

PRAGMATICS HIDE MEANING

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Annotation: In this article, some comments about the concepts such as meaning, explicit and implicit meaning, which are studied as the main problems of the field of pragmalinguistics.

Key words: phonopragmatic analysis, explicit and implicit units, pragmatics, meaning.

At today's stage of the development of linguistics, communicative relations are studied on the basis of anthropocentric principles, and linguistic phenomena and their possibilities of expression are widely studied. In the areas of textual linguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguoculturology, Psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, cognitive linguistics and other areas of linguistics, the human factor is becoming an object of research. Particular attention is paid to a deeper study of the text and the personality factor in it. Professor Sh.Safarov explains that "pragmatics is a separate field of linguistics, in which the issues of selection of linguistic units, their application and the influence of units in this application on participants in communication are studied in the process of communication", defines the private issues of linguistic pragmatics related to the subject of speech, the object of speech, the state of speech. Therefore, pragmatic linguistics laid the groundwork for the formation of such fields as the subject of research as Speech Act theory, Deixis theory, discourse theory, pragmasemantics, pragmatilistics.

Today, pragmalinguistics is understood in a broad sense. About this Yu.D.Apresyan¹ pragmatics claims that the speaker's attitude to reality, the structure of the message, to the addressee, is strongly dependent on language units (lexeme, affix, grammeme, syntactic device). Over the past centuries, new theories, new directions have been brought to the field in linguistics, as well as in all fields, and tremendous work has been carried out to reveal their essence, even now such scientific research continues. In particular, since the last quarter of the 20th century, the study of language units on the principles of anthropocentric research has become the leading tasks of World linguistics. Initially, we want to dwell on various views on what pragmatics is, the history of its appearance, who brought it into science by whom, its study. "Pragmatics (Grec. pragma, pragmatos-work, action, practical) - a special direction of linguistics that studies the function of linguistic signs in speech".

The source of pragmatics is Ch.Pierce, U.James, D.Dun, Ch.Well-known philosopher like Morris is associated with the name of scientists. Because in their work (late 19th and early 20th centuries), ideas about the character system and linguistic character functionality are thrown into the middle, the basic concepts of semiotics are identified, the mutual differences between syntax, semantics and pragmatics are shown. While pragmatics is formed on the basis of the ideas of the above scientists, as a term, the American scientist Ch. Morris. It was introduced into scientific language by Morris. The term pragmatics was coined in the 30s of the 20th century by Ch.I.Brought into scientific circulation by Morris. Later, the term was widely used in the scientific works of several

¹ Apresyan, Yu.D. Lexical semantics, Moscow, 1974, p. 165.

scientists, giving rise to different views. It was through these theories that the pragmatic direction began to emerge in linguistics in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century. Formation of linguistic pragmatics major scientist L. Wittgenstein's philosophical views, it is in his work that pragmatics is shown as an independent field of theoretical semiotic research.

Later, in European and Russian linguistics, scientific information on linguistic pragmatics began to be widely given and scientific research was carried out. Initially, Ch. Morris divided semiotics into three directions: semantics, syntax, and pragmatics, then the Germanic scholar Georg Klaus, unlike other linguists, points out the four directions of language from a semiotic point of view. The syntax explores the relationship between a character and a character. Semantics studies the meaning of a sign from the point of view of concepts that reflect the material world. Sigmatics studies the interaction between a character and an object. Pragmatics, on the other hand, studies the influence of the sign on a person, on his way of thinking, on his morals, on his feelings. Views on pragmatics are Turlich. In Particular, N.D. Arutyunova², Yu.S. Stepanovs proposed to view pragmatics as a theory that explores the subjective characteristics of artistic communication, the ways in which the text expresses it in the "I" of its creators. Kiseleva, on the other hand, described pragmatics as a science (theory of speech influence) that determines the strength of the speaker's attitude towards reality, information content and addressee (listener, reader), based on the content of the linguistic unity. J. Layonz challenged the 12th International Congress of linguists to define the subject of pragmalinguistics and give its definition: "pragmatics characterizes the use of suitable linguistic units in communication for the purpose of encouraging the listener to perceive the transmitted information as if the speaker wanted. This pragmatics is concerned with determining the role of linguistic means in interpersonal communication".³

Hence, on the basis of the above definition, the intended goal in the linguistic movement and the means of achieving it stand. Also, the science that studies the direction of pragmatics, work related to this term, is called pragmalinguistics in linguistics, and this science is defined as: "Pragmalinguistics is the science of the language system engaged in the application of Lyons, activated in a colloquial situation (in context), a theory describing acts of speech, a theory of conversational (oral) analysis, an area that studies The general definition of pragmatics is defined by Sh. Safarov summarizes as follows: pragmatics is a separate field of linguistics, the scope of its research is studied by the selection of linguistic units in the process of communication, their application, as well as the influence of units in this application on participants in communication. These rules are studied in relation to communication conditions, as a context in a broad sense. This analysis of linguistic phenomena in this way also allows you to determine the obstacles, delimitations that exist in one environment or another in their application. The basic idea of linguistic analysis is also to determine the nature of the Lison in relation to its application in practical activities or, in other words, within the framework of the task it performs. It is the concept of task (function) that is the foundation of the pragmalinguistic approach to lysonic analysis. We are sure that the progress of pragmalinguistics in the same direction slightly narrows the "interruptions" that exist between theoretical linguistics and applied communication".⁴

The large-scale visualization of the subject of research by different views on pragmalinguistics has led to the development of this field in different directions. As a result, one's own "inner" areas of pragmalinguistics arose, such as the theory of Speech Act, Deixis theory, discourse theory,

² Arutyunova N.D. Linguistic problems of reference. // New in foreign linguistics. XIII. – M.: Progress, 1982.

³ XII Congress of Halkaro ; 1977, Vana, J. Lyons Nutkidan

⁴ Safarov S. Cognitive tilshunoslik. – Gizzakh: Sangzor, 2006.

pragmasemantics, pragmatilistics. The difference between these areas is manifested, first of all, in the separation of the general subject of pragmalinguistics into separate parts and the detailed illumination, study of each part. No matter how diverse the views on the definition of pragmalinguistics, the description of its subject, researchers agree on this in the following basic ideas: - the focal point of the description of communicative activity is the concept of activity; - lison is a tool that moves the interaction of participants in communication; - the phenomenon of linguistic activity is a phenomenon directly related to the communication environment. All this can be the subject of research for individual areas of pragmalinguistics. For example, when the linguistic communication system is studied from the point of view of the subject of speech, attention is focused on such phenomena as the content of the types of speech acts, the role of the purpose of communication, the expression of Tagma, pressupposition and proposition. In our work, the main focus is on the expression of Tagma in the artistic text.

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