Comparative analysis of linguopragmatic aspects of polytaxemes in English and Uzbek

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Annotation: Linguopragmatics is one of the trends of linguistics, which in its general sense can be defined as a science studying language factors within the sphere of human activity with an accent on psychological, social and cultural aspects of language functioning. This article considers specific pragmatic situations expressed with polytaxemes forming a speech act and gives the opinions of the researchers and scholars on the pragmatic-semantic types of the so called composite sentences.

Key words: pragmatics, speech act, polytaxeme, communicative intention, dictum

INTRODUCTION: The development of the interrelated principles of functionality and anthropocentrism in modern linguistics has led to the growth of interest in research directions such as functional stylistics, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics and linguopragmatics.

The term "pragmatics" (from the Greek prâgma, rod.p. prâgmatos - work, action) was introduced to science in the late 30s of the 20th century by Morris K.V. Morris defines pragmatics as the study of "the formation, use, and effect of signs" based on the ideas of Peirce Ch.S.

Linguopragmatics is the study of language in action, or how communicators speak in relation to various communication contexts. Vlasyan defines linguopragmatics as follows: "Linguopragmatics is a symbol of the interaction of linguistics with philosophy, general and social psychology, logic and other fields of knowledge."

LITERATURE REVIEW: The broad model of language use developed by K. Buhler bears direct relevance to the concepts of linguopragmatics. Three variables—the subject and circumstance, the speaker and the listener—determine the three roles that language plays in communication: representation, expression, and appeal.

Gritsenko L.M. is based on the idea that "in speech communication itself, the personality of the speaker and the personality of the listener are naturally related to the conditions of the speech act": it is related to"who" and "to whom", "where" and "when"; these situations, in turn, imply certain reasons and goals of communication ("why" and "what for"), and all this is embodied in the variety of genres and styles of speech ("how").

According to Klyuev E.V., this science is defined as follows: "The study of speech acts, which involves the interaction between language speakers in the process of accomplishing communicative tasks, that is, communicating, exchanging information, is the purpose of linguistic pragmatics.

The English philosophers Austin J. and Searle J., who followed him, established the field of speech act analysis. They came upon and successfully employed a novel strategy for the study of human behaviour through language. Searle developed a complex systematization of speech acts consisting of the following five categories: (1) affirmations (e.g., for affirmations, definitions), (2) directives (e.g., for orders, requests, and instructions), (3) directives (e.g., for promises, oaths and suggestions), (4) expressive expressions (such as greetings, congratulations, and thanks), and (5) statements (such as dismissing, hiring, and declaring war).

One of the primary components of communication is speech act, which refers to speech acts that are spoken by an individual with the intention of influencing their conversation partner. Every

speech act that is conducted is distinguished by the existence of originality, which is the speaker's communicative and influencing goal. According to linguopragmatics, the subjective intention to construct a sentence with a certain goal in mind is the author's communicative purpose or aim. The attitude of the addresser who wishes to produce a complete and cogent communication is described by intent.

Another aspect of pragmatics is the study of discourse that represents an individual's subjective psychology. Benvenist E. defines a discourse as any sentence that involves both the speaker and the listener and expresses the speaker's intention to persuade the listener in some way. Pragmatics also addresses topics like sentence structures based on the intended meaning, the connection between the stated form and the objective content, and the impact of the speech's condition of inequity between the two.

As for the pragmatic-semantic types of polytaxemes, different scholars have defined different semantic types, for example, Crystal D. distinguishes the following four types: 1) tentativeness; 2), certainty; 3) emotional attitude; 4), asking for attention (Crystal 2003, 229), and Stenstrom A. defines five types of pragmatic semantics, namely: 1) *appealers; 2) empathizers; 3), inform markers;4) verbal fillers, 5)monitors,* (Stenström, 1994). Also, it is unacceptable not to note the 4 types of pragmatic semantics highlighted by Baiber: a) *hesitators;* b) *attention signals;*c) *response elicitor;* a) *discourse markers* (Biber et al. 1999).

DISCUSSION; When delivering information regarding a certain reality, the addresser may highlight this information to the addressee or also convey to the listener a particular subjective viewpoint. We refer to this kind of interaction as a motivating relationship. The content of the sentence is complicated by the impulsive relation. Objective content - subjective content, motivational attitude of the speaker is added to the dictum. The motivational attitude can consist of different semes. Below we will try to objectify these semes using polytaxemes, which are the focus of our research:

1) Encouragement
In Uzbek : "Энди олимларимиз ҳам масъулиятни чуқур ҳис қилган ҳолда, тадқиқотларнинг амалий натижалари билан тегишли соҳалар ривожига муносиб ҳисса қўшишлари лозим, нуфузли академиклардан ҳам, илм-фан соҳасига илк қадам қўяётган ёш олимлардан ҳам катта шижоат ва амалий натижадорлик қилиш талаб этилади".

In English: Goodness, you will never get anything if you don't ask, tell them you must have forty dollars, anyhow.

2) Confirmation
In Uzbek: Гапингиз тўғри, сиз ҳақсиз.
In English: You're right, it reads much better that way.

3) Confidence
In Uzbek: Ишончимиз комилки, халқ давлат органларига хизмат қилмайди, балки давлат органлари халқимизга хизмат қилади".

In Eglish: There is no doubt that Bohr's influence was immense.

4) Suspicion
In Uzbek: Донахон тўғри гузар тарафга қочди, балки, мен ўзим уни гузарга қараб қувлагандирман.

In English: Whether she will recognize me I am not sure.

5) Desire

In Uzbek: Бундан буёқ бўшман-ку, сизга ёрдам бераман, иккаламиз шу ерни обод қиламиз.

In English: I only wish, dear man, you could be happier.

6) Joy

In Uzbek: Худо умрингни узоқ қилсин, бахтимдан ўргилайки, қариган чоғимда сендай фарзандли бўлдим.

In English: I have a database of concrete items that can kill someone, and today is the first day that I can use it, so I am over the moon.

7) Regret

In Uzbek: Афсуслар бўлсинки, бу китобни ёзиб, мухлисларни хурсанд қилишга Ўктамжоннинг умри қисқалик қилди.

In English: Menendez, with his somewhat questionable reputation, is not an example of meritocracy at its best, and it is a pity that Luttwak did not think of someone else.

8)Evidence

In Uzbek: Мана, масалан, биринчи китобда кўрсатилганидек, бош қаҳрамонингиз Азиз, Мана, масалан, биринчи китобда кўрсатилганидек, бош қаҳрамонингиз Азиз, Муҳиддин Жабборовлар, Расул Оллоёровичларнинг дастидан дод деб, урилиб, сурилиб, шунчаликка етди.дастидан дод деб, урилиб, сурилиб, шунчаликка етди.

In English: It is pointed out in the passage that those who violate traffic regulations are the most inexperienced drivers that we have on the roads.

9) Irony

In Uzbek: Хотинингизнинг ҳам кайфи ошса, хиқичоқ тутиб, худди ўзингиздай жуда «ширин» сўзлар экан.

In English: I'm sorry, the middle of my <u>sentence</u> interrupt the beginning of yours.

10)Intimidation

In Uzbek: Шуни унутма, сен менинг хотинимсан, сенинг ҳар қадамингни мен назорат қиламан, лекин сен бундай қилмайсан, чунки сен менинг мулкимсан.

In English: "If you don't share your business with me, I will destroy you in my newspaper and I could destroy all Ronda in seven days.

11)Cursing

In Uzbek: Мени онам десанг, отангнинг йўлидан бормайсан, агар борсанг, оқ сутимни кўкка совураман, ўлсам гўримда тик тураман!

In English: "God damn your eyes, I will show you, come on, let's go to the bridge."

From the above examples, example 1 representing the seme of encouragement, example 2 representing the seme of confirmation, example 3 emphasizing the meaning of trust, examples 5-6 reflecting the seme of desire and joy express the positive attitude of the addresser to the speech situation. The rest of the examples reflect the negative attitude of the addresser.

The word "sweet/ширин" used in the sentence in example 9 is used figuratively rather than literally. The meaning understood from it means its complete opposite. An example in English means "you interrupted me/гапимни бўлдингиз".

Example 10 shows that the husband is expressing his negative attitude by threatening his wife by saying "you are my property, I control your every move, but you don't" (*сен менинг мулкимсан, сенинг ҳар қадамингни мен назорат қиламан, лекин сен бундай қилмайсан*). In English, this threatening negative attitude is objectified through a three-componential polytaxeme.

In example 11, a sentence with a negative meaning is observed (god damn your eyes). In order to prove that he is telling the truth, the addresser is urging the addressee to walk towards the bridge by scolding him. In both languages, scolding is mostly seen in men's speech. Although it is expressed in the speech of English women, in the speech of Uzbek women this linguistic phenomenon is expressed by cursing. The Uzbek example explains exactly that. In the example, when the mother urges her son not to do what his father did, her speech contains curse words (*Борсанг, оқ сутимни кўкка совураман. Ўлсам гўримда тик тураман!*). These sentences are also characterized by having a negative meaning.

CONCLUSION: The forementioned examples demonstrate how pragmatically polycomponential composite sentences can convey several meanings. If we analyze them from the linguopragmatic point of view, in addition to the above-mentioned semantic-pragmatic types, we can divide them into two different groups reflecting the positive and negative attitude of the addresser to the reality understood from the sentence. For instance, polytaxemes expressing positive attitude are mostly seen in idioms, proverbs, riddles, and aphorisms in the English and Uzbek languages. The polytaxemes showing negative attitude are observed in sarcasm, denial and satirical cases, scolding, cursing, threats.

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