LINGUOPRAGMATIC FEATURES OF SOCIAL DEXTERITY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK | WORKS OF ART

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Abstract: *The article studies pragmatics as a sub-direction of linguistics, and its features as opposition to the intended meaning, relative distance both social and physical. The main purpose of the article is to define and explain the meaning of this term, and why we need it. The research explored comparative method in both finding the theory and suitable examples. The findings of the research show the impact of pragmatics in real life conversation. While socializing people really need pragmatic meaning for understanding speaker's attitude, feeling and thoughts. Theoretical contributions and practical implications are presented by phraseological units, ideoms and sample authentic dialogues, opposite meaning of semantics argued as pragmatics.*

Key words: *coded language, symbolic meaning, pragmema, informema, anthropocentric, speech portrait of a person, pragmatic failure.*

Introduction

One of the most conspicuous direction of linguistics in the XXI century is a connection between linguistics and pragmatics in both structure and logical meaning. This issue should be viewed and analyzed from multiple perspectives. How language represents the world has long been, and still is, a major concern of philosophers of language. Many philosophers, such as Leibniz, Frege, Russell, the early Wittgenstein, and Carnap, have thought that understanding the structure of language could illuminate the nature of reality; they developed the so-called referential theory of meaning. At first Pirs wrote about pragmatics in XIX century, but the main parameters linked to philosophy of pragmatics was formulated by Morris in 1920. Later, modern linguistic oriented pragmatics was developed under influenced ideas of Nitgenshteyn and the theory of speech acts. [1]

Main part

Speech act theory is now receiving great attention and valid theoretical proposals from cognitive linguistics. In this article we will try to describe possible approaches to the description of pragmalinguistics as a system of science of Linguistics and connection with semantics, tasks and practical role of pragmemas.

According to Ariel "Pragmatics derives via Latin pragmaticus from the Greek πραγματικός (pragmatikos), meaning amongst others "fit for action", which comes from πρᾶγμα (pragma), "deed, act", and that from πράσσω (prassō), "to pass over, to practise, to achieve". [2]

Linguistics in pragmatics: the study of features of language use related to speakers' knowledge of the structure and expressive resources of the language itself rather than of the social context.[3]

Linguistic pragmatics do not have a clear form. It includes a set of issues related to the speaker and the listener, their interaction in the speech process. Linguistic pragmatism includes a realistic expression of social activity. Uzbek linguistics has conducted some research on the pragmatic aspects, the relationship between the speaker and the listener, the interaction of participants in the speech act, and their influence on ethical emotions. The problems of linguistic pragmatics does not have their own interpretation.[3]. As a part of Pragmatics and a part of the linguistic science, the word pragmaling seems to be a natural thing to say about the category of units.

There are two pragmalingvistic units: 1. Informema.

2.Pragmema..

Pragmalingvistic units are directly affected by language units and functional language areas. The pragmats come into opposition with the information-gathering function. Pragmembers are always pragmatic information carriers. Example:1. To let the cat out of the bag- (idiom)

To let some secret become known- (pragmema)

Allow the cat to go out from bag-(informema)

2. The police are barking up the wrong tree as usual-Idiom

They suspect somebody who has nothing to do with the crime- pragmema.

they are barking to the tree-informema

the ambigiuty of these interesting word-groups may lead to an amusing misunderstanding, especially for children who are apt to accept words at their face value.

Nowadays, pragmatic studies are more varied than before. One area of increasing interest is historical pragmatics which, like general diachronic studies, depends heavily upon corpus data. For example, Arnovick examines the speech event of parting, focusing on the development of Goodbye, which was originally

an explicit blessing God be with you. She finds that the formal development from God be with you to Goodbye is linked to functional shifts. Arnovick's study shows that the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth century marked as crucial period during which the blessing declined and the closing form Goodbye increased in frequency.[4]

Incomplete words, pronouns, the specific meaning of nouns are clarified only in the text, in public speaking. Also, there are words that are not indistinguishable. Because these words are linked to the text or speech situation.

Morris states, " Pragmatics came to linguistics from semiotics-the theory of sign system, and distinguished with three directions: semantics (sign of meaning), syntactics (sign of connection) and pragmatics (sign and person)". Basically, Morris is saying that linguopragmatics is the symbolic languages which indicates common meaning in particular area.[5]

Example: Posters depicting running wild goats on the road- symbolize the caution that drivers must observe, and at the same time indicate a danger, an accident can occur if drivers are not careful in California.

Pragmatics is a network of linguistic spheres, namely, a science network that studies the use of speech units in combination with other non-zero tools in the speech process, and its effectiveness.

There has been a great amount of discussion on the boundary between semantics and pragmatics, and there are many different formalizations of aspects of pragmatics linked to context dependence. Particularly interesting cases are the discussions on the semantics of indexical and the problem of referential descriptions, a topic developed after the theories of Donnellan. A proper logical theory of formal pragmatics has been developed by DallaPozza, according to which it is possible to connect classical semantics (treating propositional contents as true or false) and intuitionistic semantics (dealing with illocutionary forces). The presentation of a formal treatment of pragmatics appears to be a development of the Fregean idea of assertion sign as formal sign of the act of assertion[6].

Linguistics, Literature, Sociology, Psychology, Ethics and Aesthetics, and other disciplines, separate elements from the system of speech from the same system and analyze the distinctive element in the same way (using it in the same position) . Pragmatics learns that the discourse, which is a manifestation of human activity in various systems, is interpreted as a single unit of these elements as a microsystem. This is to say that all the elements loaded with affection marks associated with the inner feeling of the speech unit into the pragmatic area, and expresses the attitude of the person to the target.

V. Dresslar, "Pragmatics is not related to Linguistics. It is incorrect to mix them"[7].Most linguists will probably disagree with this assertion, but there are countless scientists who are pragmatically languishing. Most of them consider pragmatic as a linguistic one, a kind of language school, and a special aspect of speech and language learning. Scientists who interpret Pragmatism as a branch of linguistics, still are not able to give a clear answer for simple questions like: "What is Pragmatics?", What is the source of its study? "," What aspects of the multilingual speeches does it learn? ".

Accordingly, pragmatics are somewhat new in the field of sociology and semantics.When it comes to the topic of Semantics, most of us will readily agree that it could not explain enough verbal speech to explain the social linguistic and other non-linguistic components, which led to pragmatism. When the relationship

between the speech and the text is very strong, it is necessary to implement pragmatics in the context of the speech, in relation to the text. In a syntactic device, the analysis of descriptive words is based on semantics, while non-descriptive words are analyzed by pragmatics. In other words, Semantics is the literal meaning of an idea whereas pragmatics is the implied meaning of the given idea[8].

Thus, the relationship between the subject and the meaning of the subject relates to pragmatics. The talk is a conceptual concept of linguistic pragmatism, which is indistinguishable from the point of view, such as text, speech situation. In a language communicants' mentality and behavior are expressed through communication; it also contributes to culture and society development and mutual understanding among people.

Example 1

– Little Johnnie(crying): Mummy, mummy, my auntie Jane is dead.

Mother: Nonsense, child! She phoned me 5 minutes ago.

Little Johnnie: But I heard Mrs. Brown say that her neighbours cut her dead.

To cut somebody dead means 'to rudely ignore somebody; to pretend not to know or recognize him'-pragmema

It seems to me you need to do a lot of drawing.

Yeah.

Right. A lot of drawing.

Mm.

In different ways, story form, exploring colour .. All those things.

When a tutor says, "It seems to me you need to do a lot of drawing..." he or she

expects the student either to justify why he or she hasn't done a lot of drawing, or to accede to the implicit exhortation to do a lot of drawing. In the one case, this is likely to involve providing some extenuating circumstance, which might include, for example, that the student wants to do some reading on a particular topic or become more familiar with a particular artist's work before doing his or her own drawing. The alternative scenario is that the student affirms his or her intention to

do a lot more drawing from that point on. A simple 'yes' which in the cross-cultural situation may simply mark that the student has understood what the tutor is saying does not really give the impression of sufficient commitment, and the demonstration of commitment is one of the necessary prerequisites for the student to obtain a positive assessment[9].

Common sense seems to dictate that the object of any science is studied from three points of view: the internal state of the object, its associative ability and its usefulness to human. The 2011 article, "Pragmalinguistics in the system of Linguistic Sciences" by G.G.Matveeva defines that Pragmalinguistics (Linguopragmatics) is a linguistic discipline, based on the anthropocentric principle. It takes its place in the system of linguistic disciplines, and its object is to study the conditions and manifestations of verbal communication, and with the practical role of identifying the speech portrait of a person.

The main task of pragmalinguistics is to answer three questions:

Why do communicants begin their verbal communication?

Why is a verbal communication of communicants realized in this particular way?

How do communicants act in a speech communication?[10]

Conclusion

In short, the modern linguistics is based on the principle of anthropocentric paradigm, which contains "human factor" in the study of language. This paradigm puts forward the new approaches to the research of language which are implemented within a number of new descilines, such as cognitive linguistics, text linguistics, linguoculturology, linguopersonology, linguopragmatics and etc. These branches of linguistics need to be studied separately, indeed.the Pragmatic meaning is also plays an important role as semantic one while overcoming pragmatic failure in the act of speech.

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