SPECIFIC PRAGMATIC FEATURES TO THE NOUN PHRASE

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ABSTRACT
In this article, the issues of studying the pragmalinguistics of the Uzbek language and the pragmalinguistic features of the noun group are covered.

Keywords: pragmatics, speech addressee, addressee, context, dialog in message content, friendly conversation, discussion.

Аннотация
В данной статье освещаются вопросы изучения прагмалингвистики узбекского языка и прагмалингвистических особенностей именной группы.

Ключевые слова: прагматика, адресат речи, адресат, контекст, диалог в содержании сообщения, дружеская беседа, дискуссия.

The development of our science was greatly aided by the inclusion of the pragmatic stream in the study of Uzbek linguistics. The foundations of Uzbek pragmalinguistics were laid by devoted scientists like A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov, Sh. Safarov, M. Hakimov, and others.

The word pragmatics comes from the Greek word "pragmos," which is translated as "labor" or "activity." The study of pragmatics focuses on how language functions as signs in speech. As a result, this area of linguistics is seen as a part of semiotics. (1, 6)

Pragmatics - Examines the influence of symbols on people, their influence on thinking, morality, and emotion, and the relationship between speech acts (meaningful parts of sentences) and their immediate context.

Due to the complexity of the subject of pragmatic research, Professor Muhammadkhan Hakimov divides the problems studied in this area into general theoretical problems and specific problems.

General theoretical issues of linguistic pragmatics:

1) Contextual aspect of the sentence;

2) Expressions of speech etiquette expressing the relationship between people, social character of speech;

3) Introduction to the subjective modal aspect of expression, evaluative words and tools;

4) The theory of discourse (live speech) expressing the inner subjective psyche of a person;

5) Presupposition (additional content to the main content expressed in the sentence) (1, 18-20);

The scientist emphasizes that specific issues of linguistic pragmatics arise in connection with the subject of speech, the object of speech, and the situation of speech. He classifies the specific issues of pragmatics into four groups:

I. Issues related to the subject of speech:

1. Open and hidden forms of expression according to the level of expression of the communicative intention of the subject of speech.

2. The strategy of expressing communicative intention (related to stylistics).

3. Meaning

4. The level of the speaker's perception of the objective world and the plan of expression of thought (pragmatic barrier) (related to psycholinguistics).

II. Issues depended on the addressee of the speech:

1. Speech interpretation. (events related to the context, pragmatic situation and presupposition, the speaker's conscious limitation of the rules of communication)

2. Perlocutionary act (communicative act affecting the listener's feelings)

III. Issues based on interaction between communication participants:

1. Forms of speech intervention (dialogue in the content of the message, friendly conversation, discussion and other substantive relations).

2. Social-etiquette forms of speech (forms of address, style of intervention).

3. Expressions of speech acts expressing the relationship between communication participants (linguo-social essence of a request or command).

IV. The interpretation of deictic signs is studied in relation to the intervention situation. (1, 21-23)

On the basis of the above issues, we will consider the manifestation of pragmatic signs in the noun phrase. In any group of words, two things are distinguished: the meaning types of that word group, that is, the meaning types of the noun, and the forms of that word group, that is, the forms of the noun (lexical and syntactic form-forming suffixes). So, when studying the pragmatic properties of nouns, we can divide them into two groups.

1. Pragmatic features of nouns in lexical position

2. Pragmatic features of nouns in adverbial position

The pragmatic cases of nouns in the lexical position are classified as follows:

1) Pragmatic features specific to common nouns. "A famous noun does not have the meaning of a name if it is separated from the text, the speech situation, but it is realized only in the context. For example, whether the word "*Sanam"* is famous or related is understood by the word that surrounds this word. In this respect, a proper noun is similar to a pronoun. (2, 341).

Some names are embodied in images with positive or negative meanings in the minds of people and nations. The sign of positivity or negativity in such names depends on time and place. Also, at a certain moment of speech, one name can acquire different (opposite) meanings in the mind of each participant of the speech. For example:

Kapitanning qiynalayotganini ko'rib, men qo'limga mix oldim-u pildirab borib shkafning tortmasini shartta ochib berdim. Kapitan chehrasi yorishib kuldi-da:

*- Malades! - dedi boshimni silab, - kelgusida **Pavlik Morozov** chiqadi sendan!*

Kapitanning bu kutilmagan maqtovidan yuragim «jiz» etdi. Keyinchalik, katta bo'lganimda, men uydagi dod-faryodga qaramasdan otamni qamashga kelgan jallodning maqtovidan bir zumgina bo'lsa-da, yayrab ketganimni har eslaganimda bir o'zimdan ijirg'anib yurdim. Ammo o'sha daqiqada, afsus-nadomatlar bo'lsinkim, uning so'zlaridan g'ururlanib ketganim ham haqiqat, mudhish haqiqat! (O.Yoqubov, "Muzqaymoq")

It is clear that Pavlik Morozov's name in the text was perceived differently by the subjects of the speech at the time of the speech - Pavlik Morozov's name was embodied in the child's imagination as a symbol of loyalty, and for his parents as a symbol of betrayal.

1)Pragmatic features specific to abstract nouns.

Эримга тааллуқли бу "фазилатларни" увол қилмайин (Т.Малик,"Шайтанат") - in this place, the word "illat"(flaw) is used in the meaning of virtue and the subjective attitude of the speaker is clearly poisoned - with bitter irony.

1)Pragmatic features specific to related nouns personal nouns:

Qalandarov mundayroq mehmon kelsa, yugurdagiga: "Eshon!" der ekan, bu "ikkita non bilan bir choynak choy olib kel" - in this situation, someone has lost the meaning of the text.

– Qo'y, urishma, opasi, Qorako'z hali bola-da!(Said Ahmad, "Qorako'z majnun")– if we take the words "opasi" (sister) and "bola"(child) in the sentence, unique pragmatic meanings emerge. In this speech situation, the speaker expressed his private attitude towards the listener through a perlocutionary act (affecting emotions; encouraging the listener to regret and feel ashamed of his actions).

Pragmatic cases of adverbial nouns are classified as follows:

1) Pragmatic signs of nouns that take lexical form-forming suffixes

A) Through diminutive-caressing forms: *Yigitcha, o'rningizdan turing-chi* - **Yigitcha** in the word form, the meaning of acute cut is stronger than diminutive. (1).

B) By the plural form: *ko'zlarimga ishonmayman* – (Here, not plural) there is a sign of expressiveness, expressiveness (3)

2) Pragmatic signs of nouns that receive syntactic form-forming suffixes.

With a concordant word form: in the Uzbek language, certain agreements open the way for the formation of a certain presupposition in the word form structure. In this case, the pragmatic function of agreements is revealed. For example, **Mashinadan** *shlyapali odam tushadi* - the exit clause evokes the presupposition that the subject of the action was present at that location (4) (ie. There was a man with a hat in the car.)

In the Uzbek language, the comparative relationship is also formed by the auxiliary conjunctions. In particular, the morphological word forms with the output agreement are used between the members of mutual comparison, comparing forms a relationship. For example: *Boshim* **toshdan** *og'ir edi. (O.Muxtor, «Ko'zgu oldidagi odam»)*   In this simple sentence, the reality reflected in the proposition "My head is heavier than a stone"(*«Boshim toshdan og'ir»*) and the reality expressed by the presupposition "The stone is heavy" (*«Tosh og'ir»*)are compared.

Verbal forms of place-tense also depend on the part of the sentence formed by the verb and form presuppositions that demonstrate the characteristics of the object of action. For example, « *Bu suhbatda nima gaplar bo'lganini Saida bilolmadi» (A.Qahhor. «Sinchalak»).*In the sentence, the lexeme in the (*suhbatda*) conversation evokes the presupposition "The conversation took place" (*«Suhbat bo'lib o'tdi»*) in connection with the semantics of the subordinate member based on its lexical meaning.

In speech, the conjunction of departure is attached to nouns and forms a presupposition based on a specific grammatical meaning. For example, "Question answered". In this example, the presupposition "The question was asked" is understood from the sentence based on the dictionary meaning of the conjunctive form of reference to the question. In this case, departure does not form a presupposition on

the basis of the grammatical meaning formed in a conjunctive adverbial sentence, but the characteristic of referring to the presupposition is embodied in its lexical meaning.

In conclusion, we can say that determining the pragmatic features of nouns, studying pragmatic issues specific to nouns, describing and classifying them is one of the urgent problems facing Uzbek pragmalinguistics.

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