"PRAGMALINGUISTICS- AN INTEGRAL COMPONENT OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH"

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Annotation: In this article, discourse of pragmatics and the examples in terms of the theory on speech acts were discussed. It also provides with aims and objectives of pragmalinguistics as a science and being a part of grammar, it also considered to be a big part in syntax

Key words: discourse, identity, pragmatic competence, critical skill, appropriate strategy, justification, pragmatic error

«ПРАГМАЛИНГВИСТИКА - ИНТЕГРАЛЬНАЯ КОМПОНЕНТ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ПОДХОДА»

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Аннотация: В этой статье обсуждались дискурс прагматики и примеры в терминах теории речевых актов. Это также обеспечивает цели и задачи прагмалингвистики как науки и, будучи частью грамматики, также считается важной частью синтаксиса.

Ключевые слова: дискурс, идентичность, прагматическая компетентность, критический навык, соответствующая стратегия, обоснование, прагматическая ошибка

"PRAGMALINGVISTIKA – AMALIY YONDASHUVNING AJRALMAS KOMPONENTI"

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada nutq aktlari nazariyasi nuqtai nazaridan pragmatika va misollar muhokama qilindi. Shuningdek, u pragmalingvistikaning fan sifatida maqsad va vazifalarini ta'minlashi xususida misollar keltirildi va grammatikaning bir qismi sifatida ham sintaksisning muhim qismi hisoblanashi aytib o`tildi.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq, o'ziga xoslik, pragmatik kompetentsiya, tanqidiy mahorat, tegishli strategiya, mantiqiy asos, pragmatik xato

One of the fastest developing area in linguistics is pragmalinguistics. Reseachers explicate pragmalinguistics in different ways. According to Y.D.Apresyan pragmatics is a speaker approach to1) truth to identity; 2) content of the message; 3)speaker\s attitude to the recipient by means of language units (affixes, lexemes, grammar, syntactic structure). In general, according to the explanations given in scientific literatures linguistic pragmatics can be clustered as follows: 1) priority of human factors; 2)definitions based on functional aspects in linguopragmatic researches, and contextual conditions: " Science about the use of a language ", " science about a language in a setting"; 3) definitions, where much attention is paid to the effective interactions between communicants while speaking; the language in relation to relationships affect each to emphasis on the study of the efficiency of the; 4)definitions where interpretative aspect of speaking is considered separately in any communicative context. Here, interpretation refers to pragmatic significance of a sentence [1].

There is no definite explanation on pragmatics as researchers see it from different angles. So, in the field of semantics, pragmatics is the estimated as evaluative. Also, it can be found in relationship and connotation contexts. Well, in the field stylistics and oratory pragmatics is considered as a language tool to influence on politics, advertising and psychotherapy in terms of communicative semantics. Pragmatics are the examples in terms of the theory on speech acts, presupposition and communicative postulates in researches devoted to speaking. To understand pragmatics V.Karasik distinguishes 3 directions: conversational (speech acts); functional (rhetoric, stylistics) and psycholinguistic (word-formation and word usage) [3].

In addition, pragmalinguistics is a branch of linguistic researches which considers the use and interaction of language units in definite communicative pragmatic areas as an object. If there is a close interaction between a speaker and a listener, the venue of the speech act, time, its goals and expected results are also considered to be important.

Before investigating aims and objectives of pragmalinguistics as a science it is better to speak on an ambitious concept as language . Language is the main key of any communication. Scientists consider language from at least three aspects. 1)Language is a system of sign and symbols; 2) language is a group of symbolic systems consisting of (phonemes, morphemes and lexemes) a single human language, a set of specific properties of universal languages; 3) language is a system of sign which exists in a certain society, a certain time and any space. It can be called ethnic language.

It is better to use the second meaning of a language in speech opposition. Speech is a language use in interacton. Here, the role of a language is communicative. Speech is carried out either in phonetic or written form within a certain period of time Typically, the process of speech means both the written and spoken language as experienced in everyday life and what is kept in one's mind.

Therefore, speech is unlike language, it is diverse and varied. According to Ferdinand de Saussure: language is mental, but speech is psychophysical. Language is social, speech is individual. Language encompasses the abstract, systematic rules and conventions of a signifying system; it is independent. Language is systematic, speech is unsystematic.

One of the most frequently used terms in studies is a sentence. It is an abstract element in terms of paradigm in a system of language. Being a part of grammar, it also considered to be a big part in syntax.

Speaking is considered to be a type of speech activity. It occurs during communication, and it is used as a unit which has its own intonation and it is lexically complete. I.P.Susov identifies 3 structural parts of a sentence: communicative, pragmatic, semantic which are concerned with a context.

Phonological structure of a sentence is displayed in graphic design. Among criteria of the content and criteria of the form, lexico-pragmatic structure makes the meaning to make available the code [1, 7-11].

In linguistics a text is a set of verbal signs. In general, there is no steady interpretation of a text in linguistics. Some common definitions contain the following ones: 1) a text is a unity of the highest level of a language system ; 2) text is a harmony of speech, that is, the result of a speech activity; 3) text is a unity of a relationship. It has comprehensive meaning.

The following terminological use is discourse. Discourse is considered to be a key concept of communicative linguistics and social sciences. In spite of the fact that there are a lot of scientific interpretations to this phenomenon, the circle of its study has not been defined yet.

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