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Simple Sentence Construction and Pragmatic Factors

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ANNOTATION

This article is theoretically important because it provides solutions to the problem of pragmatic analysis of a simple sentence, which is directly related to the problems of linguo-pragmatic research of syntactic units in the Uzbek language. At the same time, the results of the research are of scientific importance from the point of view of studying the issues of stylistic, sociolinguistic and anthropolinguistic research of simple sentences. There are pragmatic factors that affect the effective course of the communication process. One of them is the speech situation in which the communication takes place, which is closely related to the social period and environment. In the system of pragmatic factors, the element of personality, which includes the age, gender, linguistic ability and education, profession, training, cultural level, national-ethnic and mental character of communicants, occupies a special place.

KEYWORDS: pragmalinguistics, communication, pragmatic situation, speech, pragmatic factor, addressee.

I. Introduction

Today, due to the popularization of modern information technologies, increasing the economic efficiency of scientific research, linguistics has also increased attention to practical tasks - the study of speech efficiency. As a result, social linguistics - sociolinguistics, which studies the speech of society and people in direct connection, ethnolinguistics, which illuminates the speech of language representatives in terms of national ethnic characteristics, pragmatics, which determines the relationship between language units and the speech of a specific person, the purpose of speech, its speech situation and communication, understanding and New fields such as psycholinguistics, describing its place in the cognitive process, have emerged.

II. Literary review.

The speech process that embodies the social activity of a person, the characteristics of the communicative intention manifested under the influence of the speech situation, the issues related to the problem of speech activity, for example, P. Grays, T. A. Dake, D. R. Searle, D. Frank, etc. was carried out by great scientists, as a result of the formation of linguistic pragmatics, the differentiation of the problems of semantics and pragmatics and the need to separate the two theoretical concepts was reflected in the researches of Russian linguists such as A.A. Akishina, N.D. Arutyunova, V.V. Bogdanov, N.I. Formanovskaya, M.S. Kagan. In Uzbek linguistics, issues related to the process of communication were first studied pragmalinguistically, then discursive relations, communication, communicative act, characteristics of communicants were studied. Also, the circumstances and process included in the communicative act were taken into consideration. The

characteristics of the addressee and the addressee in the formation of communication (age, profession, gender, views, social origin, level of education, etc.) was studied, the use of non-verbal means in the speech process was studied by A.Nurmonov, A.Abdualazizov, M.Saidkhanov, G'.Kambarov, D.Abdualazizova. At the same time, the phenomenon of presupposition within the framework of pragmatic research has become the object of study by linguists such as A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov, U. Rahimov, and Z. Burkhanov in Uzbek linguistics. Even so, in Uzbek linguistics, the pragmatic features of simple sentences, their aspects related to the speech situation and dialogue participants have not been sufficiently studied. That's why the study of the adaptation of simple sentences to the speech situation, the possibilities of their realization as a communication unit, and their pragmatic features was put on the agenda of this research.

III. Discussions and results.

Communication is a linguistic thinking activity in a complex form. The relationship between the speaker and the listener occurs in the context of speech communication, the speech act requires the text of communication and acquires meaning in the context of this communication. In order for communication to occur, it is necessary to have speech conditions and an environment. The environment has a social character and is manifested in connection with the social class and culture of the group. People in this group will have a common stock of knowledge, which will allow to eliminate various misunderstandings, ambiguity, ambiguity, and the ability to use the rules that ensure the success of communication. A person who does not have such skills cannot achieve any results in communication. In speech communication, the "burden" of information transmission falls on the "shoulders" of linguistic units, but without mastering the norms of interpersonal relations, the system of national-cultural values, it is impossible to enter into a full-fledged communication.

The role and importance of the speech situation in the communication process is very great. After all, the speech situation determines the duration, quality, and character of the language units that appear in the process of communication. For example, let's pay attention to the dialogue in the film "Utov" shot by director Ayub Shakhobiddinov:

- *Nima bu?*
- *Televizor, qara!*
- *U nima qiladi?*
- *Har baloni ko'rsatadi.*
- *Unda hozir nimani ko'rsatyapti?*
- *O'zing qara, ko'rsasan.*
- *Dada, dadajon, televizoringiz odamni ko'rsatyapti, u biz tomonga kelyapti.*
- *Qani?*

The statements made in this dialogue are suitable only for this speech situation. "What is this?"; "What does he do?"; "So what is he showing you now?" According to the structure of simple sentences, they appeared in order to clarify the unknown aspects of the subject in the transmitted information. In the informal form of speech communication, the addressee used interrogative sentences in order to determine the subject of thought, that is, television and its unknown features. These sentences, which form the speech act, are in the form of two-component simple compound and extended sentences, which also confirms the small number of

two-component simple sentences. So, speech conditions and situations determine which of the language units will emerge.

If the speech situation occurs within the framework of a symmetrical relationship, the expression of thought is more open, and the communicative goals are clearly expressed by the performance of speech acts:

- *Bugun qanday bahonani o'ylab kelayapsiz? - deya qarshi oldi u (xotin).*
- *Obbo!- Tohirning tishlari g'ijirlab ketdi. – Yaxshi gap yo'q ekan-da bu uyda. Qachon qarasa, tergagani tergagan.*
- *Tergashimga asos bor, -dedi Go'zal tap tortmay. – Qolaversa, yaxshi gapga qorin to'ymaydi. [9,47]*

But even in a symmetrical situation, it is not excluded that the communication takes place by means of implicit, blunt expressions, in a blunt expression:

- *Ovqating tayyormi?*
- *Yo'q.*
- *Nima sababdan?*
- *Bilmayman.*
- *Istamadingmi?*
- *Ha.*
- *Nega?*
- *Shunday.*

In speech communication, the principles of cooperation and respect are mainly the principles aimed at the "benefit" of the listener - the addressee. These principles are equally active in symmetric and asymmetric speech situations. In the process of interpersonal communication, the speaker does not forget his own benefit, he tries to show the value of his personality, to preserve his dignity. The principle of preserving personal dignity is often manifested in the situation of symmetrical relationships. This principle is activated, for example, in the performance of ironic speech acts, because the speaker, who occupies a higher position on the ladder of social stratification, tries to influence the listener, who is on the lower level, by means of irony. After all, sarcasm makes it possible to soften rudeness and determination, albeit a little.

It should not be forgotten that events of space and time are important for communication activity. After all, every event takes place in a certain place and time. Therefore, the listener receiving information about this or that event seeks to know when and where it happened, and naturally this is reflected in his speech. In addition, information about the subject of this activity is also required for the complete understanding of information, since any activity is performed by a certain person. So, the questions "when" and "where" accompanied by the question "who" determine the content of the speech structure and this causes the selection of forms of simple sentences according to the content of the speech structure.

IV. Conclusion

Communication is an interaction manifested in the exchange of information in the form of knowledge or evaluation between two or more people. Language provides communication between communicators. The communication process is speech activity itself. Communication is the main part of human need for language.

Pragmatics studies the process of speech communication in connection with dozens of aspects of human activity. Pragmatics studies the impact of information on the listener in a specific situation. So, pragmatics studies situations that occur in the process of speech communication.

The speech situation is important from the point of view of clarifying the tasks of language units and revealing their linguistic possibilities. The speech situation determines the duration, quality, and character of the language units that appear in the process of communication.

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