

## Table Of Content

<b>Journal Cover</b> .....	2
<b>Author[s] Statement</b> .....	3
<b>Editorial Team</b> .....	4
<b>Article information</b> .....	5
Check this article update (crossmark) .....	5
Check this article impact.....	5
Cite this article .....	5
<b>Title page</b> .....	6
Article Title .....	6
Author information .....	6
Abstract .....	6
<b>Article content</b> .....	7

**ISSN (ONLINE) 2598-9936**



**INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION STUDIES**  
PUBLISHED BY  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SIDOARJO

## Originality Statement

The author[s] declare that this article is their own work and to the best of their knowledge it contains no materials previously published or written by another person, or substantial proportions of material which have been accepted for the published of any other published materials, except where due acknowledgement is made in the article. Any contribution made to the research by others, with whom author[s] have work, is explicitly acknowledged in the article.

## Conflict of Interest Statement

The author[s] declare that this article was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

## Copyright Statement

Copyright © Author(s). This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) licence. Anyone may reproduce, distribute, translate and create derivative works of this article (for both commercial and non-commercial purposes), subject to full attribution to the original publication and authors. The full terms of this licence may be seen at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>

## EDITORIAL TEAM

### Editor in Chief

Dr. Hindarto, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

### Managing Editor

Mochammad Tanzil Multazam, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

### Editors

Fika Megawati, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Mahardika Darmawan Kusuma Wardana, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Wiwit Wahyu Wijayanti, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Farkhod Abdurakhmonov, Silk Road International Tourism University, Uzbekistan

Bobur Sobirov, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Uzbekistan

Evi Rinata, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

M Faisal Amir, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Dr. Hana Catur Wahyuni, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

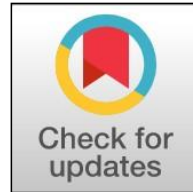
Complete list of editorial team ([link](#))

Complete list of indexing services for this journal ([link](#))

How to submit to this journal ([link](#))

## Article information

**Check this article update (crossmark)**



**Check this article impact (\*)**



**Save this article to Mendeley**



(\*) Time for indexing process is various, depends on indexing database platform

## FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS OF PRAGMATICS IN THE TEXT

**Yuldosheva Mavjuda Khairullayevna**

**A teacher of**

**Bukhara State University**

**+998999467227**

***Abstract** – The article provides an overview of text creation and the importance of pragmatics in text creation. At the same time, the text also provides insights into the functional aspects of pragmatics. In addition, all features were analyzed using comprehensive examples.*

***Key words:** text creation, importance of pragmatics, functional aspects of pragmatics, verbal speech, context.*

### **I. Introduction**

Pragmatics means “minus semantics,” says Frank Brisard in “Introduction: Meaning and Use in Grammar,” published in Grammar, Meaning, and Pragmatics. Semantics, as noted, refers to the literal meaning of verbal speech. Grammar, according to Brisard, contains rules that determine how language is combined. According to him, pragmatics takes context to contribute to the importance of semantics grammar. And David Lodge, who writes here in Heavenly News, says that pragmatics gives people “a complete, in-depth, and generally rational account of human language behavior.” Without pragmatics, it is often impossible to understand what language actually means or what a person means when he speaks. Context – social characters, body language, and tone of voice (pragmatics) are things that are understandable or incomprehensible to the interviewee and his or her listeners.

### **II. Main part**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the use of language in a social context and the ways in which people produce and understand meanings. The term pragmatics was developed in the 1930s by psychologist and philosopher Charles Morris. Pragmatics developed in the 70s as a

sub-branch of linguistics. Background Pragmatics has its roots in Philosophy, sociology and anthropology. When Morris describes pragmatic theory in his book *Signs, Language, and Behavior*, the linguistic term “explains how sign translators relate to the origin, use, and influence of characters in general behavior.” From a pragmatic point of view, the signs refer not to physical signs but to subtle movements, gestures, tone of voice, and body language that often accompany speech.

Pragmatics is mainly focused on how people speak, not what they say, and how others interpret their speech from a social perspective, says Jeffrey Finch in *Linguistic Terms and Concepts*. Sermons are literally sound units that appear when you speak, but the characters that come with them give the sounds units that appear when you speak, but the characters that come with them give the sounds real meaning. Pragmatics in Action The American Speech Listening Association (ASHA) provides two examples of how it affects the language and interpretation of pragmatics. In the first, ASHA notes: “You invited your friend to dinner. Your child sees your friend baking cookies, he says, it is better not to take them, otherwise you’ll grow up, you can’t believe it will be treated. “Literature her daughter just says that eating biscuits makes you gain weight. But from a social point of view, the mother means that she calls her daughter’s friend obese. The first sentence in this explanation refers to the semantics. The second and third places belong to pragmatics, the real meanings that are interpreted by the social listener depending on the context.

Extensive understanding of the subject of pragmatic linguistics research has led to the development of this field in various directions. In the modern linguistic system, the text and its dependence. The interest in text linguistics began in the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century. At the same time, a lot of work began to appear, which substantiated not only the theoretical but also the practical aspects of the text. The view of the text as a linguistic and cultural movement is still relevant today. It is impossible to interpret them as events. Psycholinguist Dridze affirms that textual activity is an independent form of human activity and advises to look for the essence

of this phenomenon in the scope of speech activity. The correct text is formed in connection with the logical mental, evaluative, emotional, social psychological aspects of speech activity. However, this connection is a reflection of the dependency relationship, since text is a product of verbal activity. We are aware of the danger that the opinion expressed as a result of a one-sided analysis of any event will deviate from objectivity. It is desirable to imagine language and speech as systems that feed on each other and operate in a whole. The product of scientific research to determine the factors and means that ensure their integrity finds its place in the development of linguistics. The execution of a verbal action never occurs outside the time period. Any communication takes place at a certain time, the speech action is performed at a certain interval. Hence, the dexterity of time plays a key role in determining the content and content of speech action. In the calendar event of the concepts of time takes place from. For example, today, early, and yesterday are deictic units of deictic size, and they differ in the norm of one-day time interval. Based on the above examples, as well as recognized in linguistic research, the center of observation is always the person, the linguistic person, and language is its most important characteristic. Language, in turn, is closely related to the concept of activity, and the connection is inseparable. In this sense, language was one of the modern directions of linguistics. Is seen as an underlying activity in pragmatic linguistics.

The similarity of the depiction of heroes in English and Uzbek fairy tales is based on the use of artistic means in terms of the poetic tasks of nationalism. The plot of the position of pragmatics and nationalism between the works of the two peoples also differs from each other according to the artistic concept of what role they play in the development of the plot of the work. In national folk tales, it is a pragmatic approach to the production and understanding of meanings through the linguistics and languages associated with the use of one's own language in the contexts of other people's oral creations in general. Pragmatists focus on things that are not obvious and how we interpret words in a situation. They are not concerned with the meaning of



what is said in its own power, but with what is expressed in its style and manner.

The concept and content of pragmatics is not about pragmatic theory, but about actions or accomplishments. The discipline in which pragmatics studies language in relation to context is developed here. In other words, sentences have semantic meaning, but their content and interpretation depend on the content and the linguistic context. Because a sentence has several meanings in different contexts, but their content and linguistic context. Because a single sentence can have multiple meanings in different contexts. In pragmatic analysis, the situation is studied by several variables, such as socio-cultural context people and others. Since each conversation situation presented in the context of each work or fairy tale consists of a set of speech tools that express the speech intention, it is understood through pragmatics in the process of foreign language learning to adapt language events to a particular situation.

Pragmatic features: There are possibility to realize this verbal intention in different ways using different tools<sup>1</sup>. Here is an example: We consider that there are possibilities for a person to make a deliberate speech directed at the same thing or a person's mind in different ways using different means:

I want to buy a gold ring.

If you show me a gold ring.

Where can I get a gold ring?

Please give me a gold ring!

Can I wear a gold ring?

Show me that ring!

Hello, it would be nice if you could show me a gold ring.

In the appeal in the last sentence, the seller is expressed excessive courtesy or impatience or pitching. As can be seen from the above examples, the number of means of expression is very large and differ from each other in terms of complexity. They are applied through a person's inner desire, inner feelings. Often the context uses the

---

<sup>1</sup> " Journal of natural languages, N. Y., [1971];

simplest form of this, that is, the intention to simply ask. But the rest is applied from the intention of man to his inner state. It also has more means of expression. It is well known that the realities of the fairy tales of all the peoples of the world end in good, mainly in the form of the victory of good over evil. In this case, the motive of the divine supernatural assistance is often given because the epic hero is suddenly rescued by someone or someone who has rescued him from something unexpectedly or in advance. These motives are based on the nationalist and pragmatic approaches presented in the text of fairy tales. Fairy tales show that the existence of all beings in the world in pursuit of good cannot be achieved by evil, and that evil will never bring happiness to anyone, which is doomed to inevitably draw the attention of the listener and the reader to the speech of the reader to the speech of the protagonists, and at the same time the speech literacy increases.

### III. Conclusion

The study of pragmatic states, features of language and the factors that lead to these features is important for the study of the role, essence and use of language in social life. Here, the emergence of language in accordance with the psychological laws of the individual and the ability to influence the psyche reveals the social nature of communication, and the same time contributes to the development of the language system. Based on the study of the social nature of language, pragmatics includes in speaker or the person to whom the speech is directed, or the addressee and the addressee, as well as the means of communication, linking between them includes. These tools lead to the modeling of pragmatics according to the degree of impact on the person to whom the speech is directed in the process of communication. Indeed, the complex nature of such linguistic units is one of the main issues of pragmatics<sup>2</sup>. The main goal of linguistic pragmatics is to study language in context, in a social form, to apply it, to reveal it as a means of communication through examples. In semiotics, the relationship between semantics, the relationship and the boundaries of the object of

---

<sup>2</sup> Levinson St., Pragmatics, L. – N. Y., 1983.

study are not fully defined, the theory of speech acts specific to the humanities (especially linguistic), discourse-analysis, as well as sociolinguistics, ethno linguistics, anthropology, psycholinguistics, and interacts with others.

## References:

1. Joseph Jacobs . English Fairytales and More English. England.1908.
2. M. Ro'ziyeva "O'zbek folklorida rang simbolikasi"-T.Fan,2018.
3. Joseph Jacobs, English Fairy Tales and more English Fairy Tales- Oxford England, 1911.
4. Mahmud Koshg'ariy. Devonu lug'otit turk.
5. Imomov K. O'zbek xalq ertaklari. –T.:Fan, 1981.
6. Sh.Safarov "Pragmalingvistika" Toshkent , 2008.
7. Claus P. Schneider, Anne Baron. Berlin 2014.
8. Barotova M., Quvvatova D. Transference of National Peculiarities in the Novel "The Din" by E.A'zam. //International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT). ISSN: 2249 – 8958, Volume-8, Issue-5S3 July 2019.
9. Sohibova Z., Quvvatova D. Symbolic Description of the Year Seasons in Uzbek Poetry.// International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT). ISSN: 2249 – 8958, Volume-8, Issue-5S3 July 2019.
10. O`roqova N., Quvvatova D. An Untraditional Description Style in the Epos .of Ikrom Otamurod. //International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT) ISSN: 2249 – 8958, Volume-8, Issue-5S3 July 2019.
11. Akhmedova M.B. Ways of translation of 'spirituality' terms in English and Uzbek languages. Proceedings of the ICECRS,November 2019 (<https://doi.org/10.21070/icecrs.v4i0.124>), DOI 10.21070/icecrs.v4i0.124
12. Bahodirovna, A. M. . "Semantic Field of 'Spirituality': Lexical Analysis and Psychological, Philosophical Features". European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630), vol. 14, Feb. 2022, pp. 124-31, <http://ejlss.indexedresearch.org/index.php/ejlss/article/view/468>.
13. Laylo Khaydarova, & Norova Sarvinoz. (2022). Translation in Fashion and the art of dressing. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429, 11(02), 64–66. Retrieved from <https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR/article/view/219>
14. Khamroyevna, K. L. (2021). The Analysis of Education System in Uzbekistan: Challenges, Solutions and Statistical Analysis. European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630), 9, 90-94. Retrieved from <http://ejlss.indexedresearch.org/index.php/ejlss/article/view/148>