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SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 08 Volume: 100

Published: 18.08.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Shavkatjon Abdurahmonov  
NamSU  
associate professor

Nozima Abdulbokievna Kozokova  
NamSU  
associate professor

## EXPRESSION OF PRAGMATIC MEANING IN LEXICAL UNITS

**Abstract:** This article discusses the role and importance of pragmatic meaning in the semantic structure of the word. Based on the analysis of examples taken from the prose works of Ghafur Ghulam, specific aspects of pragmatic meaning are revealed.

**Key words:** semantic structure, component analysis, semantic field, denotative meaning, connotative meaning, pragmatic meaning, occasional meaning.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Abdurahmonov, S., & Kozokova, N. A. (2021). Expression of pragmatic meaning in lexical units. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 08 (100), 189-192.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-08-100-37> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.08.100.37>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1203.

### Introduction

A word is a semantically complex structural unit. In linguistics, there are several methods for studying the semantic content of words, which are characterized by component analysis, differential-semantic method, method of semantic field theory, lingvo-poetic method, methodological and pragmatic analysis. In the literature on the semantic structure of words, in addition to the denotative meaning, a number of terms such as connotative meaning, portable meaning, methodological meaning, occasional meaning, pragmatic meaning, expressive semantics, emotional-expressive meaning are observed.

In terminological literature, connotative meaning is an expression that expresses an expressive, methodological attitude in addition to a denotative meaning (ottenka); the denotative meaning is interpreted as a meaning equal to the difference formed after separation [9.51], while the term pragmatic meaning is not included in the dictionary. According to Professor M. Mirtojiev, the connotative sema is an additional meaning (or expression) of the word, which is subordinate to the main meaning, serves as an expression of various expressive-emotional-evaluative tones, and is associated with

solemnity, playfulness, calmness, restlessness, etc. can express meanings, i.e. it encompasses all additional meanings except denotative meaning. The scholar also touches on the issue of pragmatic meaning, emphasizing that the pragmatic sema is a member of the semantics that expresses only the relation to the denotation, the pragmatic sema contains both emotional and expressive semaphores, the emotional sema expresses the subject's positive or negative attitude to the object indicates that the amplified emphasis is sema. The product incorporates emosema, intensive semantics, and methodological semantics into a pragmatic semantics. Emosema expresses a positive or negative attitude, intensifies the intense sema, and states that the stylistic sema expresses the meaning of specificity to a style [6.68]. Another encyclopedic dictionary defines "connotation as a semantic being that enters the semantics of language units in a longitudinal or occasional way, which expresses the emotionally-evaluative and methodologically defined attitude of the subject of speech to existence" [3.256]. There are also studies on exact connotative meaning [1; 4.]. The above meanings are also interpreted by the term contextual meaning.

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As the word changes its functional use in the context, the meaning of the expression, which describes the specific attitude of the speaker instead of the noun semantics, takes precedence, resulting in the need for pragmatic analysis [8.40]. Hence, the relational semaphore of the word as the object of pragmatic analysis is important. Connotative meaning analogy occurs on the basis of the use of a lexeme in a figurative sense. Connotative meaning is a verbal meaning that stands on lexical meaning and is understood in relation to different speech situations. The text that reflects the connotative meaning becomes complex. It expresses more than one proposition and is explicitly expressed through certain parts of a sentence, while the second is expressed pragmatically implicitly by means of a sign of connotative meaning [5.9]. In this definition, both connotative meaning and pragmatic meaning are equated. Professor A.Nurmanov in his article on the content of the word notes the connotative and pragmatic semantics as separate concepts. The attitude of the speaker to the character, or rather, the attitude of the speaker to the object represented by the character, is a pragmatic sema, says the scientist. This paper argues that pragmatic sema is often expressed through the semaphore of evaluation in the semantic content of a lexeme. In fact, in our view, the concepts of connotative and pragmatic meaning have a gender-type relationship, and connotation has a much broader scope. Connotative meaning includes all the meanings that exist or arise in addition to the denotative (directly related to objects in an objective being) meaning in the lexeme: methodological limitations, specificity, and pragmatic semantics. Pragmatic meaning, on the other hand, is a type of connotative meaning that encompasses aspects of meaning related to pragmatic value, i.e., subjective attitudes, evaluations, speech situations, communication behaviors, and the effectiveness of influences. For example: *Кун иссигидан анор юзлари бўртиниб кетган* ("Ёдгор") "The pomegranate faces were swollen from the heat of the day ("Monument)". The denotative meaning of the word pomegranate consists of a set of semantics "bush", "fruit", "round", "hard", "red", "delicious". In the above expression, the comparison based on the semantics "round" and "red" resulted in a positive assessment as a result of exaggeration of redness and a positive attitude, and is expressed as a pragmatic meaning. The direct connection with the denotative meaning of the word gave rise to the connotative meaning.

In the process of speaking, there is a need to use expressive-emotionally-evaluative pragmatic words or phrases in an attempt to attract the attention of the listener or reader, to influence them communicatively, to interest them, to attract their attention or, conversely, to distract, excite, excite, persuade or deceive will be. For the author, colored words are an important tool in this process. For example: *Жуда*

*шалвираб тушиган эдим... Ўша куни узун, кенг, серқатнов шаҳар кўчасида бола кўтариб, тентирабюрганимни кўп киши кўрган эди* ("Ёдгор"). "I was very tired ... On that day, many people saw me wandering in the long, wide, bustling city streets carrying a child" ("Monument"). The auxiliary verb combination *shalvirab* in the context has a negative connotation, as well as expressing the meanings of looseness, frustration, distress. The combination of wandering is synonymous with the combination of nonsense, surfing, and on the basis of negative color represents the negative attitude and assessment of the protagonist to his situation in a particular speech situation.

The author or speaker uses the lexeme to affect the addressee (listener or reader) in an additional, often non-standard (unusual) sense, in order to achieve the intended purpose. This process occurs due to the pragmatic use of the possibilities of the semantic meaning of the word. For example, the thick lexeme is used as a characteristic lexeme in the sense of "wide cross-section" in relation to the object (wood, rope, gut). It is also used in the derivative sense in relation to the rattle sound.

There are also meanings of "weighty", "energetic".

For example: *Маълум бўлишига қараганда, бу дуога бошқа жойларда битта от берар экан, шундай йўгон дуо экан* ("Шум бола") It is known that giving this prayer to a horse in other places is such a thick prayer ("Shum bola"). It has different connotative meanings in context and has a pragmatic value. Here the writer tries to evoke a positive but humorous attitude towards the object, using the word in the occasional semantics "influential", "responsive", "significant".

In the process of language development, it is natural that the derivative meanings formed on the basis of the main meaning become stagnant, become permanent meanings, as well as new meanings appear. As the derivative meaning of a word emerges ... it can also have a pragmatic sema [6.109]. Lexemes that have a pragmatic sema in their semantic structure allow for a clearer expression of subjective evaluative attitudes toward a particular object in verbal communication.

For example, the denotative meaning of the word rigid is that it retains its shape and size under normal conditions in relation to bodies; generally resistant to shape changes, difficult to break, hard to break; tight; represents the marks on the body, which are not softly rubbed on the hands, not crushed by the wind, sinking into the body (hard place) [7.363].

The connotative meanings of this word are heavy, arduous (hard work), requiring much strength, diligence, labor, knowledge, etc. ; heavy, loud, (loud sound); strong (strong wind); firm, sturdy (hard knot); excessive, excessive, strong (intense love); devoid of facial expressions, andisha, etc. ; serious, ruthless

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(harsh criticism); strict (strict discipline) that does not allow violation or retreat; resilient, (hard-hearted man); hurts, offends, (severe insult); life-threatening, severe, serious (severe illness); dislikes spending, expense, etc., stingy (hard man), overly stubborn, costly (e.g. against salesmen (hard-mouthed)). Most connotative meanings have a pragmatic sema.

Another connotative meaning of the strict lexeme is revealed in the story "My only thief child": *Қизлари қурғур қачон бир ерга элашиб кетади-ю. Ўзи ўраб, ўзи чирмаб оладиган жой чикмас, буларга кимнинг ҳам қўзи учиб турибди дейсан. Замон қаттиқ, ўзригина болам, замон қаттиқ!* ("Менинг ўзригина болам"). When her daughters are pregnant, they go somewhere. If there is no place to wrap it up and wrap it around yourself, you can tell that no one is watching. Time is hard, thief child, time is hard! ("My only thief child").

In the context, cruel, irrational semantic semantics of a rigid lexeme emerge and pragmatically express the author's and the protagonist's negative assessment of the economic, political, spiritual, and social situation of the period in which the described reality is reflected.

The expression of the evaluative relation in signifying lexemes is widely observed in verbal communication. The lexeme of noise has the semantics of character, feature, negative attitude in the speech circles in the adjective + horse pattern, borrowed from Arabic, unhappiness, misfortune; The denotative semaphore of prom, disaster is the main meaning. The lexeme of Shum is divided into two sememes:

- "the cunning and malice of the people";
- can be described as "a quality that represents the sign of the unfortunate nature of things" [1.110].

The word is evil-minded, perverted; causing misfortune or destruction, causing misfortune; very sad, sad (ominous news); any evil that can come out of his hand; cunning, deceitful, cunning, deceitful; has naughty, overbearing, tumultuous verbal meanings. The compound word shumtaka, in the combinations of shum child, is cunning, cunning, sly, sly; mischievous, overly playful, tumultuous meanings emerge, which can express the speaker's sense of protest based on the speech situation.

For example: *Уста баримдан ушлаб:*

– *Пулимни бериб кет, бу ер Салмон покнинг дастгоҳлари, ...кал бўлиш, бошга мойхўрак тошиш, темирўтки – ҳаммаси у кишининг ҳақларини егандан бўлади, – деди.*

– *Устара, қайроқ, Лунгининг кирлигидан эмасми? – дедим.*

– *Тил тегизма, шум бола!* ("Шум бола")

*The master grabbed me:*

*"Give me my money, this is Salmon Pok's bench, ... To be bald, to carry a sledgehammer on his head, to be an iron man," he said.*

*"Shaver, sharpen." Is it because of Lungi's filth? I said.*

*"Don't touch me, you naughty boy!"*

Within sign lexemes, lexemes denoting personality and event-specific negative traits and negative attitudes can be grouped into a separate lexical-semantic group. In Ghafur Ghulam's prose works, lexemes such as solti, shilqim, bayov, kemshik, sayak, ablah, zumrasha, lakalov, gol, chakchaima (eye), satang, pachava, koski, achchik (collision) have a negative connotation. , juvenile, competent, burro, neat, graceful, and barbaric tribes are especially important in the effective expression of a positive evaluation attitude.

In the lexical system, lexemes expressing action and state are central in terms of semantic complexity, versatility, cohesiveness. In language, many lexemes in this semantic field also have a pragmatic semantics. For example: *Бу чойхонага бозор-ўчарга сангиб тушиб қолган дехқон, камбағал косиб ва бошқа оддий фуқаро киролмас эди* ("Шум бола"). A peasant, a poor farmer, and other ordinary citizens could not enter this teahouse. The word sangimak means to wander aimlessly, is considered to have a negative pragmatic semantics, and usually exaggerates the negative attitude towards it by entering into a syntactic relationship with a negative agent. In this case, the non-negative peasant enters into a syntactic relationship with the lexemes of the farmer, and the combination of the market and the market is an aspect of the social life of the period described - economic scarcity, farmers, artisans, etc. , the depiction of Ghafur Ghulam and the protagonist of the work with the combination of sinking reflects the negative attitude to the socio-economic life described. The auxiliary auxiliary verb to fall serves the function of loading the meaning of randomness, unexpectedness into the main verb.

In the Uzbek language there are lexemes to see, to look, to look, to stare, to stare, to stare, to read, which are directly related to the sema of sight. Reading and reading from them has a negative pragmatic sema. "I stared into his eyes in amazement. Eshan became angry and said, "Why are you screaming? Find a donkey!"

There are lexemes with negative pragmatic semantics, such as speaking, saying, saying, speaking, expressing a neutral attitude to speech activity, singing, chewing, shouting, muttering, muttering, squealing, whining, squealing, squealing, squealing. For example: At least here, in the early hours of the morning, the various prayers of the Avrodist Sufis would not disturb one's sleep. ("Shum bola"). Will he go to war, destroy the people, and rule the cave? Said the old man to himself, counting ("Shum bola").

*The lexemes of glitter, which express the situation, have a positive pragmatic semantics: the variety of feathers shone like silk in Aisha Chevar's work box ("Shum bola").*

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The word *ringing* has a methodologically specific color to colloquial speech. Pragmatically, it represents a positive attitude by increasing the speed of walking. For example: *I started going out to Zingillabko ("Shum bola")*.

There is a polysemantic feature in the lexeme of attachment, which is realized when the denotative meaning of attachment (in relation to straw, mud, etc.), the connotative and pragmatic meanings are

used to express a negative attitude towards the person. For example: - This guy was hanging around me, I think that's why ("Shum bola").

From these analyzes, it can be concluded that the relationship and evaluation semantics in word semantics have a pragmatic value. It is these semantics that provide the power of the word's impact as an emoticon. It also evokes in the listener the reaction of reaction, the reaction to the reality being described.

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