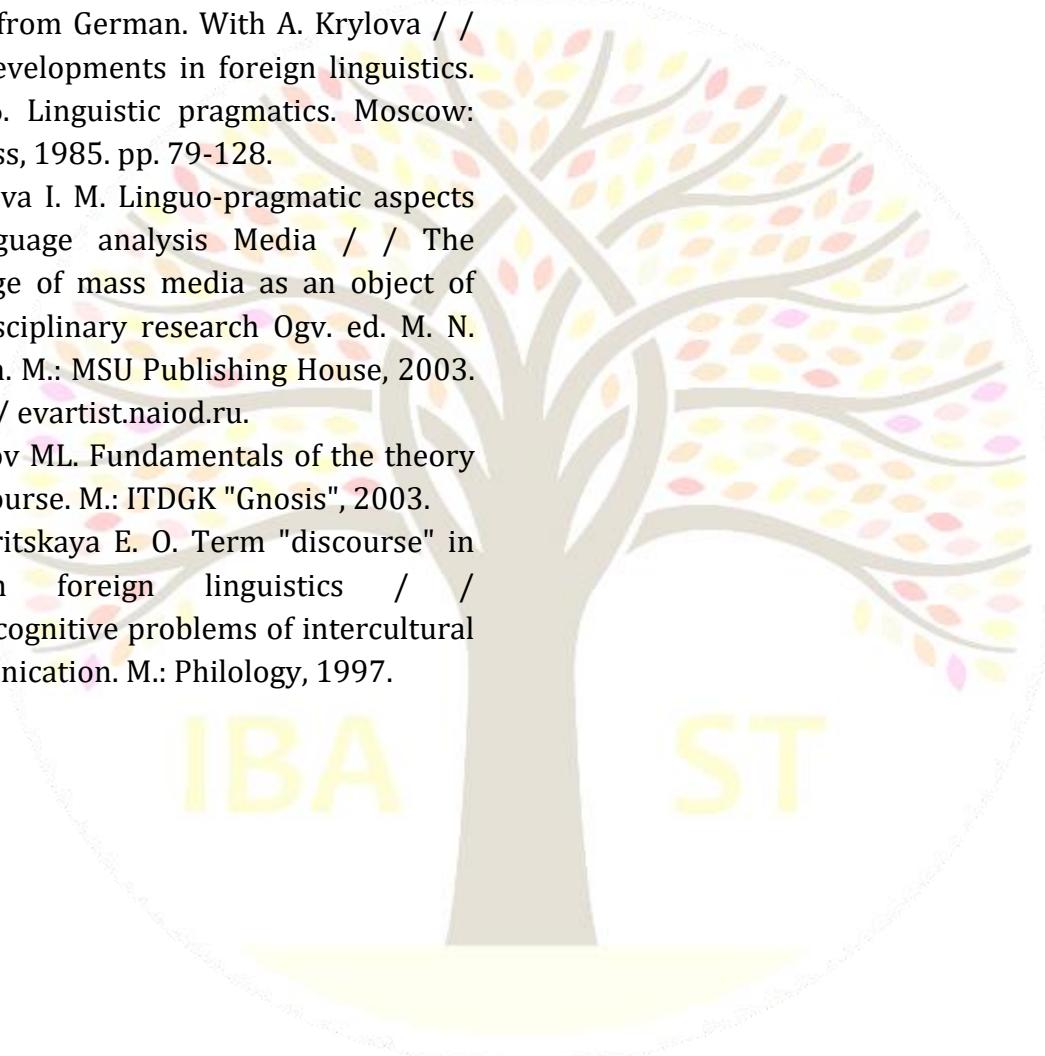
Intention may be explicitly delivered or presented in a concise manner, and experienced partners can often discern hidden intentions.

To summarize, in language communication, there are two types of intentions: the speaker's initial approach and a sudden situation that arises later. Intentions are adaptive and constantly changing, and each participant has their own objective in a particular situation. The aim of intentional intentions can be direct or indirect, and they can be implied or explicitly stated during conversation. Intentional intentions are carried out due to the motivation of any actors to act, and they can have positive or negative emotional impacts on participants. Intensification of events can also play a role in intentionality. Both general pragmatics and linguistic pragmatics examine their objects of investigation in relation to their surroundings and establish the necessary and sufficient conditions that make an object count as that object. General pragmatics focuses on the fundamental premises of practical action, while linguistic pragmatics connects those foundations to language-specific constraints and requirements.

REFERENCES

1. Arutyunova ND. Factor of the addressee // Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. lig. and yaz. 4. M., 1981. pp. 356-367.
2. Arutyunova N. D., Paducheva E. V. Sources, problems and categories of pragmatics // New developments in foreign linguistics. Vol. 16.

3. Linguistic pragmatics. Moscow: Progress, 1985. pp. 3-43.
4. Bogdanov V. V. Speech communication: pragmatic and semantic aspects / V. V. Bogdanov. JI.: LSU Publishing House, 1990.
5. Wittgenstein L. Philosophical studies / Trans. from German. With A. Krylova / / New developments in foreign linguistics. Vol. 16. Linguistic pragmatics. Moscow: Progress, 1985. pp. 79-128.
6. Kobozeva I. M. Linguo-pragmatic aspects of language analysis Media / / The language of mass media as an object of interdisciplinary research Ogv. ed. M. N. Volodin. M.: MSU Publishing House, 2003. <http://evartist.naiod.ru>.
7. Makarov ML. Fundamentals of the theory of discourse. M.: ITDGK "Gnosis", 2003.
8. Mengeritskaya E. O. Term "discourse" in modern foreign linguistics / / Linguocognitive problems of intercultural communication. M.: Philology, 1997.



IBA ST