



LINGUOPRAGMATIC FEATURES OF REDUNDANCY

Yuldasheva Dilnoza Khasan kizi

Department of Philology and Language Teaching, Navoi Innovation University, Uzbekistan

Abstract

The communicative-pragmatic turn in linguistics has caused researchers to analyze language tasks in the complex structure of human communication from studying the internal features of the language system. Scholars also turned their attention to the term “pragmatics”, which was practiced in the context of linguistics until the mid-20th century. “Pragmatics “is Greek:” done, done work“, also meaning” action“,” activity“. For the emergence and development of linguistic pragmatics in the second half of the 20th century, the results of the development of two scientific directions were of particular importance. The first direction is that of philosophers, the founders of the direction of semiotics and philosophical pragmatism Ch.Pierce & Ch.One of Morris ' ideas emphasizes the concept of pragmatics as a relationship, creating a model of universal signs. Ch.In Morris's idea, the following were put forward: the meaning of the sign that is formed in the process of activation – m this relationship consists of: the relationship of the Me – sign to the perceived subject (semiotics); the attitude of the Mr – sign to the user from it (pragmatics); the attitude of the Mf – sign in the general system (syntactics). Thus, the meaning of the sign is the sum $M=Me+Mr+Mf$.

Introduction

In recent years, as a result of the integration of Sciences in linguistics, new branches have emerged. In particular, such as linguoculturology, linguopragmatics, cognitive linguistics, anthropocentric linguistics. Modern linguistics is characterized by the study of language in sociolinguistic, ethnolinguistic, psycholinguistic, pragmalinguistic aspects. The juxtaposition of these approaches suggests the need for linguistic or interdisciplinary research. The “Encyclopedia of Linguistics”, published in Germany in 2010 by the scholar Homberger, defines “Pragmalinguistics-a sub-discipline of textual linguistics”. The first studies devoted to the problems of linguopragmatics in Uzbek linguistics came to the field from the 80s and 90s of the last century. This is the first time A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudovs threw between. A.Nurmonov comments on linguopragmatics: “due to the enormous expansion of the scope of verification of semantics, it has had to be somewhat relaxed, ridding it of the context-related part of the meaning. In addition, in the formation of pragmatics in Uzbek linguistics, Sh.Safarov, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, M.Hakimov, S.Boymirzayeva, U.Rahimov, Z.Tohirov, A.Boboeva, M.Mirtozhiev, D.Lutfullaeva, B.Yakhibayev, M.Kurbanova, A.The scientific research of Pardayev and others is noteworthy. With the progress of linguopragmatics in linguistics, such directions as the theory of Speech Act, the theory of discourse, the theory of Deixis, pragmastilistics, pragmasemantics came to the field.

Private issues of linguistic pragmatics are associated precisely with speech participants and the concept of the speech situation. It is not enough for the speaker to express his purpose to know the name of what exists in the universe, the subject, phenomena, as well as to become familiar

with certain grammatical laws and rules. In addition to these, the speaker must also know the essence of the concept of the speech situation, which, of course, acquires an important practical value in the correct expression of the communicative intention that the speaker intends to state. In order for the communicative intention inherent in the speaker's speech to be clearly and correctly expressed, it is also required to again know the social laws and regulations related to national customs. It is only when these aspects are fully covered that the process of interaction of speech participants is carried out correctly.

Linguist Sh.Safarov's theory that "the starting point (period) of the development of the language system begins with pragmatics" is fully justified. First of all, language is the main tool for generating the personal communicative purpose, intention and desire of the owner of speech. For this reason, it is important for the artistic textual creator to explore the possibilities of using the language in the analysis of the language of the artistic text. The state of the owner of speech, his attitude to events is due to the author's own ability and skill to create an image, to be able to correctly select the means of images in a word. For this reason, it is desirable to treat the speaker's cognitive state, the communication environment (context) and the act of language use as interrelated phenomena, one of which does not deny the other. These phenomena are interconnected and "work" together. But it is not yet known how this process goes and what the sequence of actions to be performed will look like. Pragmatics analyzes two types of problems: firstly, the identification of interesting types of Speech Act and speech "products"; secondly, the description of signs and features that affect the determination of what kind of proportion is expressed in a speech context, in a particular sentence.

It is known that there are different manifestations of speech acts, one of the central issues of linguopragmatics, which can be classified in two groups:

I. Speech acts according to their semantic nature: speech acts of such content as respect, advice, please, order, judgment, demand.

II. Speech acts according to the systemic-structural nature: a locutive Speech Act, which is a stage of linguistic expression, an illocutive Speech Act that can reflect the communicative purpose of the speaker, a perlocutive Speech Act that serves to influence the addressee.

After the stages highlighted by the pragmalinguists, the perlocutive Act applies directly to the linguopragmatic analysis of pleonastic units, indicating that the content of the stated text, the interaction of the same text with the state and situation described, the communication of the speaker and the listener, special importance should be paid to the intended purpose.

Pragmatics is a feature of language associated with speech situations, in which the concepts of the subject of speech, the object of speech occupy an important place. In tactile expression in harmony with the attitude of the speaker of the positive or negative characteristics of the object of speech, pleonasm has a special role in increasing emotional expressiveness in colloquial speech. It can only be explained by the pragmatic analysis of a particular context that the redundancy formed on the basis of dialectical views from antiquity is a unified view of conclusions such as the element that adorns speech, an inappropriate repetition in speech. We cannot analyze the phenomenon of redundancy as a total speech defect, the reason is that factors such as the speech situation in the context, the speaker's state, who the idea being expressed is directed at, the stated including the intended purpose prove the acceptance of this phenomenon not as a grammatical defect, but as a means of filling, enriching, clarifying speech. From this point of view, we look at the phenomenon of excess pleonasm as a single-seater,

performing a certain methodological task, and also serving to increase emotional expressiveness. True, there is also a downside to redundancy, in which the unit of language used does not perform any methodological task, it can only cause the volume to expand, the speech to lengthen. We found it permissible to comment on this phenomenon as a tautology. "Any grammatical analysis ultimately puts the task of determining the meaning of the linguistic unit, forms, their content characteristics. We know how difficult it is to identify and characterize the true meaning and content of these units without reference to the text, the environment of communication. Therefore, the undeniable fact that pragmatic information is important for the effect of semantic-syntactic research. In the semiotic field, recognizing that pragmatics – semantics – syntactic triad – trichotomy forms a continuous chain, it should be remembered that subtraction is also a dangerous method in linguistic analysis. Pragmatics serves as a bridge between linguistic knowledge and communicative ability".

References

1. Маҳмудов Н. Ўзбек тили синтаксисининг долзарб масалалари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Т., 1990. – № 2. – Б.25.
2. Safarov Sh. Ko'rsatilgan manba. – B.235.

