

METHODOLOGICAL AND PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF UZBEK LANGUAGE CONJUNCTIONS

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ANNOTATION

This article studies the methodological and pragmatic meaning of conjunctions. Linguistic nature of connectives, its stylistic features and linguopragmatic features are highlighted, scientifically analyzed with the help of examples.

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By its nature, the word is a very complex, colorful and meaningful element of the language and at the same time of speech. Therefore, it is not for nothing that phonetics /phonology/, grammar, lexicology, stylistics, and of course pragmalinguistics are studied in all departments of linguistics.

If phonetics studies the sound structure of a word and issues related to it, such as pronunciation standards, grammar studies its syntactic functions related to its classification, morphological forms, and concrete use, lexicology studies aspects of meaning - changes, expansion, narrowing, transfer of meaning, and pragmalinguistics. (the central object of the speech act) we study the issues related to the relationship between linguistic units and the conditions of their use in a certain communicative-pragmatic situation.

It seems that the main reason why a word is studied in the various fields of linguistics mentioned above comes from its meaning, since the same word can be used in different contexts in different ways.¹ In other words, the word is an unsolved puzzle for linguists.

The linguistic nature of the word is understood by studying its stylistic features and linguopragmatic features.

There are so many problems with the meaning of the word that sometimes we are unable to explain them in words. For this reason R. A. Budagov said: "Although the words in our native language seem clear and obvious to us, in fact they are very complex and colorful in nature."² At this point, let's clarify something, we should not leave out the inclusion of connectives, which are considered auxiliary words, into the unit called "word". After all, such stylistic and pragmatic features that are present in words are also possessed by connectives.

After the word moves from the paradigmatic line to the syntagmatic line, it begins to discover new meanings and functions, obeying the internal rules of this line. Now it functions as an integral part of a certain sentence, which is a place of syntactic relations.

It should be noted that the word used in the sentence not only fulfills the semantic task defined for itself, but it can also perform the function of words within the framework of another

¹ Рустамова А. Сўз хусусида сўз. - Тошкент, 1987. 23-бет.

²Будагов Р. А. Введение в науку о языке. - М., 1965. - С. 9.

morphological category, leaving the jurisdiction of the corresponding morphological category. For example, if the main function of an adjective is to determine the noun, the main function of the noun, in turn, is determined by naming the object. But many times we also observe that the noun comes in the function of verb and adjective. That's why it shows the complexity of the nature of words.³ Such a situation can also be observed in the framework of auxiliary word groups: -u (-yu), -da prepositions in some sentences perform the function of a conjunction of contradictions. In such places, it does not affect the meaning of the sentence even when using the conjunctions instead of prepositions. For example: He was talking to the teacher, and his eyes were on the holy one. (Adil Yakubov. Holy story.)

Additional meaning (meanings such as stylistic and pragmatic) may or may not be present in a lexeme, as in a word.

It is possible to show the possible meanings of words as follows: a) dictionary meaning + grammatical meaning + additional meaning: bashara, chehra, hur, sevgi, nainov, etc.;

b) lexical meaning + grammatical meaning: book, chair, man, free;

d) grammatical meaning + additional meaning: need, chun, la, lek, or;

e) only grammatical meaning: and, with, but, as for.

Therefore, lexical (atash) and additional meaning may not be present in every word, but grammatical meaning is present in every word.

We pay attention to the fact that the conjunctions we want to analyze have a grammatical meaning + additional meaning. Because connectives are a group of auxiliary words, the words in this group do not have a lexical meaning. Words belonging to the group of auxiliary and connecting represent external themes. Bilan assistant has several external themes. M., wrote with a pen, expressed the meaning of "tool" and it is raining heavily, the meaning of "state".⁴ The words belonging to the series of connectives can express superficial themes: In the evenings, gathering around the campfire, when young people sing such songs about love, your heart swells, with all your body you want to praise how pure, how noble and beautiful a person is!.. (Immortal Umarbekov) "amplification"; Only then did I notice that the river was flowing with great force and speed. the concept of "togetherness"; They sent me to work, - I said and for some reason took out my diploma from my side pocket and threw it in front of him. the concept of "continuity", I have gained solitude beyond sorrow and anguish. means "equality".

It shows that stylistic features of conjunctions in the Uzbek language can acquire a different meaning depending on the situational factor in their occurrence, and it also has pragmatic features. One of the factors that expands the stylistic scope of auxiliary words is that they replace each other in the sentence.

The speaker chooses one or another way of expression when explaining his inner goal to the listener. The choice of words in the process of communication is the object of the stylistic direction of linguistics. Linguistic pragmatics cooperates with methodology here.⁵

We will try to shed light on issues related to the emergence of pragmatic (derivative) meanings arising from the use of conjunctions in speech.

³ Турниёзов Н., Турниёзова К. Функционал синтаксисгакириш. Тошкент: «Фан», 2003, 8 б.

⁴ Jumayeva F. Polisemem leksimalar doirasidagi sinonim va antonym leksemalar tadqiqi.-T.: Qomusmedia, 2019 23-6er

⁵ Bu haqida qarang: Hakimov M. O'zbek pragmalingvistika asoslari. Toshkent. Akadimnashr 2013 yil. 22-bet.

At least two people should be involved in the process of information exchange. The communicative act of one participant necessarily requires an act of response: the question does not remain unanswered, it requires a request, agreement, denial, threat, reaction to the opinion. The interpersonal relationship that occurs in the process of speech communication is not objectless, because the subject and the object are interdependent and cannot be used separately.

The units that are the object of study of pragmatics also have a "share" in the emergence of interpersonal relations. That is, elementary language units that occur only during speech communication (Speech act - linguistic act, any elementary meaning intended by the speaker⁶) meanings are also expressed.

Any language unit, including the connectives included in auxiliary words, acquires a pragmatic, derived meaning in the course of speech. In fact, conjunctions are auxiliary words used to express various relationships between some simple sentences in a compound sentence and complex simple sentences.⁷ Depending on the text, they can also acquire various pragmatic, derivative meanings. For example: There is a story about a stork and an old man. In the sentence, the stork and the old man are equally connected words using the conjunction. In this conjunction, the meaning of the conjunction and the connective known to the equalizer is unity, equality. Let's expand one of the units in this compound (stork and old man) with a determiner. For example: A fairy tale tells about a stork and an old man who hunted it. The speaker's expression of the speech in such a form can cause the equalizer and the linker to lose the above-understood unity, equality actic meaning. Now the listener perceives the speech act content not in the form of a stork and an old man (old man with a stork), but in the form of an old man hunting a stork. In order to determine whether the conjunction has not really affected the meaning of the conjunctions, we will analyze the conjunctions used in the above speech without the conjunction. 1) the stork and the old man 2) the stork and the old man who hunted it. When the first conjunction is used in the form of a stork, an old man (that is, a story about a stork, an old man), the meaning of equality is weakened, and the meaning of emphasis is increased through the tone of counting. The second word compound stork, the old man who hunted it, does not have the meaning of equality when expressed by the speaker, but the meaning of emphasis arises. And not only the speech process, but also the speaker's intention, the listener's awareness of the speech elements are important in the emergence of the pragmatic meaning of the conjunction. Sh. Bobojonov expresses the following thoughts about the emergence of speech meaning: "Speech meaning is created only in a certain speech process in accordance with the speech conditions and the speaker's communicative intention in a specific syntactic environment."⁸ Although the linguist spoke about the lexical speech meaning (speech realization of the sememen), in our opinion, such cases apply equally to all speech units (including pragmatic units).

Therefore, the requirement of consistent distinction between language and speech in the interpretation of pragmatic meaning requires the separation of stable linguistic and transient

⁶ Nakimov M. O'zbek pragmalingvistika asoslari. Toshkent. Akadimnashr 2013 yil.,

⁷ Шоабдурахманов Ш. ва бош. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили, 1-қисм. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1980, 424-бет.

⁸ Қаранг: Бобожонов Ш. Семема, унинг нутқий воқеланиши ва изоҳли луғатда талқини: Филол. фан. номз. дис. автореф. - Самақанд., 2004. – 26 б.

speech aspects specific to each word. Verbal phenomena cannot be the object of lexicographical interpretations because they have the nature of infinity and variety.

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