

Some Principles of Pragmalinguistics

Galyamova Alfiya Rinatovna

Uzbek State University of World Languages, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

alfiya.galyamova.86@mail.ru

Abstract: *The article is devoted to the consideration of key concepts and principles of pragmalinguistics – a scientific discipline that studies the functioning of language in a specific communicative context. The main concepts of pragmatics and linguistics, their synthesis in pragmalinguistics are analyzed, and the fundamental principles of communicative purposefulness are highlighted.*

Keywords: *pragmalinguistics, communication, language, context, semantics.*

In modern linguistics and other interdisciplinary sciences such as sociolinguistics, linguacultural studies, and psycholinguistics, special attention is paid to the study of speech communication. One of them is pragmalinguistics.

Pragmalinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of linguistics, located at the intersection of semantics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and the philosophy of language. It studies language in action, that is, the ways in which a speaker realizes his or her communicative intentions in a particular communication situation. The term "pragmatics" itself was introduced into scientific use by C. Morris. A. Yu. Maslova emphasizes that "a kind of thematic indicator of all communication is a situation that unites real temporal, spatial, and objective conditions" [1, p. 15].

The main subject of pragmalinguistics is the relationship between linguistic expressions and their use in specific contexts.

Pragmalinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the interaction of language and the context of communication, as well as the influence of social, cultural and situational factors on language use.

Unlike traditional sections of linguistics, such as syntax or semantics, pragmalinguistics focuses on the practical use of language in real communicative situations.

Pragmalinguistics is a field of linguistics that studies how context and situation influence the use and interpretation of language. It combines elements of semantics, sociolinguistics, and psycholinguistics to understand how people communicate and how they perceive the meaning of utterances in different situations. It studies language in action, that is, the ways in which a speaker realizes his or her communicative intentions in a particular communication situation. Researcher B. Yu. Norman views pragmalinguistics as: "the study of the behavior of linguistic signs in real communication processes" [3, p. 8]. The main subject of pragmalinguistics is the relationship between linguistic expressions and their use in specific contexts.

The main tasks of pragmalinguistics are: Study of linguistic meaning in context. Analysis of how context influences the meaning of an utterance; study of speech acts, what actions are performed with the help of language (for example, requests, apologies, promises); clarification of the hidden meaning in speech communication; comparison of pragmatic norms in different cultures.

One of the main principles is context, which is one of the key concepts in pragmalinguistics. It includes both physical conditions of communication, such as place and time, and social factors, such as relationships between interlocutors.

Context helps determine what a statement means and what is implied by what is said. For example, the phrase "Maybe we should close the door" can be perceived as a simple suggestion or as a strong recommendation, depending on the context.

Speech acts are actions that we perform using language. They can be classified into several types: statements, questions, commands, and promises. Each type of speech act has its own pragmatic functions. For example, a command implies a certain degree of authority of the speaker, while a question may indicate interest or uncertainty. Understanding speech acts allows you to better interpret the speaker's intentions.

Pragmalinguistics also studies how cultural differences affect language use. Different cultures may have different norms of communication, which can lead to misunderstandings or conflicts. For example, in some cultures, open expression of emotions is considered normal, while in others it may be perceived as inappropriate.

Thus, pragmalinguistics provides valuable tools for understanding the complexities of human communication. By studying context, speech acts, implicatures, and cultural differences, we can better understand how people use language to convey meanings and intentions. These principles help not only in the theoretical analysis of language, but also in the practical aspects of communication in everyday life. Knowledge of pragmalinguistic principles makes us more competent communicators and helps us avoid misunderstandings, conflicts, and communication breakdowns.

REFERENCES

1. Maslova A.YU. Vvedeniye v pragmalingvistiku: uchebnoye posobiye. [«Introduction to pragmalinguistics: a textbook»]. – M: Izdatel'stvo «Flinta». – 2014 g. – 149 s. – S. 15.
2. Maslova V. A. Sovremennyye napravleniya v lingvistike: ucheb. posobiye dlya stud. vuzov, obuch. po napravl. «Filologicheskoye obrazovaniye». [Modern trends in linguistics: a textbook for students of higher education institutions, training in the direction of "Philological education"]. – M.: Akademiya, 2008.
3. Norman B. YU. Lingvisticheskaya pragmatika (na materiale russkogo i drugikh slavyanskikh yazykov): kurs lektsiy [Linguistic pragmatics (based on Russian and other Slavic languages): a course of lectures]. – Minsk, 2009. – 183 s. – S.8