

НУТҚ АЛОҚАСИ МУАММОЛАРИНИ ЎРГАНИШДА ПРАГМАЛИНГВИСТИКАНИНГ ЗАРУРИЯТИ

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Аннотация. Мақолада нутқ алоқаси муаммоларини ўрганиш билан шуғулланувчи тилшуносликнинг янги соҳаларидан бири бўлган прагмалинговистиканинг назарий асослари ва зарурияти ҳақида фикр юритилган. Прагмалинговистика замонавий прагматиканинг йўналишларидан бири бўлиб, уни прагматиканинг лингвистик бўлими ёки тилшуносликнинг прагматик жиҳати сифатида талқин қилиш мумкин. Прагмалинговистика тил, хулқ-атвор, психология ва фалсафа чорраҳасида жойлашган тилшуносликнинг ёш билим соҳаларидан биридир. Шунингдек, мақолада прагмалинговистиканинг нутқ алоқаси муаммоларини ўрганиш масалалари ҳам ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар. Прагмалинговистика, нутқ, нутқ алоқаси, мулоқот, сўзлашув, прагматика, лингвистика, тилшунослик, коммуникация.

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НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ПРАГМАЛИНГВИСТИКИ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ПРОБЛЕМ РЕЧЕВОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются теоретические основы и необходимость прагмалинговистики, одного из новых разделов языкознания, занимающегося изучением проблем речевого общения. Прагмалинговистика одно из направлений современной прагматики, которое можно интерпретировать как лингвистическую ветвь прагматики или прагматический аспект языкознания. Прагмалинговистика одна из молодых отраслей

языкознания, находящаяся на стыке языка, поведения, психологии и философии. В статье также освещаются вопросы изучения проблем речевой коммуникации прагмалингвистики.

Ключевые слова. Прагмалингвистика, речь, речевое общение, беседа, прагматика, лингвистика, языкознание, общение.

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THE NECESSITY OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS IN THE STUDY OF SPEECH COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS

Abstract. The article discusses the theoretical foundations and necessity of pragmalinguistics, one of the new branches of linguistics that deals with the study of speech communication problems. Pragmalinguistics is one of the directions of modern pragmatics, which can be interpreted as the linguistic branch of pragmatics or the pragmatic aspect of linguistics. Pragmalinguistics is one of the young branches of linguistics, located at the intersection of language, behavior, psychology and philosophy. The article also covers the issues of studying speech communication problems of pragmalinguistics.

Keywords. Pragmalinguistics, speech, speech communication, communication, pragmatics, linguistics, communication.

The emergence and rapid development of each field of science begins with the emergence of new views and interests in this field of science. Today, the rapidly developing fields of world linguistics are entering a new stage of development. In particular, in the field of linguistics, have appeared new lines of analysis that include philosophical ideas such as constructivism, phenomenology, and empiricism. One of the emerging directions is pragmalinguistics. Pragmalinguistics is one of the young fields of knowledge in linguistics, located at the intersection of language, behavior, psychology and philosophy. Language is the most important tool for human communication because people who are fluent in different languages use concrete language to communicate about their relationships, discuss existing problems and disagreements, express their feelings for each other, or evaluate someone else's actions. One of the areas of linguistics that deals with the study of these problems is

pragmalinguistics. Pragmalinguistics is a young field of knowledge at the intersection of the sciences of language, behavior, psychology, and philosophy. Language is the most important means of human communication. A person uses language to communicate about an important event, to induce the addressee to take certain actions or stop them, to express their feelings or to evaluate someone's actions. In a number of cases, the use of language is the main component of an action that radically changes social reality or individual destiny. Therefore, it is quite justified to study language as an instrument of action. It is in this aspect that linguistic phenomena are considered within the framework of the distinguished modern direction of linguistics - linguistic pragmatics-pragmalinguistics.

Pragmalinguistics is one of the directions in modern pragmatics and can be interpreted as a linguistic section of pragmatics or as a pragmatic aspect of linguistics.

Pragmalinguistics stands out as a field of linguistic research that has as its object the relationship between linguistic units and the conditions for their use in a certain communicative-pragmatic space in which the speaker/writer and listener/reader interact and for the characteristics of which specific indications of place and time are important their speech interaction associated with the act of communication goals and expectations. It is also defined as a science that deals with the choice of the most optimal means available in the language for the most successful impact on the listener or reader, in order to effectively achieve the intended goal in specific circumstances of verbal communication.

For pragmatics, important tasks are also the explanation and description of the mechanism of human behavior to provide a speech impact on his interlocutor. In the first place in pragmatic studies, a person is put forward as a subject of speech activity. Any statement - an independent sentence, a replica in a dialogue or a coherent text - corresponds to the speaker. In the process of verbal communication, the speaker does not act as a kind of idealized, global personality with all its inherent psychological and social characteristics, but as a person who reveals one or more of his social functions and psychological characteristics, depending on the specific conditions of communication.

In addition, in order to interpret the utterance, it is necessary to take into account the recipient of the message, that is, the one to whom this utterance is addressed. The recipient of the message also acts in the process of communication in one of his social functions. Therefore, the utterance must be understood and analyzed in terms of these specialized parameters, and for the successful implementation of verbal communication, it is important that the parameters of the sender of the message and its recipient are consistent.

To interpret the statement, one should take into account the meaning that the author puts into his speech work, depending on the details of the real situation of

communication. Attracting extralinguistic knowledge about the participants in verbal communication (social status, upbringing, education, life experience, age, relationship in which they are with each other, etc.) contributes to the disclosure of the communicative intention of the speaker/writer and understanding the meaning of the statement. Having information about the extralinguistic factors of communication, the researcher can more reliably decipher the speaker's intention and determine the impact it has on the listener.

Within the framework of the pragmatic aspect of communication, the mechanisms of the influence of the verbal form on human behavior are also studied. Such an impact can be carried out both in the physical and in the intellectual planes.

Understanding the subject of pragmalinguistics is based on the consideration of pragmatics as a discipline that studies the relationship between signs and people who create, perceive and interpret them. Pragmatics explores signs in their relation to those who operate with these signs, and language is a sign system.

Therefore, it can be argued that pragmalinguistics is engaged in the study of linguistic signs in their relation to those who create, receive and interpret these signs.

A wide range of problems fall into the area of interest of pragmalinguistics, which is not limited to the study of the relationship between a linguistic sign and its interpreters - the speaker and the listener, but affecting the study of the influence of context and background knowledge on communicants, the issues of choosing the optimal language means for the most effective impact of participants in speech communication, consideration of the implementation of the speaker's intentions in speech acts.

Pragmalinguistics is one of the sciences that marked the formation of a new anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics. The anthropocentric paradigm is the switching of the researcher's interests from the objects of cognition to the subject, i.e. analyzes man in language and language in man.

The illocutionary power of an utterance is understood as the meaning put by the speaker into pronouncing the utterance, perceived and realized by the listener. On the basis of the concept of "illocutionary act" various classifications of speech acts are built. The most widely discussed is the classification of speech acts according to their purposefulness. From this point of view, all speech acts can be divided into informative and non-informative. The most famous classification of informative illocutionary acts was built by the American logician and philosopher J. Searle. The basis of this classification is a group of features, which the author himself calls "directions of differences between illocutionary acts". The most significant of them are: 1) purpose; 2) the direction of the correspondence between the statement and reality; 3) the internal state of the speaker; 4) features of the propositional content of the speech act; 5) the connection of a speech act with extralinguistic institutions or institutions. Taking into

account these parameters, the whole set of illocutionary acts was divided by J. Searle into five main classes: 1) representatives, 2) directives, 3) commissives, 4) expressives, 5) declarations.

In the theory of speech acts, a distinction is made between direct and indirect acts. In direct acts of speech, the illocutionary effect is predetermined by the direct meaning of the utterance. In indirect acts of speech, this effect does not correspond to the direct meaning of the statement, but is determined by the background knowledge of the speakers, the conditions of communication. The differentiation of direct and indirect speech acts and their corresponding direct and indirect statements leads to the need to distinguish between the proper and pragmatic meaning of language units. Their own meaning follows from the general linguistic meaning of the components of the statement. The pragmatic meaning is reflected in the functional orientation of the statement. The distinction between proper and pragmatic meaning is especially important for "speech words", indicators of various aspects of a speech act. The study of speech indicators is important in the interlingual comparative plan, since different languages can use different means to express the same pragmatic meaning.

These means can be either explicit or implicit. In the works of P. Grice, the mechanisms of speech implication have been developed. According to his theory, the information transmitted in a speech act is divided into two parts. What is actually said and what is said, i.e., is the logical content of the statement. For all the rest of the information that can be extracted by the hearer from a particular utterance, the term "implicature" is introduced. Implicatures are divided into two varieties - conventional (presuppositions) and non-conventional (communication implicatures). Conventional implicatures include all those non-truth-condition aspects of information that are conveyed by an utterance only by virtue of the meaning of the words or forms it contains. Conventional implicatures are closely related to what the sentence says. The implicatures of communication are connected with the linguistic content of the utterance only indirectly. They allow the speaker to embody their communicative intention without resorting to verbal expression of what can be inferred by the listener from the direct meaning of the statement. They also explain how "speaker's meaning" can include more than the literal meaning of a sentence, how it can deviate from the literal meaning or even be the opposite of irony. They are derived from the content of the sentence, but owe their existence to the fact that the participants in the speech act are connected by the common goal of communicative cooperation. As you can see, much of our understanding is not about the rules of language that assign meaning to a sentence based on the meaning of its components, but about our ability to infer the speaker's actual intention, which is not the same as what they are literally "saying." A perlocutionary act is understood as the result of the impact that this statement has on the addressee.

A certain statement, or requirement, or question can change the stock of knowledge of the addressee, can irritate or amuse him, scare him, make him do something. So, when performing a speech act, the speaker influences the interlocutor in a certain way, while realizing his specific communicative intention with a specific goal.

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