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## THE PRAGMATICS OF THE PROSODIC MEANS

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the matters of the pragmatic functions of the prosodic means, the functional features of the intonation. The study of prosodic means in the speech acts helps to reveal the communicative types of the sentences. The results of the conducted experiment were thoroughly discussed. The essence of pragmaphonetic analyses in Uzbek linguistics was shown.

**Key words:** pragmatics, prosodic means, intonation, speech acts, locutive act, illocutive act.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The study of prosodic means in the world linguistics has a long history. The initial views on the prosodic means in the world linguistics have shaped in recitation of the sacred books as Indian Vedas and Muslim Koran.

The scientific theory of prosodics have initially been observed in the works of A.M.Peshkovskiy, G.A.Glison, N.S.Trubetskoy, A.M.Sherbak, A.A.Reformatskiy, L.R.Zinder. The theory of intonation has been developed by V.A.Artyomov, T.M.Nikolaeva, M.I.Matusevich, M.V.Panov, N.M.Cheremisina, N.D.Svetozarova, T.A.Brizgunova, A.M.Antipova, L.A.Kanter. Nowadays the interest to the experimental-phonetic studies is enormous. The following scientists as A.S.Shagidevich, O.Y.Burashnikova, L.N.Sibilyova, A.K.Derkach can also be included into list of the researches. The research works of I.Y.Galochkina, D.L.Lentsa, Y.V.Solovyova, G.Kundrotas and Z.M.Bazarbaeva are distinguished by study the pragmatic features of segmental and suprasegmental units.

The first views of the prosodic means in the Uzbek language are linked with the name of A.Ghulomov. The study of prosodic means through the experimental phonetic methods began in the 60ss of the XX century. One should mention the experimental studies by S.Otamirzaeva, D.Niyozova,

A.Mahkmudov, Kh.Yuldosheva, M.Yusupova and N.Khaitmetov related to the matters of prosodic means. The matters of intonation on the bases of the experimental research are also elucidated in “Phonetics of Uzbek language” by M.Mirtojev.

In 80-90ss of the XX century A.Nurmonov, N.Makhmudov were engaged in the study of the issues of pragmatics in Uzbek linguistics. The Uzbek pragmalinguistics was founded at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The scientific inferences by M.Khakimov, S.Safarov, S.Boymirzaeva, M.Kurbonova have been the theoretical bases for the recent work. However, the study of prosodic means in the communicative process in the Uzbek language has not been thoroughly studied. Thus, the aim of the recent paper is to analyze the prosodic means in pragmatic aspect.

### The main part

The pragmatics defines the attitude of the speakers to the objects, events, situations of the outer world. This attitude is defined by forms of the pragmatic imaginations. In the result of the semiotic system influence on the language the notion of the relationship in the system of the linguistic units is formed. The essence of the relationship is defined in the means of the speech acts and intonation forms. The notion of pragmatics and its essence are defined by the existence of the speech acts and the different semantic

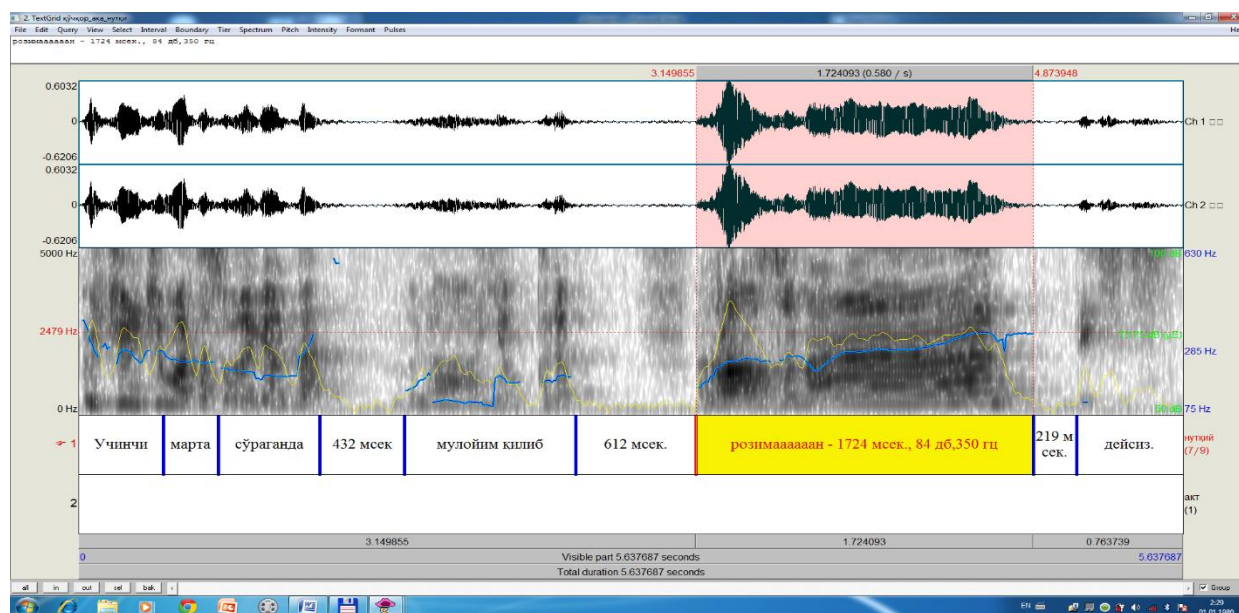
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structures; thus forming the bases of the interlocution system. The speech acts serve to fill the essence defined by the notion of pragmatics.

In the works devoted to the matters of pragmalinguistics the locutive, illocutive and perlocutive types of the speech are distinguished[3; 5]. The matter of the speech acts are distinguished by concerning the structure of the speech events in the system of the language and speech. The speech acts are considered to be the components of the communicative units in the syntactic layer. Therefore, the propositional structure of the utterances in the analyses and research of the speech acts play an important role. The proposition is the information expressed by the utterance; its semantic structure is seen in the imperative, interrogative and declarative sentences. The intonation is regarded as the means expressing the speech act and, as usual, according to the aim of the sentence serves to distinguish the types of them. The classification of the types of the speech acts can be understood through analyses of their features. Mainly, locutive act (from English

“locution” – to direct the pronunciation to the aim[6]) is related to the phonetic articulation stage of the speech the speakers pronounce through the pronunciation of the language units as the sounds, syllables, word and sentences. Therefore the locutive acts are related to the phonetic prosodic layer and are considered to be the primary process of forming the speech. While pronouncing the segmental means the phonation, melodic, tone, the intensiveness of the sounds, tempo and pause are considered. The pronunciation of the segmental units according to the communicative aim of the interlocutors, the speech situation and context is called locutive act. In the sentence *Учинчи марта сўраганда, мулойим қилиб, розимаааан дейсиз* (“Iron wife”) robot by the name Alomat is being taught, which is peculiar to the locutive act. The pronunciation related to the locutive act is seen in the diagram. The intensive pitch *розимаааан* is observed here. It shows that the logical stress falls on word *розимаааан*, which shows the communicative aim of the speaker.



Picture 1.

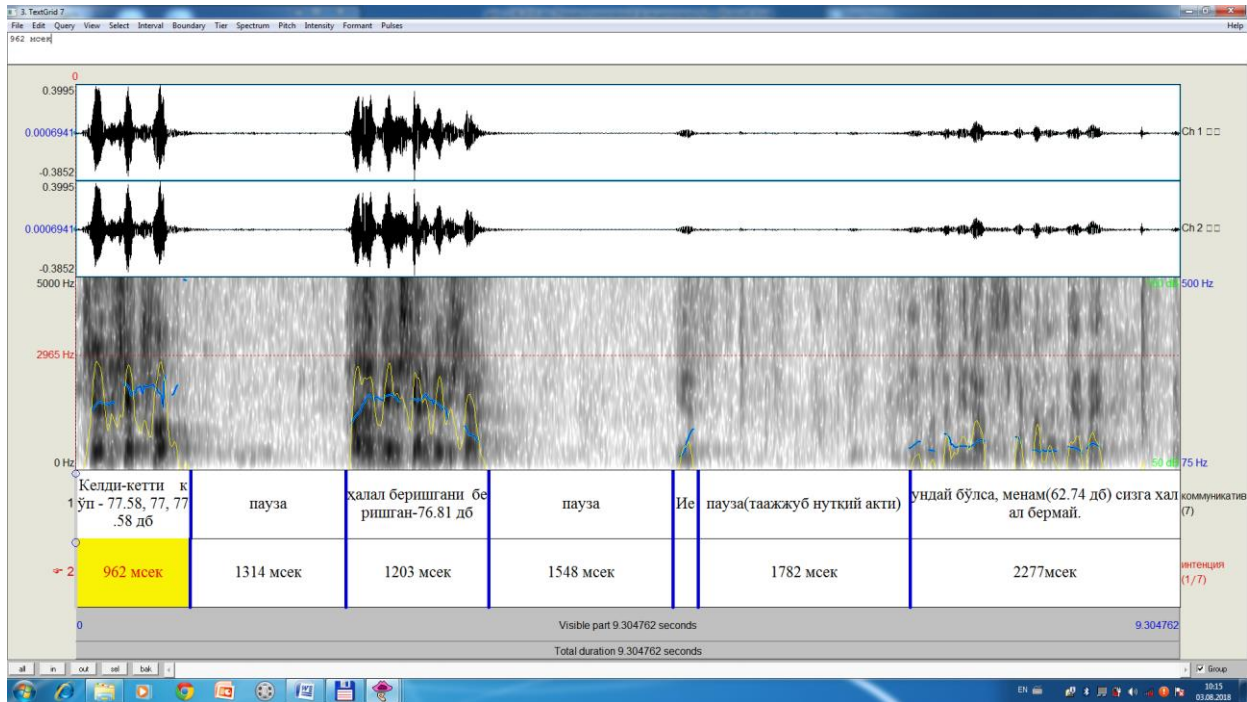
The special place has been given to the illocutive act in the structure of the speech acts. The illocutive acts in the speech process (from English illocutionary –denotes the communicative aim in the process of the pronunciation [6]) serves to denote the communicative aim, a purpose of the speakers. The illocutive act is considered one of the main

information showing the aim of the communicator and is expressed by the intonation.

The communicative intention is seen in the intensive component of the intonation of the speech act. – *Келди-кетти қўп, ҳалал беришгани беришган*. The degree of the strength is equal to 77.58 db, 77 db, 77, 58 db, the stress on the syllables *келди-кетти* forms the speech act in the word *ҳайдаш*.

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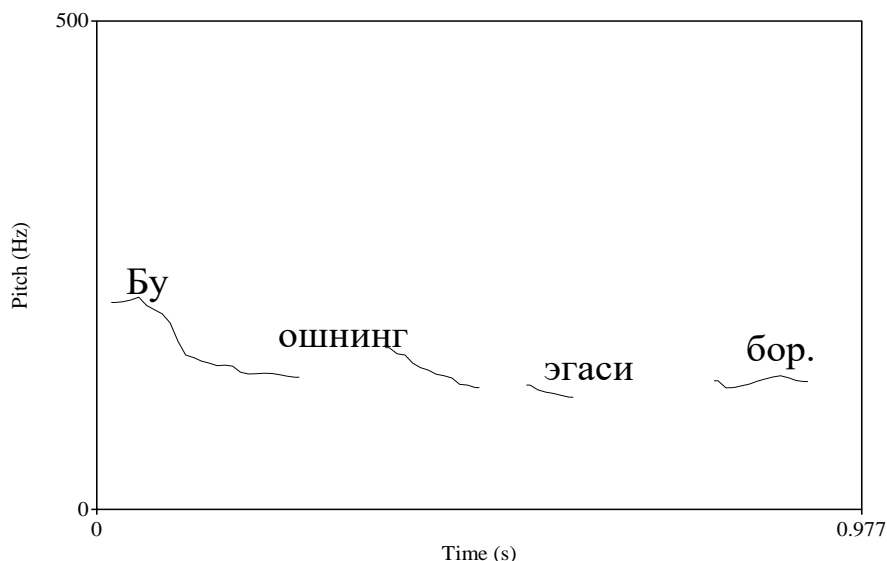
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Picture 2.

The different speech acts are formed through the melodic in the structure of the speech. The components of the intonation fulfill the pragmatic function in order to denote the speech acts in the speech. As it is known, the sentences are divided into declarative, interrogative and imperative types, the speech acts are formed according to them. For

example, in the declarative sentence *Бу ошнинг эгаси бор* the declarative act is shown, in the interrogative sentence *Бу йигит ким?* the interrogative act is shown. In forming the speech acts falling and rising tones of the melodic action have a significant place as the primary component of the intonation.



Picture 3.

There are two views on the intonation and the actual division of the sentences. Mainly, "the intonation is the main means in the actual division of the sentences in the communicative speech. It rises at

the melodic effect, falls at the nuclear of the expression[4; 1]". The intonation is linked with the theory of the actual division of the sentences, the melodic is considered to be the main component of

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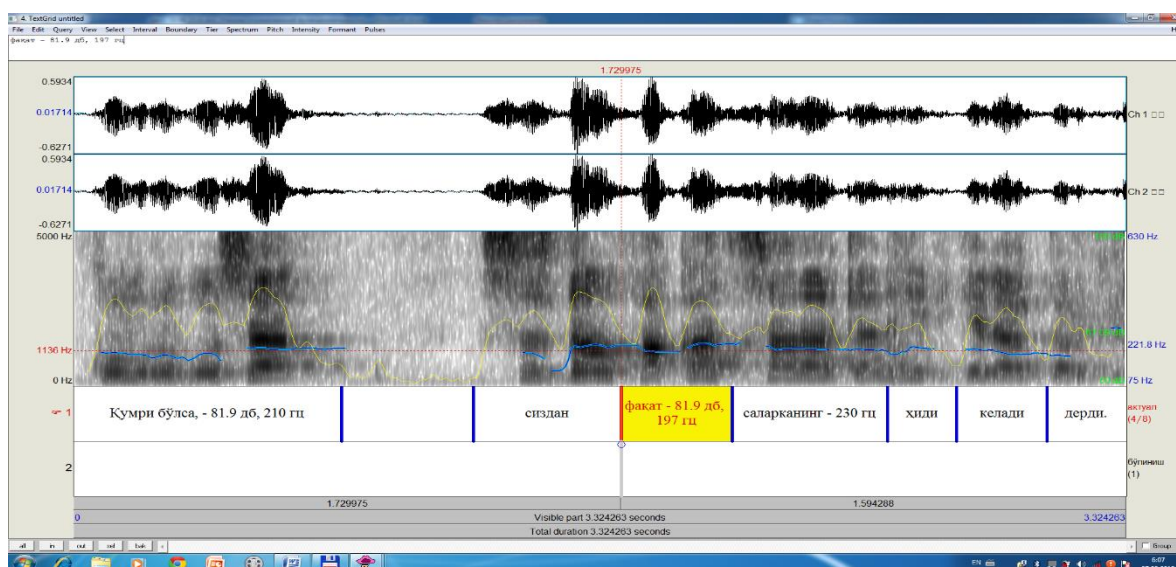
the intonation in forming the bases and nuclear of the expression.

The second view is related to the theory of L.R.Zinder on the intonation and the actual division of the sentences. It is stated that the intensiveness fulfils the main task in the actual division of the sentences according to the logical stress. Mainly, the syllable with logical stress is regarded rheme[2]. The intensiveness in the actual division of the sentences is considered the main component forming the theme and rheme.

In the sentence *Кумри бўлса, сиздан фақат саларканинг ҳиди келади, дерди* the intensive action

falls on *фақат*, which has a logical stress and the acoustic quantity is equal to 81.9 db. As we know, the part with the logical stress forms the logical presupposition on the bases of the existing proposition in the sentence. The logical stress on the word *фақат* points to the next part *саларканинг ҳиди*. This gives the contrasting information *саларканинг ҳиди*.

According to the experimental phonetic research the intonation is linked with the actual division of the sentence and the intensive action denotes the logical stress in the sentence. It is seen that the intensive action of the stress forms the intensive pitch at 81.9 db.



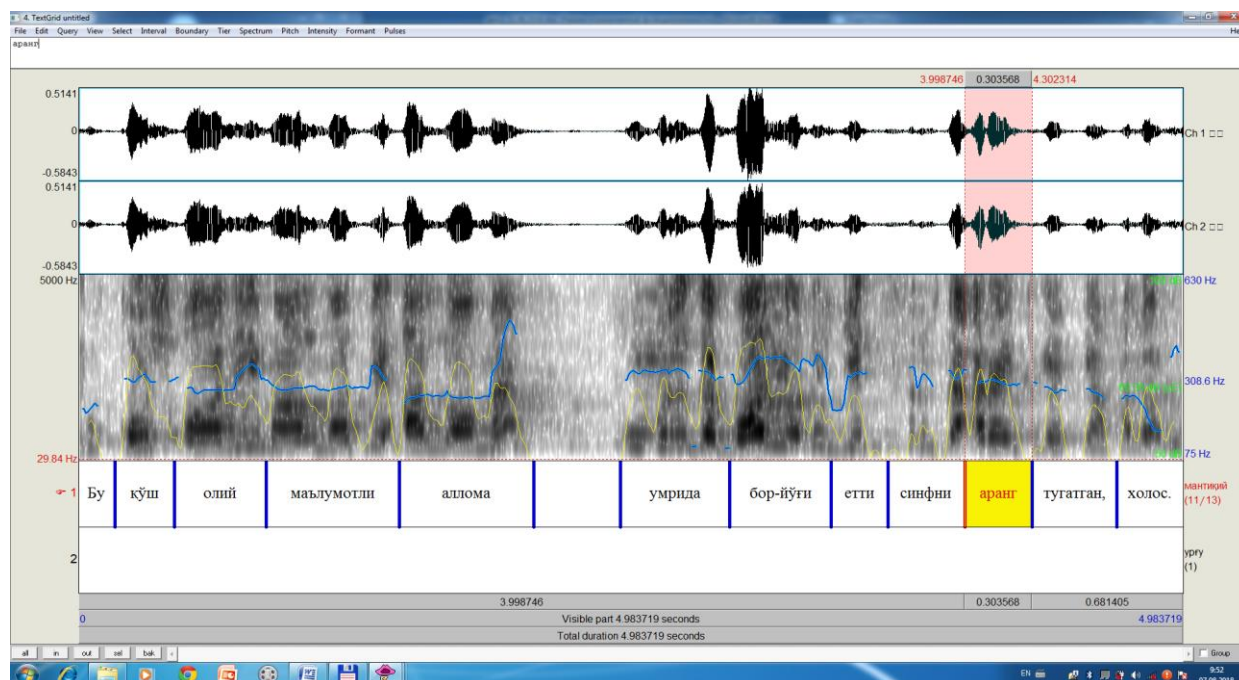
Picture 4.

The diagram shows the expression said by Adolat *Бу қўш олий маълумотли аллома умрида бор-йўғи етти синфни аранг тугатган, холос* (*Uyghun*, “Parvona”) the action of the frequency of the main voice’ tone is given.

*Бу қўш олий маълумотли аллома* is theme, the melodic pitch is equal to 491.5 hz. In the sentence *Умрида бор-йўғи етти синфни аранг тугатган, холос*– the rheme is shown in the falling tone.

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Picture 5.

In the actual division of the sentence the part *умрида бор-йўғи етти синфни аранг тугатган, холос* is considered the rheme, the intensive pitch *бор-йўғи* is tantamount to 82.59 db. The part *Бор-йўғи бу аллома етти синфни аранг тугатган* on the bases of the proposition *олий маълумотли бўлиш тугул, ҳатто ўрта маълумотга ҳам эга эмас* forms the presupposition.

It is known from the abovementioned, that the intonation plays an important role in the actual division of the sentence in the oral speech. In order to differentiate the theme and rheme in the sentence the intensive action of the stress fulfils the task of the main criterion. The logical stress in the sentence falls on one of the parts of the rheme by stating the components of the rheme and expressing the unknown information is shown by the special stress. The experimental phonopragmatic observations have shown that the views of L.R.Zinder on the intonation and the actual division of the sentences have been scientifically substantiated.

### Conclusion

The semantic structures shown in the actual division of the sentences are distinguished by the

intonation functions. These functions of the intonation are completely and partially reflected in its components. The component of the intensiveness of the stress fulfils the function of separation in the actual division of the sentences. These two semantic structures are seen through the intensive peaks in the intensive action of the stress. The degree of the intensiveness in the rheme is higher than the norm. The intensive degree of the stress in the thematic part can be adjusted to the normal range. The stated views indicate that the intensiveness of the stress has a significant role in the actual division of the sentence.

The intonation is the main means expressing the speech acts in the communicative speech. The components of the intonation as the melodic, stress, pause, tempo and timbre have their own functions in forming the speech acts.

The logical stress is one of the parts of the propositional structure in the stressed parts of the sentences. The semantic structures in the actual division of the sentences are distinguished by the functions of intonation.

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