



SYSTEMATIC AND INFORMATIVE IN UZBEK DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

The article : formation of discourses scientific pragmatic system, Its stages and component parts interpretation, momentous pragmatic systems likenen with associative systems and their specificits, discovered regularities, their interpretation on the examples of the Uzbek prose have been established

Keyword:

discourse, pragmatics, pragmatic situation system, isosigu, lexical verbal means, lexical non- verbal means, symmetry and osymetry in component parts of discourse.

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INTRODUCTION

Substantiation pragmalinguistics as an independent direction in linguistics, language as an object of study pragmalinguistics, based on the principle of communication systems as an object of study pragmalinguistics, using the internal potential of the native language is used for the formation of the creative worldview, skills, entrepreneurship, respect for national traditions and values, an interesting exchange of views among the youth, improve the efficiency of research and practical significance.

As quoted by the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov: "On the basis of usage the rich potential of the Uzbek language and literature, we must nurture youth to love and devotion to the Motherland, in the spirit of respect for mankind universal values, with a broad worldview and independent thinking, spiritually perfect humans. We live in an era when a deep exploration of the Uzbek language and literature, its peculiar specificity, scientific - theoretical and philosophical - aesthetic foundations of modern education technology, when the preparation of highly qualified scientific and pedagogical staff to meet all requirements of modern translation science, art and literature of other industries from Uzbek into English and other foreign languages, including with high quality and craftsmanship translations of works of world languages into their native language have reached high results and this is evidencing that we are leading on the path of building a democratic and civil society"(7). Therefore, in recent years, in each direction of science, researchers are evaluating their work and performance in terms of how these works have reached such great achievements. In this important matter, for the sake of the development of the motherland and on behalf of the socio - economic and spiritual - cultural development of society, our linguists are trying to keep up and be at the forefront of these alterations.

Traced the accumulation of attention on the following priority areas: on the basis of the requirements of the market economy potentials of revealed speech - language to ensure the effectiveness of the process of human life, the search for strengthening ways of influence words and use them in a particular individual.

Previously, these areas as a separate issue of science were neglected by linguists and today they showed all their relevance. In the first place this is due to a qualitatively new period of development that characterized by the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, secondly language in structural linguistics paradigms determines purely identical processes uniting into a single paradigm or the identity of the price information in the system of language and linguistic processes parallel tasks. The paradigm or unit they should summarize them all in a purely linguistically. Untill this day, in linguistics system based on equivalence of these processes, some internal diversity have not been taken into account. But in the language system to a single phenomenon, there are several unities, and it is no coincidence. According to the specific parameters of these can and should be distinguished as separate units. These differences in many cases are not associated with either speech system nor meaningful speech and speech value: but, then, why "in this case," to bring certain information from multiple equivalent units in the

language used the system "exactly this". This is concerned with several non-linguistic factors such as to name conditions of speech, means of the process of direct communication, the contact position - in other words - distance between speaking and listening units, state of mind, interpersonal relations, national and cultural, age, sex differences among the participants in the communication. In the tradition of structural linguistics, all these features as the non-linguistic factors are discarded "to the side". As a result, the approach to non-linguistic factors as "non-linguistic" phenomenon (extralinguistics, paralinguistics) generates a lack of attention to this phenomenon and did not pay attention to these means of language. And so in terms of efficiency, the impact of language influence, in many cases, "foreign" phenomena have greater importance in the communication process and more valuable than the known speech units. Therefore, in the third quarter of the twentieth century (1960 - 70 years) after studying means of speech and phenomena on the basis of the principles of structural linguistics, at least sufficient characteristics and priority, it was aimed at the effective application of these phenomena. It features speech units and the effectiveness of their application in practice. In other words, the use of speech units should be directed on the spot and the result is a small force can achieve great results.

The spot of pragmalinguistics in the system of sciences linguistics, the concept pragmalinguistics itself, the ratio of structural elements, the complexity of the ratio pragmalinguistics associative systems and also communication unit elements are poorly understood problems of linguistics. Not only in the Uzbek linguistics but also in world linguistics system relationships and concepts of discourses Phatic issue is controversial urgent task which is waiting for its decision. It must be separately emphasized that the nature of pragmatic system, similarities and differences of the paradigmatic systems have not been studied not only in the materials of the Uzbek language, as well as in Western European materials (English, Russian language, etc.)

After the 70s of XX century in linguistics widely distributed pragmatic direction and pragmatic terms, pragmalinguistics, pragmafology, pragmaphoneticks, pragmagrammatics, pragmasyntax. Under these terms can be traced, new approaches, new interpretations of terms and popularization of new techniques in the study of linguistics.

In science, there are different points of view in relation to pragmatic linguistics. Some scientists, such as Wolfgang Dressper* writes: "Pragmatics does not apply to linguistics." Pragmatics - one of the branches of linguistics. More precisely, that the use of language units with non-linguistic means of communication in the process of verbal communication and direction, which studies the effectiveness of speech communication. Voice communication is interaction and its effect switches the source of the study of pragmatics.

A systematic approach to this is the main method of studying this area. Therefore, pragmatics have a direct connection to linguistics. It examines not only the voice of

* Dressper W. Einfurung in die Textlinguistik. -Tubingen, 1973. -P 4.

unity, but also the scope of their application in conjunction with the process of reformatting.

Verbal communication VC peculiar system. It has structural parts. Based on the specificity of the system mutual harmonization of its internal parts must and are required. Structural parts of verbal communication (VC) complement each other. Accumulated in a single center or a hidden essence - meaning in VC lights, complements and provides a kind of value system of the target.

External factors of verbal communication (VC) is composed of: purpose, position, situation, ethnic - ethnic features of verbal communication.

Means intrinsic factor complexes composed of two: a) in the form of language and verbal means are segment unit. In the verbal communication (VC) they reformatted in the form of words, phrases, constant combination, offer; b) means of verbal language - Kinetic (different actions of different parts of the body) and facial (change the face and eyes) and SPS are equivalent to verbal means. Therefore, they have been deemed non-linguistic terms of verbal communication is impractical; on the basis of this theory, the difference between the verbal and non-verbal means is in the form of their division. Verbal means of action in the form of segmented (separated) units. Nonverbal means acts supersegmental, suprasegmental, segmental(they do not share) units.

Speech situation as a structural part of the VCs are important in the selection, as well as determine the form and means of communication. Pointing to the importance of time and space for the communicative situation TA Dyke said: "*In a crowded place street I would not have said hello to a man unknown to me, but if I was in a deserted place in the mountains or on an island in a single dirt road met a person unknown to me, I would have definitely said hello to him.*"(5). It is necessary to pay attention to the first meeting in-law and groom in the novel "Past Days" Abdullah Kadiri "*Kumush dominated by shame barely said hello and approaching Yusufbekov Haji bent neck. Haji expressing their respect easily tapped Kumush shoulders and kissed his hand that touched the crown of his daughter.*"(6) The words or phrases "*bent neck*", "*patted shoulders*", "*kissed his hand that touched the crown of his daughter*" are examples of national traditions of Uzbeks. This is proof that the external structure of the verbal communication (VC) - national (ethnic) and cultural (ethical) traditions are associated with the speech situation.

For example, in the early twentieth century, the Uzbeks were not in the habit of salutation with raising right hand (right hand greeting hands). It was only between Lyudmila equal social status and operated as part of the official ceremony, after a preliminary short greeting.† Even in this case, the first hand of man filed a higher origin and in response to this took his hand between his palms, as an homage to the saint. Simple greetings right hand came to us in the 30s of the twentieth century and then took an official form of greeting. Also in the meetings and conferences for putting the question or note a classic symbol it is considered a mild cough. It replaced the raising of the right hand for these actions.

Structural linguistics linguistic treasure and she explored the potential realization of each building in a particular aspect of the material. In the science of structuralism in a certain stage of development moves to pragmatics and it is a necessary stage of dialectical development; structural and pragmatic interpretations are not excluding each other, supplements each other and provides a deepening of the creative mind to study sources.

Speech process is one of the types of human activity and it should be suited as a method of human influence each other Due to the fact that verbal communication difficult pragmatic system of its structure can be klassifitsirovat of external and internal factors. Center of situational pragmatic system (SPS) is verbal language means primary environment of non-verbal language (kinetic and phonational) funds, and external factors forms the primary environment.

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† People of a close relationship could easily touch the shoulders and chest of the interlocutor