Research Article

THE ROLE OF PRAGMATIC FACTORS IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

In the article, thoughts about the role of pragmatic factors and forms of manifestation in the social character of speech are expressed through examples. Pragmatic factors in the social character of speech are first of all manifested in intercultural communication.In the multifaceted process of intercultural communication, linguistic and cultural levels of mutual understanding between representatives of different language communities are distinguished, in other words, linguistic and extralinguistic. intercultural communication is a two-way process of foreign language and foreign cultural understanding, and in this regard, the act of speech implies interlinguistic and intercultural translation, the adequacy of which is at the level of pragmatic meaning of language units. It should be noted that sThe object of study of both sociolinguistics and pragmalinguistics is speech phenomena, which cannot be separated from each other in the analysis of speech processes. Both of these areas of linguistics have their own place in the social character of speech. That is why it is impossible to sharply separate them from each other.

KEYWORDS

Speech, sociolinguistics, pragmatic factors, communication, pragmalinguistics, speech process, speech act, A. Neuber, intercultural communication, dialect, linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

At the current stage of development of the world community, great attention is paid to communication between cultures. According to the diplomats who work at the international level and represent the culture of their countries, the process of cultural exchange between peoples is important to strengthen mutual understanding. Researchers in the field of communication of cultures say that the interaction of cultures takes place at different levels: from contacts between individual cultures to global cultural systems conventionally defined by the concepts of "West" and "East". The comprehensive nature of this interaction allows us to characterize the contemporary situation as a dialogue of cultures. Thus, the problems of international relations at the current stage require research in the field of intercultural understanding, the solution of which lies in the plane of intercultural communication.

The dialogue of cultures includes not only the exchange of achievements of the material and spiritual culture of countries and peoples in the fields of production, trade, science, and art, but the dialogue of cultures is also carried out in the form of interaction between different ethnic groups. In cultural anthropology, this relationship between different cultures is called "intercultural communication", which means the exchange between two or more cultures and the products of their activities in various forms. This exchange can take place in politics, in interpersonal communication between people, in everyday life, in the family and in informal relationships. Intercultural communication is multifaceted and covers different aspects of this process, not only linguistic, but also socio-cultural foundations of intercultural communication.

Intercultural communication is manifested not only as a direct conversation between representatives of different cultures and ethnic groups. In the process of intercultural communication, the communication and interaction of cultures takes place through the exchange of cultural information between communication partners. The scientific understanding of communication and the interaction of cultures seems to be relevant from the perspective of the pragmatic aspect of intercultural communication.

The current state of intercultural relations is characterized, on the one hand, by the intensification of the processes of interaction between different cultures, and on the other hand, by the differentiation and search for

cultural identity. The process of globalization is increasingly manifested in the activation of international cultural relations.

The main part. The role of pragmatic factors in the socialization of speech is manifested, first of all, in intercultural communication. In the multifaceted process of intercultural communication, linguistic and cultural levels of mutual understanding between representatives of different language communities are distinguished, in other words, linguistic and extralinguistic. However, the success of intercultural communication depends largely on the context of the situation. The choice of certain linguistic tools in a specific communicative act is determined by the purpose, intention, situation, presupposition of this act, as well as certain speech conventions. It is known that intercultural communication is a two-way process of foreign language and foreign cultural understanding, and in this regard, the act of speech implies interlinguistic and intercultural translation, the adequacy of which is at the level of the pragmatic meaning of language units. Pragmatic meaning in intercultural communication is related to different levels of understanding of these linguistic units by the participants of the communicative act.

The most pragmatic lexical units of the language are those with a stylistic feature, distinguished by register and emotional color. From this classification of words, the everyday style of speech is more interesting in the pragmatic aspect of intercultural communication.

Speaking style is a product of the oral form of speech, and its specific features depend on oral speech. The style of everyday conversation is characterized by the use of linguistic tools by people to communicate in their everyday life. It is characterized by the fact that it is intended for public use. MPBrandes calls the extralinguistic features of this style - these are a specific objective way of thinking and a specific feature of the content; informality, naturalness, confidentiality of communication; the unpreparedness of the speech and its raw nature; the predominance of the oral-dialogic form of communication. Thus, in everyday life, a person summarizes the experience of knowing the surrounding reality. This style is characterized by emotional intensity conveyed not only by words, intonation, syntax, facial expressions, gestures,

but also by other paralinguistic and extralinguistic means.

From a pragmatic point of view, according to A. Neuber's classification, the most difficult to translate are literary texts characterized by the presence of the realities of the country's culture, unknown to readers of other language cultures and only speakers of a certain language is a certain connotative vocabulary that is understandable for .

Literary texts in conversational style are characterized by lightness, relaxation and familiarity of speech. Communication and emotional functions play an important role in everyday conversational style (Arnold, 1981). In intercultural communication, these functions are manifested in the conditionality of speech acts, which are determined by the norms, traditions and customs accepted in the cultural society. Contact communication leads to the preservation of linguistic elements and their replacement by additional and paralinguistic means (position, gesture, mimicry, etc.). The fast pace in this style affects the irregularity and uncertainty of the expression.

EGRizel offers a distinctive classification of colloquial style: literary-colloquial, familiar (colloquial), vulgar. In general, the style of everyday communication is characterized by: 1) uniqueness, clarity, simplicity of linguistic means of expression related to the specific features of everyday aspects of human life; 2) emotionality (level of impact); 3) convenience (Brandes, 1983).

Linguistic features of colloquial speech include non-literary means of language, the use of conversational elements, language units, the incomplete structure of units with their own meaning, the weakening of syntactic connections, the activity of linguistic means of subjective evaluation. , includes the presence of speech. formulas, colloquial phraseological units and occasionalisms.

The style of everyday conversation is widely represented in fiction. Artistic texts are a reflection of socio-cultural life and include experience and knowledge about the world around us, people's culture, social relations of people. In speech work, natural communicative conditions determined by social structure are created. The participants of the dialogue are tied to the social role that belongs to them. These are

status roles: age, gender, citizenship, belonging to a certain social class, positional role - this is a place in the system of social relations (superior - subordinate, situational role, everyday role (guest, friend, buyer, client).In intercultural communication, the social structure determines the level of mutual understanding between the participants of the communication.

DISCUSSION

In recent years, sociolinguistic study of speech phenomena in the pragmatic direction has become popular in linguistics. In many cases, emphasis on the social qualities of the individual factor is prioritized over pragmatic interpretations. A lot of work has been done in Uzbek linguistics based on approaches in this aspect. Because these two areas of modern linguistics are interrelated and require each other. More specifically, "Pragmatics, as a new theoretical and practical branch of linguistics, studies the speech process that incorporates the social activity of a person, issues related to the communicative intention of the speech participants, which is manifested under the influence of the speech situation. 2 It is natural that pragmalinguistics deals with the social

qualities of a person while studying the culture of communication between communicants, the factors influencing the speech situation. The object of study of both sociolinguistics and pragmalinguistics are speech phenomena, which cannot be separated from each other in the analysis of speech processes. Although "for the field of pragmalinguistics, the relationship between the speaker and the listener is based, for sociolinguistics, the influence of social factors in the formation of language and speech is taken as a basis. In most cases, it is not possible to sharply distinguish them from each other.

It is known that speech act and press position can be included among the main issues of pragmalinguistics. Speech activity is directly related to the science of interpersonal communication and is determined by the social relations of individuals among many factors. After all, individual and collective speech activity is complex and in constant motion. Its structure depends on the influence of many factors. For example, it is difficult to notice unprepared, oral speech in the absence of:

1.   Notification of Official Status;

2.   Formal relations between speakers;

3. Environmental conditions that prevent a free environment;

The task of communication between oppressor and oppressed classes is characterized by extreme volatility. For example, the dominant-subordinate relationship in communication is mobile and tends to change direction. Volatility and variability itself cannot be outside the factor of speech situation and circumstances. This situation can have a dominant-subordinate two-way orientation in communication between language or different professions. This situation shows that the expressive function of language tools is modified under the influence of pragmatic factors along with the social specificity.

In the researched dramatic works, it can be seen that the speech is characterized by the influence of the above-mentioned factors. It is desirable to study the character of speech in connection with pragmatic factors.

According to K.Karingiz, the issue of the sources and reasons for the existence of language variants necessarily leads to the determination of the relationship between language and society. In any language community, there are different groups that differ from each other in terms of linguistic characteristics as well as social characteristics. In addition, in different communicative situations, various language options are used depending on the interaction between the participants of the communicative act. For example, Shakir had a dream to have a rifle. The guys brought it from England. Various clubs have existed there since ancient times. We bought it from the Hunter Lords Club for twenty thousand pounds sterling. Eshmamatov, do you know who the lords are? Eshmamatov. Lords…it's…

Shakir Boltaboyev, there is nothing you don't know. Have you heard from the Lords? Is Boltaboyev from the Lords? I know. Shakir. You don't even know baloney. You have never used your hair in your life, Boltaboyev. In the time of Russians, you said "Yes", you grew up, and now you say "OK" all the time - you are getting what you want... What else do you know? Now tell me to "find a book" and you won't be able to find it because you haven't seen the book! And you probably only know the newspaper because it wipes your back. Well, you don't even wipe your back. In different communicative situations, various language variants are used depending on the interaction between the participants of the communicative act. There are also cases where

the socialization of linguistic possibilities at the intersection of more than one interpersonal relationship may be favorable for one type of relationship and disadvantageous for another type of relationship. For example, there is a bilateral conflict between the relations between different categories and different professions. The linguist H. Nematov also emphasizes the uniqueness of the factor of situation and circumstances in the speech act. In the occurrence of linguistic units, which provides speech diversity, physical, mental, etc. are conditions specific only for this situation. For example, in a crowded place, it is convenient to express thoughts with gestures rather than with voice. In this case, for example, the meaning of "come" is expressed by a certain movement of the hand, and the equal value with this linguistic unit enters into the relations of synonymy and variant. It can be concluded from this that discretion (freedom) in speech is extremely limited and essentially a speech necessity.1

Pragmatic characteristics of language expressions are studied in different aspects in different areas of linguistics. According to experts who have conducted research in this regard, two directions of pragmatic language research are sharply different:

- pragmatic study of the communication situation.

- pragmatic study of speech occurrence of linguistic possibilities.

When the category of communication is considered as the main source of study of pragmalinguistics, according to linguist Z. Katk, "Grammar is a theory about the structure of sentence types, and pragmatics, contrary to it, does not study the construction of the linguistic system, the grammatical signs and relations of the language. Pragmatic studies investigate the rational maintenance of the sentence mark and positional correspondence in the text by the speaker and the listener. In this sense, the pragmatic theory is a component of the theory of speech performance"2. Of course, it is peculiar that Western pragmalinguistics did not choose language as an object of study. In other words, the opinions of the master linguists that "European linguistics did not bring structuralism to its logical end, turned to pragmalinguistics as its simple negation, rejection, and could not feed on structuralism" are particularly noteworthy and

are a true assessment of western pragmalinguistics. These two approaches differ in their approach to the interaction of language and situational phenomena. Researcher M. Ernazarova tries to distinguish the first direction from the second from the point of view of the object of study, and interprets it as follows:

Communication system as a research object;

Linguistic system is shown as a research subject.

For linguistics, in the conflict between the communication system and the linguistic system, the communication system as an object of study can never be of primary importance, and the place of the linguistic system can be reduced to the second place. Otherwise, it will be separated from the object of study and lose its essence as a science. Of course, communication system or language system is called "communication system→I emphasize that we are completely far from the intention of completely rejecting learning based on the principle of "linguistic system". But according to the principle of unbiased naming of each event, "communication system→the approach based on the principle of the linguistic system should not be called linguistic pragmatics (that is, the pragmatic field

of linguistics), but pragmatic linguistics (that is, the linguistic field of pragmatics) and logically, it should be considered as a non-linguistic field". The substantive-pragmatic approach is characterized by the fact that it looks at language as an object of study and specializes in studying the speech development of language possibilities in a pragmatic aspect:

"… the substantive-pragmatic approach as a new empirical direction of linguistics emerging in Uzbek science studies linguistic possibilities in connection with non-linguistic phenomena such as the speaker, the listener, their interaction in the communication process, the communication situation. A person's practical use of linguistic opportunities, the personal qualities of the speaker and the listener, the purpose of speech, its types (overt or hidden), forms (message, question, command, request, advice, promise, greeting, request, farewell, excuse, greeting, complaint, etc.), appear in common with a number of non-linguistic factors such as speech strategy and tactics, speech etiquette, culture of communication, worldview, level of knowledge, interests of the speaker or listener. As a generalization of quotations and our relationship to them, we can say that the observation and

analysis of linguistic units in the speech activity in a socially characterized manner, combined with pragmatic factors, and the study of speech as a hetepogenic system are of great importance in the sociolinguistic description of historical texts.

Currently, in sociolinguistic research, attention is being paid to the specific aspects of speech of social groups in society. Characterization of speech, which is the subject of sociolinguistics, is unique in dramatic works, and each sotsuim speech is characterized according to age, gender, profession, and social origin in society. Scientific research aimed at researching the language characteristics of dramatic works creates an opportunity to more vividly imagine the issue of the relationship between language and time, language and society. Therefore, in this process, it is necessary to observe the issues of time and language, environment and language in society, and analyze them harmoniously. Language units actively used in dramatic works serve to provide a true picture of the era and social life. Therefore, the authors were able to effectively use the words used in the period of independence, through which they tried to depict the reality of life in the period of independence. In the dramas, the issue of the environment is also in the foreground, so it is possible to feel the events of the period through language units in order to more vividly reflect the social and political issues in the society during the period of independence. Language styles can be shown in the work as units that enliven the period of independence and environment.

In the period of independence, proverbs, phraseology and slang, slang, vulgarisms, dialects were effectively used to individualize the speech of the characters and give a description of the society through speech. Linguistic tools representing national spirit and traditions are used in the context of the role of communicators in society, who are the organizers of the discussion.

The object of study of both sociolinguistics and pragmalinguistics are speech phenomena, which cannot be separated from each other in the analysis of speech processes. Both of these areas of linguistics have their own place in the social character of speech. Therefore, it is not possible to sharply separate them from each other.

Pragmatic factors also have a great influence on the social character of language units. Observing and analyzing the manifestation of linguistic possibilities in the speech activity in a socially

characterized manner in harmony with pragmatic factors, studying speech as a hetepogenic system is of great importance in describing the social characteristics of speech in dramatic works.

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