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Research Article

PRAGMATICS AND SEMANTICS AS SPECIAL AREAS OF LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Linguistics Has Recently Received Significant Attention For Its Investigation Of Motivational Speech Acts And Their Pragmatic And Semantic Attributes. However, There Is Still A Lack Of Comprehensive Research On The Characteristics And Modes Of Expression For Each Speech Act, Making This Study Highly Relevant. The Significance Of Pragmatics In World Linguistics Is Becoming Increasingly Apparent In Identifying The Inseparable Link Between Form And Content And Systematically Addressing Contentious Issues. Therefore, There Is A Pressing Need To Effectively Apply Pragmatics In Exploring Priority Areas Such As The Pragmatics.

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, relationship between signs and people, communication, interaction, impact, Charles Sanders Peirce, Charles Morris, John Austin, change understanding of language and its functioning.

INTRODUCTION

The field of linguistics has recently focused on motivational speech acts and their pragmatic

and semantic attributes, highlighting the need for comprehensive research on the characteristics

and modes of expression for each speech act. The significance of pragmatics in linguistics is increasingly evident in identifying the link between form and content and addressing contentious issues. Therefore, there is a pressing need to effectively apply pragmatics in exploring priority areas such as the pragmatics. Pragmatics, as a linguistic discipline, studies how language is used by native speakers to express their intentions and understand the intentions of others based on context and situation. It is a science that studies the relationship between signs and the people who use them for communication, focusing on interaction and impact as the main features of communication. Pragmatics has its roots in the work of Charles Sanders Peirce and was further developed by Charles Morris and John Austin, who believed that it could change our understanding of language and its functioning. The understanding of pragmatics is based on the definition taken from the linguistic encyclopedia: "Pragmatics is a field of research in semiotics and linguistics, in which the functioning of language signs in speech is studied. [LES 1990: 389]

Linguistic pragmatics (pragmalinguistics) is a field of linguistics that studies the functioning of language signs in speech. The theoretical foundations of linguistic pragmatics were laid by the 60s of the XX century by the works of linguists-philosophers of the Oxford school (b. Russell, J. Austin, H. Grice, J. Searle). [Linguistic Pragmatics 1985: 419]. The goal of linguistic pragmatics is "the study of language in the context" - social, situational, etc., i.e., the study of

language as a means of communication. Linguistic pragmatics inherited its original concept from classical rhetoric, which makes it difficult to separate pragmatics and non-rhetoric in their various manifestations from each other. [Language activity 1984: 222].

Linguistic pragmatics focuses on the use of language in communicative situations, examining the relationship between the speaker, the addressee, and the communication context. This includes analyzing the explicit and hidden goals of speech acts, speech behavior and tactics, rules of conversation, the speaker's attitude and tone, and the impact of the statement on the addressee. Additionally, pragmatics explores the forms of speech communication, the social-etiquette side of speech, and the relationship between communication participants. By studying language in terms of its use, pragmatics has introduced a wealth of previously overlooked or rejected facts into linguistic research. Pragmatics has been influenced by scholars such as Charles Sanders Peirce, Charles Morris, and John Austin, who have changed our understanding of language and its functioning. [Arutyunova, Paducheva 1985: 3-43].

The study of linguistic pragmatics is concerned with analyzing how language is used in communicative situations, taking into account the relationship between the speaker, the addressee, and the context. This includes examining the goals of speech acts, speech behavior and tactics, rules of conversation, the speaker's attitude and tone, and the impact of the statement on the addressee. Pragmatics also explores the social etiquette and

relationship between communication participants. By focusing on language use, pragmatics has introduced previously overlooked or rejected facts into linguistic research. Scholars such as Peirce, Morris, and Austin have influenced our understanding of language and its functioning. The pragmatic function of language is seen as the main purpose of language in a civilized society, and historically primary in primitive societies. The pragmatic aspect of information refers to its usefulness and suitability for solving a problem, with subjective assessment reflecting the viewpoint of the recipient. This aspect is related to the practical use of information and its correspondence to the system's activity. [Lopatnikov 2003: 273].

The pragmatic aspect of information determines whether the intended goal can be achieved through its use, and this aspect can influence consumer behavior. If the information is effective, it can lead to desired changes in behavior, indicating that the information has pragmatic content. The concept of speech acts is central to pragmatics, and it refers to purposeful communicative actions performed according to the rules of language behavior. Examples of speech acts include 1) intent (intentionality) 2) purposefulness 3) conventionality. There are a large number of classes of speech acts (representatives, directives (acts of inducement), commissives (acts of commitment), expressives (acts expressing an emotional state), declaratives (acts of establishment)). Speech acts involve both the speaker and listener, who play specific social roles or functions. The effectiveness of a speech

act depends on personal factors and the social situation in which it is performed. There are various classes of speech acts, including representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives, each with its own unique characteristics.

L. L. Fedorova identifies four types of speech effects:

- 1) social impacts. These include greetings, goodbyes, introductions, thanks, apologies, apologies, condolences, and commitments.;
- 2) expression of will. These include an order, a question, or a wish;
- 3) clarification and information (message, warning, confession);
- 4) evaluative and emotional speech effects. These speech influences include such moral assessments as censure, condemnation, praise, and approval. [Fedorova 1991: 46-50].

The illocutionary force of a speech act is made up of several components that are logically connected. These include the mood, interrogative words and particles, and intonation used to express the illocutionary goal. When categorizing speech acts, factors such as the speaker's psychological state, the direction of the relationship, and attitude towards the interests of both the speaker and listener are considered. A speech act is formed through various types of sentences, syntactic structure, lexical content, communicative context, and communication situation. It is an action taken by the speaker

towards the listener in a specific communication situation with the aim of achieving a particular goal. [Austin 1986: 22-129.]

Semantics is a crucial component of semiotics, which is the study of signification, communication, and symbols. Semiotics is divided into three branches: semantics, syntactics, and pragmatics. Semantics focuses on the relationship between signs and their referents, while syntactics deals with the formal structures of signs and symbols. Pragmatics examines the effects of signs on people who use them. Syntactics is concerned with the rules governing the combination of words to form sentences. Semantics, according to Charles Morris, explores the relationship between signs and their designates or denotata. Pragmatics, on the other hand, investigates the psychological, biological, and sociological phenomena that occur in the functioning of signs. The term "semeiotics" was first used in English by Henry Stubbes to refer to the branch of medical science that interprets signs.

Semiotics is a diverse field of study that lacks a standardized institutionalization as an academic discipline. It encompasses a variety of theoretical perspectives and methodologies. According to Umberto Eco, semiotics is concerned with anything that can be interpreted as a sign, not just those commonly referred to as such. Signs can take many forms, including words, images, sounds, gestures, and objects. While Saussure viewed semiotics as a science that studies the role of signs in social life, Charles Pierce saw it as a formal doctrine of signs closely related to logic.

For Pierce, a sign is something that represents something else to someone in some way. He believed that every thought is a sign.

Semiotics is the study of signs, which can take various forms, including words, images, sounds, gestures, and objects. It is not limited to textual analysis and can be applied to any mode of communication. A text is a collection of signs interpreted based on the conventions associated with a genre and in a specific medium of communication. Semiotics is not a standardized academic discipline and encompasses different theoretical perspectives and methodologies. It is concerned with anything that can be interpreted as a sign, not just those commonly referred to as such. People often associate signs with visual cues like road signs, but semiotics also includes words, sounds, and body language.

Semiotics has been developed by various philosophers, linguists, and theorists throughout history. Charles Sanders Pierce and Charles William Morris were early contributors to the field, with Morris developing a behaviorist approach. Other notable semiotic theorists include Roland Barthes, Algirdas Greimas, Yuri Lotman, Christian Metz, Umberto Eco, and Julia Kristeva. Linguists such as Louis Hjelmslev and Roman Jakobson have also worked within a semiotic framework. Structuralism is an analytical method employed by many semioticians, which seeks to describe the overall organization of sign systems as "languages." Major structuralists include Saussure, Claude Levi Strauss in anthropology, Jacques Lacan in psychoanalysis, and Barthes and Greimas in the

grammar of narrative. Structuralists aim to uncover the "deep structures" underlying the "surface features" of phenomena.

Semiotics is a field that has been developed by various philosophers, linguists, and theorists over time. It involves the study of sign systems and their interpretation, including anything from images, gestures, musical sounds, objects, and more. Semiotics is not an independent academic discipline but rather a range of studies in art, literature, anthropology, and mass media. It involves linguists, philosophers, psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, literary and media theorists, psychoanalysts, and educationalists. Semiotics has changed over time as semioticians have sought to improve upon early approaches. There are divergent traditions in semiotics stemming from Saussure and Pierce. Structuralism is an analytical method employed by many semioticians that seeks to describe the overall organization of sign systems as "languages." There are two divergent traditions in semiotics stemming respectively from Saussure and Pierce. The work of Louis Hjelmslev, Roland Barthes, Claude Levi Strauss, Julia Kristeva, Christian Metz and Jean Baudrillard follows in the 'semiological' tradition of Saussure whilst that of Charles W Morris, Ivor A Richards, Charles K Ogden and Thomas Sebeok is in the 'semiotic' tradition of Pierce.

Semiotics is the study of sign systems and their interpretation, which includes various forms of communication such as images, gestures, objects, and sounds. It is not an independent academic discipline but rather a range of studies in different

fields such as art, literature, anthropology, and mass media. Semiotics draws heavily on linguistic concepts, partly due to the influence of Saussure, who referred to language as the most important system of signs. Language is considered the most powerful communication system due to its semantic universality, which allows it to convey information about all aspects of past, present, and future events. Semioticians refer to films, television, and other media as "texts" and analyze them using methods similar to those used in linguistics. The issue of whether these media are closer to reality or symbolic systems like writing is debated among semioticians.

Semiotics is the study of sign systems and how they are interpreted, encompassing various forms of communication such as images, gestures, objects, and sounds. It is not an independent field but rather a collection of studies in different areas. Semiotics heavily draws on linguistic concepts, with language being considered the most powerful communication system due to its semantic universality. Semioticians analyze films, television, and other media as "texts" using methods similar to those used in linguistics. There is debate among semioticians about whether these media are closer to reality or symbolic systems like writing.

Saussure made a famous distinction between langue (language) and parole (speech), with langue referring to the system of rules and conventions that pre-exist individual users and parole referring to its use in particular instances. This distinction applies to semiotic systems in general, with the focus being on code and

message, structure and event, or system and usage. Saussure prioritized studying the system synchronically rather than diachronically, focusing on the underlying structures and rules rather than specific performances or practices. Structuralist cultural theorists adopted this approach, focusing on the functions of social and cultural phenomena within semiotic systems. Theorists differ over whether the system precedes and determines usage or vice versa. However, the prioritization of structure over usage has been criticized for failing to account for changes in structure.

Semantics emerged as a scientific discipline in the late 19th century with Michel Breal's publication of *Essai de sémantique* in Paris in 1897. The term "semantics" was introduced into scientific use in this work. Semasiology, which is synonymous with semantics, was studied by linguists in the 19th and 20th centuries. Both terms are derived from Greek bases associated with the idea of "to denote, to mean". Semantics is a branch of semiotics that examines the relationship between language expressions and their meaning. This relationship involves language expressions such as words, phrases, sentences, and texts denoting objects, qualities, actions, ways of performing actions, relationships, situations, and their sequences in the world.

Semantics is the same as semasiology. In linguistics: meaning, meaning (of a language unit). [Ozhegov 2011: 524]. Semantics is the same as semasiology. Meaning (words, speech turnover, etc.). [Ushakov 2005: 983]. Efremova T.

F. gives four definitions of semantics: 1) The meaning of a language unit (morphemes, words, phrases, etc.). 2) The section of linguistics that studies the semantic side of the language. 3) A section of semiotics that studies sign systems as a means of expressing meaning. 4) The section of logic that studies the relations of logical signs to concepts [Efremova 2006: 87].

Semantics is the study of the meaning of language expressions, such as words, phrases, sentences, and texts, and their relationship to objects, qualities, actions, relationships, situations, and their sequences in the world. It is a branch of semiotics that examines how language expressions denote and convey meaning. Semantics emerged as a scientific discipline in the late 19th century and is synonymous with semasiology. The basic unit of semantics is the category of meaning, which consists of three elements: signifier, denotation, and signified. These elements enter into regular, systemic relations with each other, forming synonymy, homonymy, paraphrasing (transformation), and polysemy. These concepts form the basis of consistency in semantics. [Zvegintsev 1957: 155]

Semantics is concerned with the meaning of language expressions such as words, phrases, sentences, and texts, and how they relate to objects, actions, relationships, and situations in the world. It is a branch of semiotics that studies how language expressions convey meaning. The basic unit of semantics is the category of meaning, which consists of signifier, denotation, and signified, and these elements form regular relationships with each other. These concepts are

important for maintaining consistency in semantics. In addition, the universal features of semantics are determined by the communicative purpose of a sentence, which is common to all languages and defines the relations between subject and predicate.

Researcher Z.A.Erdanova explained about riddles and proverbs are close related to pragmatic linguistic "Thus, the semantic structure of phraseology reflects the cultural traditions, legends and folklore of the English people, religious beliefs and historical events. In the phraseological units and words have very similar, semantic and contradictory meanings in terms of linguistic meaning and form." [2021;51]

CONCLUSION

To summarize, semantics deals with the meaning of language expressions and how they relate to the world, while pragmatics focuses on the communicative behavior of language units in speech and the relationship between expression and speaker. Both fields are important for understanding language use and meaning. The main concept of pragmatics is the speech act, which can be direct or indirect, while the basic unit of semantics is the category of meaning, consisting of signifier, denotation, and signified. The term "semantics" was coined by Michel Breal, while J.R.R. Tolkien proposed a classification of speech acts that influenced later research by Russian and foreign linguists.

This study focuses on exploring semantics and pragmatics in the English language, with a

particular emphasis on directive speech acts. The research delves into the concepts of pragmatics, pragmatic aspect, and semantics, and examines various classifications of speech acts. The analysis concentrates on the classification of directive speech acts from a pragmatic perspective and investigates the ways of expressing speech acts such as prohibition, entreaties, and warnings as different forms of directive speech acts. The study proposes a comprehensive classification that consolidates existing classifications and identifies the characteristics of these speech acts in the Vangli language.

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