



---

**THE EMERGENCE OF THE ASPECT OF LINGUOPRAGMATICS, THE  
STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT AND OBJECT OF STUDY**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10130791>

**Ashurova Muhayyo Sanjarbek qizi**

*Independent researcher*

*Teacher of the department of English language practice at the Andijan state institute of  
foreign languages*

*E-mail: mohinabonu9414@mail.ru*

*Phone number: +998902170291*

**ABSTRACT**

This article investigates the history of emergence and stages of development of linguopragmatics or pragmalinguistics, one of the topical areas of linguistics. The main task and object of study of this field of linguistics are studied in the article. Based on the conclusions of various scientific researches, it was found that linguopragmatics has long-term development stages, is important in modern linguistics, and is expanding its research object to include new fields. As a result of the studies, conclusions and suggestions were made regarding the need for a deeper study of the field and introducing innovations, taking into account the current research object of pragmalinguistics.

**Key words**

pragmatics, pragmalinguistics, linguopragmatics, speech act, linguistic theory, linguistic unity, communicative activity, semantic knowledge, deixis theory, discourse theory, pragmasemantics, pragmastylistics, linguistic analysis.

**ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЕ АСПЕКТА ЛИНГВОПРАГМАТИКИ, ЭТАПЫ  
РАЗВИТИЯ И ОБЪЕКТ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ**

**АННОТАЦИЯ**

В данной статье рассматривается история возникновения и этапы развития лингвопрагматики или прагмалингвистики, одного из актуальных направлений языкознания. В статье исследуются основная задача и объект изучения данной области языкознания. На основании выводов различных научных исследований установлено, что лингвопрагматика имеет длительные этапы развития, занимает важное место в современном языкознании и расширяет объект своего исследования за счет включения новых направлений. В результате проведенных исследований сделаны выводы и



предложения относительно необходимости более глубокого изучения области и внедрения инноваций с учетом актуального объекта исследования прагмалингвистики.

**Ключевые слова**

прагматика, прагмалингвистика, лингвопрагматика, речевой акт, лингвистическая теория, языковое единство, коммуникативная деятельность, семантическое знание, теория дейксиса, теория дискурса, прагмасемантика, прагмастилистика, лингвистический анализ.

INTRODUCTION: Lingvopragmatics is of great practical importance in linguistics with its communicative approach to language. That is, language is accepted as a means of communication, and the communicative function of language is recognized as its main function. In the history of linguistics, the study of issues related to human speech activity has been gaining significant scientific and practical importance. In the field of linguistics, these issues are the basis of language teaching. It is known that speech reflects a person's thoughts as well as his spiritual world. Therefore, studying human speech allows to get acquainted with his spiritual world. Pragmalinguistics has its long-term development stages, and over the years, this field has been studied more deeply by great linguists, and its research object has been expanded. In particular, American scientists Ch. Pearce and Ch. Morris put "pragmatics" into practice as a separate department, while J.R. Austin, J.R. Searle and Z. Wendler, Paula Grays, L. Linsky, P.F. Strawson, I. Barr and other scientists contributed to the development of the field of pragmalinguistics. made an incomparable contribution. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of linguists such as Sh. Safarov, M. Hakimov and O. Ahmanova conducted their scientific research in the field of pragmalinguistics.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS: It is called pragmatics, a theoretical and practical branch of linguistics that deals with issues related to the speech process that reflects the social activity of a person, the communicative intention of speech participants and the influence of the speech situation [2, 5] . Pragmatics is derived from the Greek words "pragma, pragmatos" meaning "work", "action" [2, 12]. This term is actually a philosophical concept, which was used even before Socrates, and later philosophers such as J. Locke and E. Kant adopted it from Aristotle. In this way, the stream of pragmatism arose in philosophy. The main period of development of this current is the 19th-20th centuries. Especially in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, the widespread promotion of the ideas of pragmatism began to be clearly felt. The main idea of pragmatics was introduced by the American scientist Ch. Pierce, and another American scientist Ch. Developing the ideas of Morris Pierce, he put into practice the term "Pragmatics" as



the name of one of the departments of semiotics [6, 41]. Also, the emergence and separation of pragmatics as a new object of research is the speech act that arose on the basis of the logical-philosophical views of J.R. Austin, J.R. Searle and Z. Wendler in the 60s and 70s, the pragmatic analysis of meaning by Paula Grays and L. Linsky, J.R. Searle, It is also related to P.F. Strawson's theories of reference. Under the influence of the speech act theory of J.R. Austin, J.R. Searle and Z. Wendler, certain foundations were created for the formation of linguistic pragmatics (pragmalinguistics) [2, 172]. Because according to the essence of the concept of speech act, communicative intention is reflected in the speaker's speech. The totality of speech acts constitutes speech content. The attitude of the speaker is formed through speech acts. In this, the linguistic features from the primitive formation of the human language to its complex content structure are interpreted as problems of the speech act.

In every research interpretation specific to the theory of the speech act, the levels of the speech subject's imagination in knowing and feeling the world are taken into account. Such a research interpretation characteristic of speech act theory serves as the main criterion for the formation of the network of linguistic pragmatics [2, 173].

Pragmalinguistics was formed as a new independent direction of linguistics in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century. In 1970 in Dordrecht, the editor of the collection of lectures on the topic "Pragmatics of natural languages", Professor of Tel Aviv University I. Bar - in Hillel's "Soz Boshi" noted that the participants of the conference came to the conclusion that "pragmatic features of natural language communication should be studied within the framework of linguistic theory, as well as syntactic and semantic features of this communication." From the same time, which was recognized as the "Rebirth period" of pragmatics, a real pragmatic upsurge occurred in the field of linguistics [6, 56].

**DISCUSSION AND RESULTS:** It is necessary to clearly define its subject, main concepts and principles in order to fully form and separate the identity of the rapidly developing field of science. After all, before talking about the pragmatic features of linguistic units, their linguo-pragmatic analysis, "What does pragmalinguistics deal with?", "What is its research object and subject?" and "What are the basic concepts and principles of pragmatics?" we need to find answers to such questions.

G. Klaus was one of the first to determine the subject of pragmalinguistics. He defines pragmatics as "a science that studies the relationship between signs and the persons who create, transmit and receive these linguistic signs" [6, 57]. As can be seen from this definition, when defining the subject of pragmatics, G. Klaus, like other semioticians, does not move away from the sign and its perceiver-interpreter

---



relationship, even his conclusion that "pragmatics is primarily a theory that studies the psychological and sociological aspects of linguistic signs." is nothing more than a narrow description of the concept of pragmatics. Undoubtedly, the main goal of the communication process is to transmit and receive information. But the goal of communication is not limited to simply exchanging information, the purpose of information transmission is to influence the "partner", convince him of something, subjugate him, and encourage him to act. In addition, we know that symbols, which are a means of communication, are used by the speaker to express his inclination, liking someone or something, displeasure, surprise and other mental feelings [6, 58].

All semioticians recognize that semiosis consists of three parts and that these parts are interdependent, and describe them in a single semiotic circle (triangle or rectangle) [6, 51]. However, unlike other linguists, G. Klaus showed the four directions of language from a semiotic point of view. Syntax studies the relationship between sign and sign. Semantics studies the meaning of signs in terms of concepts that reflect the material world. Sigmatic direction studies the relationship between the sign and the object. Pragmatics studies the effect of a sign on a person, his way of thinking, morals, and feelings [1, 3].

Later, at the 12th international conference of linguists, J. Lyons (Vienna, 1977) tried to define the subject of pragmalinguistics and give its definition: "Pragmatics describes the use of appropriate linguistic units in communication for the purpose of encouraging the listener to accept the transmitted information as intended by the speaker. . This means to say that pragmatics deals with determining the role of linguistic tools in interpersonal communication." This definition is based on the relationship between the intended goal and the means of achieving it [6, 68].

This "reason - motive - goal" chain forms the plan of speech activity and ensures its realization. The same thing caused A. Kasher to describe the main goal of pragmalinguistic analysis as "clarification and explanation of the rules of human ability that ensure the use of four linguistic tools to achieve the set goal" [6, 69].

Linguist scientist V.V. Petrov expresses his views on pragmalinguistics and its object: "A person cannot speak or understand without semantic knowledge specific to a language, but having semantic knowledge specific to that language means speaking and understanding in this language. does not mean that it is enough for For example, awareness of the content of a musical play will not be enough for its performance, for this, the most important thing is to have performance skills and abilities" [4, 142]. The process of speaking and understanding is the same. In order to speak correctly and clearly, it is not enough to know only the semantic knowledge that is understandable to everyone, for this, it is necessary to have the



skills of individual strategy. A person should know all the semantic sciences of the language

and be able to choose and express them in the way of his goal. Pragmalinguistics studies these aspects of language.

The Uzbek linguist Sh. Safarov summarized the definitions given to pragmatics and pragmalinguistics and expressed the following opinion: "Pragmatics is a separate field of linguistics, within the scope of its research, the selection of linguistic units in the process of communication, their use, and the use of units in this use to the communication participants impact issues are studied. These rules are studied as a broad context in relation to communication conditions. The analysis of linguistic phenomena in this direction allows to determine the barriers and limitations of their use in this or that environment. The main idea of the linguistic analysis is to determine the nature of the language in relation to its use in practical activities, or in other words, within the scope of the task it is performing. It is the concept of task (function) that is the foundation of the pragmalinguistic approach to language analysis. We are sure that the development of pragmalinguistics in the same direction will narrow the existing "discontinuities" between theoretical linguistics and practical communication." [6, 76].

Pragmalinguistics research subject is conceived on a large scale, which means that this field will develop in different directions. As a result, the speech act theory of pragmalinguistics, deixis theory, discourse theory,

its own internal fields such as pragmasemantics and pragmatylistics have emerged.

The difference between these fields is manifested, first of all, in the division of the general subject of pragmalinguistics into separate parts and the detailed coverage and study of each part.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Why is the field of pragmalinguistics recognized as an urgent issue today? When a person engages in communication, he has a clear goal for this activity. We know that in addition to linguo-pragmatic knowledge, a person is also the owner of his own semantic knowledge. In addition to knowing the meaning of words, a person also has syntactic knowledge to connect them together and make sentences. Lingvopragmatics means the field that studies the methods of practical application of the above-mentioned semantic and syntactic knowledge, that is, the main meanings that arise by linking words together. That is, a person should know all the semantic and syntactical sciences of the language and be able to choose and express them in the way of his goal. Lingvopragmatics plays an important role in understanding the nature of verbal and non-verbal relations between people. The development of pragmalinguistics serves as a basis for the development of the sciences that are closely related to it. This, in turn, further





expands the scope of linguopragmatic research and encourages the inclusion of all social phenomena related to the communication environment in addition to the linguistic reality. That is why this field is considered one of the most important areas of linguistics today. As we mentioned above, by dividing linguo-pragmatics into internal fields, dividing the general subject into separate parts and explaining each part in detail, the ground is created for a more accurate and perfect study of this field.

## REFERENCES

1. Ахманова О., Магидова И. Прагматическая лингвистика, прагмалингвистика, лингвистическая прагматика // вопросы языковедения. – М., 1978. №3. – С44-235.
2. Hakimov M. O'zbek pragmalinqvistika asoslari. – Toshkent, 2013.
3. Madvaliyev A., Solijonov Y. O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. – Toshkent, 2000.
4. Петров В.В. Философия Семантика Прагматика // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып. XVI – М., 1985. – С.474.
5. Rasulov R. Umumiy tilshunoslik. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya markazi, 2010. – 327 b.
6. Safarov Sh. Pragmalinqvistika. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2008. – 318 b.
7. <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pragmatika>