

## SOCIOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF SIMPLE SENTENCES INTO DIFFERENT SPEECH FORMS

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**Annotation:** This thesis examines the issues of how simple sentences change and adapt in different speech forms (formal, informal, academic, literary and everyday communication) from a sociopragmatic perspective. Simple sentences are considered the simplest and most basic units of language, but they are transformed in various ways under the influence of social context, cultural norms and communicative goals. The thesis analyzes how simple sentences are transformed in different speech forms, under what socio-pragmatic factors they are formed, and the role of language in expressing social dynamics. The results of the study show that the flexibility of simple sentences allows us to understand the important role of language in social life and how it can change in different contexts.

**Keywords:** Speech forms, Transformation, Social context, Communicative purposes, Formal and informal speech, Pragmatic analysis.

**Аннотация:** Данное диссертационное исследование рассматривает вопросы того, как простые предложения изменяются и адаптируются в различных формах речи (формальной, неформальной, академической, литературной и повседневной коммуникации) с социопрагматической точки зрения. Простые предложения считаются самыми простыми и основными единицами языка, но они трансформируются различными способами под воздействием социального контекста, культурных норм и коммуникативных целей. В диссертации анализируется, как простые предложения преобразуются в разных формах речи, какие социопрагматические факторы их формируют, а также роль языка в выражении социальных динамик. Результаты исследования показывают, что гибкость простых предложений позволяет понять важную роль языка в социальной жизни и как он может изменяться в разных контекстах.

**Ключевые слова:** Формы речи, Трансформация, Социальный контекст, Коммуникативные цели, Формальная и неформальная речь, Прагматический анализ

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu dissertatsiya oddiy jumlar qanday qilib turli nutq shakllarida (rasmiy, norasmiy, akademik, adabiy va kundalik muloqot) o'zgarib

va moslashib borishini sotsiopragmatik nuqtai nazardan o'rganadi. Oddiy jumlar tilning eng oddiy va asosiy birliklari hisoblanadi, ammo ular ijtimoiy kontekst, madaniy me'yorlar va kommunikativ maqsadlar ta'sirida turli yo'llar bilan transformatsiya qilinadi. Dissertatsiyada oddiy jumlar qanday qilib turli nutq shakllarida o'zgartirilishini, ularni shakllantiruvchi sotsiopragmatik omillarni va tilning ijtimoiy dinamikani ifodalashdagi rolini tahlil qilish amalga oshiriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari oddiy jumlarning moslashuvchanligi tilning ijtimoiy hayotdagi ahamiyatli rolini tushunishga imkon berishini va u qanday qilib turli kontekstlarda o'zgarishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Nutq shakllari, Transformatsiya, Ijtimoiy kontekst, Kommunikativ maqsadlar, Rasmiy va norasmiy nutq, Pragmatik tahlil

Sociopragmatics is a subfield of pragmatics that studies how sociocultural factors influence language use in context. It focuses on the interaction between language and social norms, conventions, and expectations. In discourse analysis, specifically sociopragmatics, researchers study how simple sentences change in different types of discourse, such as spoken exchanges, written texts, and institutional communication.

Sociopragmatic research focuses on how language is used in social contexts, examining the relationship between linguistic forms and social meanings. This approach is particularly relevant in analyzing the variation of simple sentences across different types of discourse, as it emphasizes how context influences language use and meaning.

Sentence transformation is the process of changing the structure of a sentence while maintaining its original meaning. This can take many forms, such as changing from active to passive voice, changing tense, or repeating for clarity or emphasis. Understanding these changes is important in discourse analysis because they can affect how information is received and interpreted by an audience.

Speech can be divided into several types, including:

**Written speech:** This includes texts such as articles, essays, and social media posts. In written speech, sentence modification is often aimed at increasing clarity or persuasion.

**Spoken speech:** This includes conversations, speeches, and interviews. Here, sentence modification may be influenced by factors such as audience engagement and the need for speed.

**Digital discourse:** With the rise of platforms like Twitter and Facebook, the shift in microblogging phrases reflects the limitations of character limits and the informal nature of online communication.

Simple sentences are among the most basic and simplest units of language. They usually consist of a single independent clause, consisting only of a subject and a predicate (for example, "He is reading a book"). However, the simple structure of simple sentences makes them flexible in a variety of speech forms.

In social discourse, simple sentences can be modified or expanded to suit a particular context, audience, or communicative purpose. For example, in formal discourse, simple sentences are often more precise and detailed, while in informal discourse they may be shorter and more concise.

The importance of simple sentences in social discourse is that they form the basis of discourse and serve as a basis for the creation of complex structures. At the same time, they help to increase the effectiveness of discourse by changing or reformulating it depending on the social context.

In linguistics, studies of how simple sentences change and adapt in different forms of speech provide a deeper understanding of how language is used and what functions it performs in social contexts. Simple sentences, which consist mainly of a single independent sentence segment, are considered the simplest and most basic units of language. However, in different forms of speech (e.g., formal, informal, academic, literary, everyday communication, etc.), simple sentences are modified or reformulated to suit specific communicative purposes, social norms, and cultural contexts.

An important aspect of studying this process is to approach it from a sociopragmatics perspective. Sociopragmatics is concerned with how language is used in social contexts, and how social relations, cultural values, and communicative purposes influence language choices during speech. By studying how simple sentences change and adapt across different speech forms, we can gain a deeper understanding of the social aspects of language, as well as how language expresses and shapes social dynamics across different speech forms.

This thesis discusses how simple sentences change in different speech forms, how they are transformed under the influence of social, cultural and communicative factors, as well as the importance of this process in understanding the social functions of language. The main goal of the research is to shed light on the relationship between language and society by analyzing how simple sentences adapt in different speech forms and how socio-pragmatic factors influence language choice.

A simple sentence consists of a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought. The basic structure can change depending on the context in which it is used. These changes can include changes in formality, politeness strategies, or the addition of contextual information that suits the speaker's communicative purposes.

Several factors contribute to how simple sentences change across different types of speech:

**Contextual awareness:** Speakers adapt their language based on their understanding of the listeners' background knowledge and expectations.

**Social relationships:** The nature of the relationship (e.g., familiarity and formality) influences speakers' choice of simpler or more complex constructions.

Cultural norms: Different cultures have different expectations about politeness and indirectness in communication, which affect how direct statements are expressed.

In sociopragmatic research, the context of speech plays an important role in how sentences change. The structure of a sentence can be influenced by factors such as the speaker's intention, the relationship between the interlocutors, and cultural norms. For example, in a formal setting, a speaker may choose to use more complex sentence structures to convey authority, while in a casual conversation, simpler sentences may be chosen for ease of understanding.

In summary, sociopragmatic research shows that simple utterances are not static but undergo changes in response to different discursive contexts. Understanding these changes enhances our understanding of language use in social interactions and highlights the dynamic relationship between language structure and sociocultural factors.

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