

## BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PRAGMATIC LINGUISTICS

**Berdiyeva Fotima Shavkatovna**

**Annotation.** This article studies the basic principles of pragmatic linguistics, which are aimed at understanding meaning, connecting context and situations in language communication. The article provides detailed information about the principles of public address, special meaning, and interaction. It also describes pragmatic rules such as Grice's rule and special implicature. The aim of the article is to study pragmatic linguistics and make communication more effective by analyzing its basic principles.

**Keywords:** pragmatics, public address, special meaning, interaction, Grice's rule, implicature, language, communication, linguistics.

**Annotatsiya.** Bu maqola til kommunikatsiyasida ma'noni tushunish, kontekst va vaziyatlarni bog'lashga qaratilgan pragmatik lingvistikaning asosiy tamoyillarini o'rganadi. Maqola ommaviy murojaat, maxsus ma'no va o'zaro ta'sir tamoyillari haqida batafsil ma'lumot beradi. Shuningdek, unda Grays qoidasi va maxsus implikatura kabi pragmatik qoidalar tasvirlangan. Maqolaning maqsadi pragmatik lingvistikani o'rganish va uning asosiy tamoyillarini tahlil qilish orqali kommunikatsiyani yanada samarali qilishdir.

**Kalit so'zlar:** pragmatika, ommaviy murojaat, maxsus ma'no, o'zaro ta'sir, Grays qoidasi, implikatura, til, kommunikatsiya, lingvistika.

### **Introduction**

The word pragmatics comes from the Greek word "pragma" - "action" or "action" and helps to understand the communication of people through language. The main goal of pragmatics is to study the functional aspects of language, that is, those meanings that are not clear to the person himself, but are sure to be present in the process of communication. Pragmatics is mainly based on three main conditions: context, language and communication processes. This area plays a special role in linguistics and is important in improving the effectiveness of communication in different languages and cultures. There are three main principles of pragmatic linguistics, which are used in popular culture, in formal contexts, and in interpersonal communication. Public address is a set of rules widely used in language communication. It includes communication styles based on the rules and agreements of the society participating in the communication. Through public address, it helps to form communication and increase mutual understanding between people. Example: The expression "Hello, it's nice to see you," indicates a positive attitude between the participants in the conversation. In another example, when sending a message or information, formal language and informal language provide persuasion. In a formal context, the question "If you are not interested, would you be willing to participate in the meeting?" is asked. Specific meaning is the meaning that depends on the context and is hidden in the communication. Based on this principle, words and phrases do not mean their

correct and clear meaning; rather, they acquire preserved properties. Example: "Are you kidding?" This expression can be used to reduce the atmosphere of tension and awkwardness between people when saying "Just like that, no one expected this strong instruction" in a conversation is not only a comment on the situation, but also contains facts and possibly many interpretations. Specific meaning is often expressed through metaphors. For example, the expression "The chef fried it very hot" can, when used in a (non-food) cooking or regional context, actually describe the taste of the prepared food. Interpersonal communication is the communication that occurs between people participating in a language exchange. During a conversation, the interlocutors understand each other's thoughts, emotions, and attitudes. Example: In a conversation, the phrase "Are you feeling well?" is actually used to express not only the person's feelings, but also respect and interest. Another example, a conversation that begins with "I encountered a secret yesterday," shows a style of approach based on mutual trust and comfort. There are several rules in pragmatic linguistics, among which are Grice's rule and special conversational principles, according to which Grice's rule is considered the main principle of communication and is based on the following four main principles: 1. Expressions expressing brevity can provide the necessary benefits and information during communication. Example: "See you later!" This is an expression that is short and clear, but at the same time creates positive emotions. 1 Expressions expressing correctness. It is necessary to provide the only correct information between the participants in the communication. For example, "When I first saw you, I was amazed," is a statement that is accurate. We will consider this type of statement to be accurate when it is given in a specific context or context. For example, "I'm sure it was lightning" is useful when it is given in a context that is clear. The practice of bringing up difficult topics during a conversation for a specific purpose or reasonable time is called experiential acquisition. For example, "If you were still standing in front of the mirror, I would answer." Specific implicature (meaning or content) expresses meaning that is related to the events and context. For example, if someone asks, "Did you accept the offer?" this question simply leads to a two-way discussion of the offer. It also encourages sharing. Example: "I think you might find this book interesting," here includes a suggestion and a comment, but in reality, the person is expected to want to read or study the book. In order to understand pragmatic principles, it is important to know how they are used in real-life situations. The following examples show how the methods change in real-life situations.

If two people are talking on the phone as follows:

A: "How was that actress?"

B: "See for yourself, just take care of yourself." In this conversation, B does not actually provide more information about the actress, but rather shows interest in continuing the conversation. Usually, this method is used when a girl wants to be liked and is associated with the approaches of communication. Pragmatic principles also play a role in sending and receiving requests. For

example: Another example: Saying "Are you okay?" actually means asking for a favor or help. Also, through this question, the interaction is expressed as a need for gratitude. Conclusion: Pragmatic linguistics greatly helps the process of understanding and exchanging meaning in communication, and this is very important. The basic principles of pragmatic linguistics help to make relationships and communication effective and meaningful. The principles of public address, special meaning, and interaction help to understand language more deeply and form sincere communication.

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