

## THE ESSENCE OF CONVERSATION AND ITS PRAGMATIC FEATURES

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada suhbatning roli va uning pragmatik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada “muloqot” tushunchasining ta’rifi ko‘rib chiqiladi va uning tasnifi beriladi va suhbatning pragmatik tomoni tahlil qilinadi.

**Tayanch so‘zlar:** pragmatik til, pragmatik mahorat, pragmatik til buzilishi, so‘zlashuv implikaturasi, muloqot.

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics and semiotics which learnt how context contributes to meaning. Pragmatics encompasses speech act theory, conversational implicature chat in interaction and another movements towards language behavior in philosophy, sociology anthropology and also linguistics unlike semantics that examines meaning that is conventional or coded in a given language pragmatics studied how the transmission of meaning depends not only on structural and linguistic knowledge (such as grammar, lexicon, coherence and cohesion and so on) of the person who is a speaker or a listener but also on the context of the utterance, any pre-existing knowledge about those involved, the inferred plan of the speaker and other influences. Concerning all facts above, pragmatics demonstrates how language users are manage to overcome apparent ambiguities since meaning depends on the manner, location, time of an utterance. Pragmatic rules are used quite often by speakers however, they are seldom noticed unless the unspoken rules of pragmatics are broken. The ability to understand other speaker’s planned meaning is named pragmatic competence. The word pragmatics is used in contrast to semantics. Semantics has to do with the actual meaning of a word or text. [Goodwin C. 1981:1]

*What is pragmatic language?*

Pragmatic language is the use of appropriate communication in social situations (knowing what to say, how to say it, and when to say it, and also say to whom). Pragmatic language involves three major skills:

Using language for different targets and situations such as:

- Greeting (Hi. Goodbye. How are you getting on?)
- Informing (I am coming)
- Demanding (Say “Good-bye.” Pick up children.)
- Stating (I gonna to the restaurant.)
- Requesting (Do you wanna go along?)

Changing language according to the listener or the situation, like:

- Talking to a teacher against talking to a baby
- Speaking in a classroom versus talking in the cafeteria
- Talking about family to another family member versus a stranger

Following rules for conversation, such as:

- Taking turns while talking
- Introducing new themes
- Staying on topic
- carrying on the same topic as the other speaker
- Re-wording when misunderstood
- Using and understanding nonverbal signals (facial expression, eye contact, gestures etc.)
- Respecting personal space [Snow. C. E. & Ninio. A. 1966: 5]]

A pragmatic view means that an individual doesn't think an ideal or abstract words. For example, words that attempt to explain abstract concepts-freedom, beauty-have no meaning in and of themselves. Instead, someone who looks at pragmatics would attempt to understand how they are being used in a given, concrete, practical context. In other words, they consider how we apply these words in practical, in everyday language.

*Examples of Pragmatics:*

1. *could you crack open the door? I am getting boiled*

Semantically, the word "*crack*" would mean to break, but pragmatically we know that the speaker means to open the door just a little to let in some air.

2. *I heart him*

Semantically, "*heart*" refers to an organ in living things' body that pumps blood and keeps us alive. However, pragmatically, "*heart*" in this sentence means "love"-hearts are commonly used as a symbol for passion and to "*heart*" someone has come to mean that you love someone.

3. *If you eat all of that food, it will make you bigger!*

Semantically, "*bigger*" in this sentence would mean larger than you are currently. Think about how this sentence, pragmatically, would mean something different depending on the situation. If it is said to a young child, pragmatically, it would mean to grow bigger. If it is said to a grown person who is already obese, it would mean something entirely different.

*What are Pragmatic Language Skills?*

Pragmatic language refers to the social language skills which we use in our daily life interactions with others. This consist of what we say, how we say it, our non-verbal communication (eye contact, facial expressions, body language etc.) and how appropriate our interactions are in a given situation. [Garfinkel H. 1987: 3]

Pragmatic skills are important for communicating our personal thoughts, ideas opinions and feelings. Children with difficulties in this area often misinterpret other peoples' communicative intent and therefore will have difficulty responding appropriately either verbally or non-verbally.

Examples of pragmatic skills:

- Conversational skills
- Asking for, giving and responding to information
- Turn taking
- Eye contact

- Introducing and maintaining topics
- Making relevant contributions to a topic
- Asking questions
- Avoiding repetition or irrelevant information
- Facial expression
- Body language
- Intonation of voice
- Body distance and personal space [Goodwin C. 2002:2]

*What causes a pragmatic language disorder?*

Pragmatics so conceived is relevant to linguistics because of the light it throws on the semantics pragmatics interface. Its main relevance is to cognitive psychology, and in particular to the study of mindreading and inference mechanisms. Its implications for the philosophy of language are largely cautionary and deflationary, amounting mainly to downplaying the philosophical significance of linguistic meanings. [Sacks H, Schegloff E A, Jefferson G. 1974: 4]

To conclude, it can be clearly understood that, conversation plays an important role in all fields and it is vital to understand its pragmatic features. Its main philosophical relevance is to philosophy of mind. In particular, by describing comprehension, a very common, easy, everyday process, as a form of richly context-dependent inference, pragmatics provides an illustration of how to approach central cognitive processes, which, precisely because of their context dependence, have been treated by Fodor as a major mystery for cognitive psychology and philosophy of mind.

### **References**

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