

*Akhmedova Gulbahor Abduvali qizi*

*Teacher,*

*National university of Uzbekistan named*

*after Mirzo Ulugbek,*

*Faculty of foreign philology,*

*Foreign language and literature department,*

*[gulbahoraxmedova30@gmail.com](mailto:gulbahoraxmedova30@gmail.com)*

*Dedakhanova Dildora Turg'unpo'lotovna*

*National university of Uzbekistan named*

*after Mirzo Ulugbek,*

*Faculty of foreign philology,*

*Foreign language and literature department*

*[dildora830505@gmail.com](mailto:dildora830505@gmail.com)*

**Annotation:** The study explores pragmalinguistics as a modern field of linguistics, its theoretical foundations, and the role it plays in understanding how people use language in specific communicative contexts. We examine key concepts such as speech acts, politeness strategies, and the influence of culture and society on language use. Furthermore, the study highlights the growing significance of pragmalinguistics in contemporary linguistic studies, offering insights into its applications in language teaching, translation, and cross-cultural communication.

**Keywords:** pragmalinguistics, speech acts, politeness, language use, communication, intercultural communication, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis.

**Аннотация:** Данное исследование рассматривает прагмалингвистику как современную область лингвистики, ее теоретические основы и роль, которую она играет в понимании того, как люди используют язык в определенных коммуникативных контекстах. Мы изучаем ключевые концепции, такие как речевые акты, стратегии вежливости и влияние культуры и общества на использование языка. Кроме того, исследование подчеркивает растущую значимость прагмалингвистики в современных лингвистических исследованиях, предлагая понимание ее применения в преподавании языка, переводе и межкультурной коммуникации.

**Ключевые слова:** прагмалингвистика, акты речи, вежливость, использование языка, коммуникация, межкультурная коммуникация, социолингвистика, анализ дискурса.

## "ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK VA TARJIMASHUNOSLIKNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI" mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tadqiqot pragmalingvistikani tilshunoslikning zamonaviy sohasi sifatida, uning nazariy asoslari va insonlarning muayyan kommunikativ kontekstlarda tildan qanday foydalanishini tushunishdagi rolini o'rganadi. Biz nutqiy harakatlar, xushmuomalalik strategiyalari, madaniyat va jamiyatning tildan foydalanishga ta'siri kabi asosiy tushunchalarni o'rganamiz. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot zamonaviy lingvistik tadqiqotlarda pragmalingvistikaning ortib borayotgan ahamiyatini takidlab, uning til o'rgatish, tarjima va madaniyatlararo muloqotda qo'llanilishi haqida tushuncha beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** pragmalingvistika, nutqiy akt, xushmuomalalik nazariyasi, tildan foydalanish, muloqot, madaniyatlararo muloqot, sotsiolingvistika, diskurs tahlili.

**Introduction.** Linguistics is a vast field, encompassing various subfields, one of which is pragmalinguistics. Emerging in the late 20th century, pragmalinguistics bridges the gap between theoretical linguistics and the practical use of language in communication. It is primarily concerned with how language functions in specific social contexts, taking into account not only grammatical structures but also the speaker's intentions, the listener's interpretation, and the situational context. As a result, pragmalinguistics focuses on the intersection of syntax, semantics, and sociocultural factors, providing a deeper understanding of communicative behavior. Pragmalinguistics is fundamentally interdisciplinary, drawing upon elements from pragmatics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and discourse analysis. The study of pragmalinguistics has important implications for numerous practical applications, including language teaching, translation, and intercultural communication.

This study will discuss the evolution of pragmalinguistics, its theoretical frameworks, and its applications in various areas of linguistics.

*Historical Development of Pragmalinguistics.* Pragmalinguistics grew out of the field of pragmatics, which was introduced by philosophers like Charles Morris and later developed by linguists such as Austin and Searle. In the 1960s and 1970s, philosophers and linguists started to explore how language is used to achieve communicative goals, leading to the development of speech act theory. Speech acts (such as requests, offers, commands, and apologies) are central to pragmalinguistics, as they reveal the ways in which speakers use language to perform various functions in interaction.

In the 1980s and 1990s, the field expanded to consider politeness theories (e.g., Brown and Levinson's politeness theory), which emphasized the social aspects of language use. These theories showed how speakers manage social distance, power relations, and face-threatening acts through linguistic strategies. The interaction between pragmatics and sociocultural factors further emphasized the importance of pragmalinguistics in understanding language in its social context.

Some of the following key concepts in Pragmalinguistics are emphasized:

**"ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK VA TARJIMASHUNOSLIKNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI"**  
**mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman**

*Speech act theory*, developed by philosophers such as John Austin and John Searle, is a cornerstone of pragmalinguistics. A speech act is an utterance that performs an action, such as a request, a promise, a warning, or an apology. Understanding the intentions behind these acts and how they are interpreted in different contexts is crucial to pragmalinguistics. Speech acts are classified into three types: locutionary acts (the act of saying something), illocutionary acts (the act performed by saying something), and perlocutionary acts (the effect the utterance has on the listener). [3;63]

For example, the sentence "Could you pass the salt?" is not just a question, but an illocutionary act requesting that the listener pass the salt. In pragmalinguistics, understanding the illocutionary force of an utterance is central to analyzing how speakers use language to achieve communicative goals.

*Politeness Strategy* is a central concept in pragmalinguistics, as it involves the strategies speakers use to manage social relationships and avoid offending others. Brown and Levinson's politeness theory categorizes strategies into two main types: *positive politeness* (which seeks to enhance the listener's positive face) and *negative politeness* (which seeks to minimize the imposition on the listener's negative face). Politeness strategies are not just linguistic but also socio-cultural, varying across languages and cultures. [2; 38]

For example, in some cultures, indirect speech acts (e.g., "I wonder if you could pass the salt") are more polite than direct requests (e.g., "Pass the salt"). Pragmalinguistics examines how these strategies function in different contexts, emphasizing their role in communication.

Pragmalinguistics focuses on Grice's conversational maxims (quantity, quality, relevance, manner) and how speakers use these principles to facilitate clear and cooperative communication.

These are expressions or particles (like "well," "you know," "actually") used to manage discourse, indicate attitudes, or soften statements. They help speakers navigate conversational flow and social dynamics. For example:

Speaker: "How was the party?"

Listener: "It was great! There was food, music, and lots of people."

In the example of maxim of quantity, the speaker provides enough detail without overloading the listener with irrelevant information.

*Cross-cultural pragmatics* is a subfield of pragmalinguistics that explores how language use varies across cultures. It focuses on how speakers from different cultural backgrounds use language in similar or different ways to convey politeness, request favors, or express disagreement. For example, the way requests are made in English may differ significantly from how requests are made in Japanese or Spanish, influenced by cultural norms related to hierarchy, power distance, and social roles.

Incorporating pragmalinguistics into language teaching can help students develop pragmatic awareness and avoid misunderstandings in real-life communication. For

example, learners of English may benefit from understanding the subtleties of indirect requests, such as the difference between “Could you pass the salt?” and “Please pass the salt.”

Pragmalinguistics is particularly important in the field of *intercultural communication*, where understanding how language functions across cultures can prevent misunderstandings. Different cultures have different norms regarding politeness, indirectness, and formality, which can influence communication. Pragmalinguistics helps identify these cultural variations and provides insights into how to navigate them in cross-cultural interactions. [5;28]

**Conclusion.** Pragmalinguistics is a modern and dynamic field that explores the ways in which language is used in real-life communication. By focusing on speech acts, politeness strategies, and the cultural and social factors that shape language use, pragmalinguistics offers valuable insights into the practical aspects of communication. As globalization continues to increase intercultural interactions, the study of pragmalinguistics will only grow in importance, offering essential tools for language learners, translators, and anyone engaged in cross-cultural communication.

### **References**

1. Austin, J. L. *How to Do Things with Words*. Harvard University Press, 1962
2. Brown, P., & Levinson, S. C. *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage*. Cambridge University Press, 1987
3. Searle, J. R. *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge University Press, 1969
4. Holmes, J. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Pearson Education, 2013
5. Thomas, J. *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*. Routledge, 1995
6. Nematov, O. (2022). HEAVY INDUSTRY INFRASTRUCTURE IN JIZZAKH PROVINCE: ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 2(11), 41-44.