



Text As a Product of Language Communication and Pragmatic Descriptions of Verbal Communication.

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ABSTRACT

Mutual understanding of the dialogue participants, their communicative and linguistic competence, knowledge of the external conditions of the speech relationship is the basis of achieving pragmatic results. A certain communicative situation, a certain pragmatic function of the text predetermines the character of the language formation of the text. Phraseological units, whose pragmatic function is usually manifested, realize their original pragmatic possibilities and acquire new ones, allowing to have a more active influence on the addressee.

Keywords:

Semantic-communicative, Text analysis, communicative text, Linguistic, paralinguistic, situational texts, culture text, verbal, paralinguistic texts

According to the theory of communication, any text - the material realization of the communication process - is a type of creative act «having a modal character and a pragmatic instruction» / Galperin I. R., 1981, 18/. The text - from the content point of view, a fragment of the text - is a product of language communication, in which all the forms, directions and goals of the speech strategy implemented by the speaker are clearly manifested. When defining the text, linguists distinguish its following forms and organizers: the text is the semantic facts of the original language, the opposite speech situation / Amasova N. N./, they are respectively A. A. Ufimtseva called the linguistic /systematic and speech narrow/ semantic, and the extra linguistic /broad/ the speech situation. A. A. Ufimtseva's speech text is aimed at a pragmatic goal: «the text becomes speech when the semantic instruction to the used word starts

from the units of speech - sentences and sentences, deictic elements, speech coordinates of the specific place of implication of a concrete speech event, time, person - the subject and object of the speech act» /Ufimtseva A. A., 1968, 221/1. At the current stage of development of linguistics, text theory as an ontological concept is focused on semantic-communicative purpose. On top of that, it is necessary to turn to the study of the conditions of communication, looking at them not as foreign characteristics of the language, but as an inseparable feature of the relationship

On top of that, it is necessary to turn to the study of the conditions of communication, looking at them not as foreign characteristics of the language, but as an inseparable feature of the relationship. «Text analysis is connected to concrete communicative actions - from a rare comment to a complete text» / Kolshanskyi G. V., 1980, 33/. The text is created not only by all the

¹ Kodukhov V. I., 1973, 7, 32; Amosova N. N., 1963, 28, 34; Ufimtseva A. A., 1968, 220; Kolshansky G. V., 1959, 47;

Ilenko S. G., 1973, 185; Mirkin V. Ya., 1978, 97; T. Slama-Cazacu, 1961, 215-216; NZL, Vyp.VIII.

means of expression - language and non-language /words, gestures/ - but also by the entire situation that surrounds the word and determines its meaning /T. Slama-Cazacu, 1961, 97/. So, a communicative text is «organization of means for conveying the meaning of the message / and perception/, organization of texts and verbal and non-verbal supports for texts» /Mirkin V. Ya., 1978b 97/². When talking about communicative texts formed by linguistic, paralinguistic, situational texts, cultural texts and psychological texts, it is necessary to mention the emotional text as the speaker's emotional point of view. Because such a point of view is manifested in the characteristics of the speaker's speech and character, and the components of the emotional text are verbal and paralinguistic texts. At the same time, the function of preverbal devices in emotional text has a secondary character, «not to form it, but to accompany the speech movement» / Kolshanskyi G. V., 1984, 115/.

The main purpose of the emotional text is to expand the conceptual and pragmatic possibilities of the word or phraseology, to actualize their hidden or forgotten meanings. In this case, non-linguistic factors are required, which involve the character of the participants of the dialogue, their mood and other psychological information, and include rather wide fragments of the speech chain and the individual (linguistic and social) characteristics of the speaker, social relations between the communicants. Linguistically, an emotional text can be defined as the orientation of language tools to a specific emotional reaction, because it informs about the mental state of the speech sender, his attitude to the addressee, in other words, it carries out a goal orientation that has a pragmatic effect. Extra linguistically, an

² T. Salama-Cazacu uses the term "public context" /See: T. Slama-Cazacu, 1961, 215-216/. Z. Yes. According to Turaeva, the concept of public context accompanying language communication includes all factors that contribute to verbal communication: the situation of attitude, the set of cultural and social conditions in which communication occurs, the network of contexts in which this text is included - the context of the period, literary direction, genre, individual authorship system, etc. .k. includes / Turaeva Z. Ya., 1986, 84-85/.

emotional text is an objective indicator of a certain level of emotional tension in the speaker, and the speaker's speech is directly related to his mental state. Changes in the nature of mental phenomena are also reflected in the grammar of emotions in a certain way / Arutyunova N. D., 1976, 153/.

The fact that the text is aimed at a semantic-communicative purpose made it necessary to create a communicative text theory. In real communication, there is a single real text - a global situation, which includes not only language tools, but also all correlates of the situation (concepts whose content is revealed only in relation to other concepts). Speech movement in the mind of the speaker /V. N. Teliya - the external conditions of the relationship involved in the implementation of the «circle» of the relationship, as well as the effectiveness of the pragmatic effect expressed in the action of the addressee, indicate the communicative-pragmatic situation / See: Aznaurova E. S., 1988, 38-39/³, its most stable parameters are the conditions and place of the communicative act, the subject and purpose of the communication, individual characteristics of the participants of the speech relationship, role and interpersonal relations between the communicants. Pragmatic information formed in the text can be represented by a combination of both verbal and non-verbal markers. This allows us to introduce the concept of communicative-pragmatic text, in which the «property of reasoning» /Enkwist, Spencer J., Gregory M., 1964, 262/, the field of use of language /Crystal D., Davy D., 1969, 66/, between communicators relations /Nida E. A., 1975, 195/, «characteristics of communicants» /Kolshansky G. V., 1980, 75/ etc. parameters

³ E. S. According to Aznaurova, by the meaning of a word or an opinion, we understand the reason for the relation of non-speech activity to the goal of the opinion. The reasons for the relationship - establishing working relationships, influencing another person, striving for communication, its goals - changing the character / activity of the partner / Aznaurova E. S., 1988, 25/. Language sign is considered as a connecting link between the objective existence and the mind of the individual, his experience formed in the process of activity / See: Sorokin Yu. A., Tarasov E. F., Shakhnarovich A. M., 1979, 158/.

related to . It is in the pragmatic text that the meaning of the phraseological unit is revealed.

Thus, the communication process is inextricably linked with the pragmatic aspect. G. V. According to Kolshansky, any reasoning is the first communicative unit that fully meets the requirements, combining grammatical, semantic and pragmatic features / See: Kolshansky G. V., 1984, 85/. At the same time, it is necessary to search for the pragmatics of the speech relationship first of all within the framework of mutual relations of the people participating in the dialogue. Any opinion is formed by a person in a certain situation for certain purposes. Any perception of the reasoning is in a certain way related to its understanding, this understanding is achieved by interpreting all the signs introduced by this piece of text, that is, by determining the meaning, which is helped by the adequacy of linguistic and non-linguistic factors included in the concrete situation of the relationship.

Pragmatic orientation of the text - one of the most important signs of its organization - is intended for the practical activities of the parties in contact. Any act of communication is a speech act for the influence of the speaker on the listener (receiver), the joint relationship of the communication partners in the process of objective-practical and theoretical-cognitive activity. Analyzing the pragmatic content of the text and interpreting it, all communication participants, their mutual relations, mutual obligations, existing knowledge, all personal, psychological factors, all issues of purpose, all practical results and values for communicators enter into these relations during the communicative action / See: Wunderlich D., 1980, 304; Cherry .C1970, 337/that is, those texts imply taking into account the three relations in which the whole complex of relational conditions is realized, which exists in the mind of both the speaker and the receiver and is expressed in the action of the addressee, in his verbal/non-verbal character. E. S. Following Aznaurova, we call this complex a communicative-pragmatic situation (KPV)

/Aznaurova E. S., 1988, 38/⁴. So, the communicative-pragmatic situation includes the following parameters.

- communication participants /who - to whom/ - different relations between communicants;
- the conditions and place where the communicative act takes place / where, when - the scope of the relationship, the situation of the relationship;
- the subject and purpose of communication /what - why/ - core of research.

The speaker achieves the goal when the result is the perceived perception of the object and its specific action (depending on the purpose of the reasoning). Thus, on the basis of achieving pragmatic results, the participants of the communicative action understand each other, their linguistic competence, and the external/society's institutional and role structure of the speech relationship, the accepted norms of interpersonal relations, the concrete situation and conditions of the relationship, knowing the purpose of the communication itself. knowing the conditions of imagination, etc., the parameters of the communicative-pragmatic situation /who - what - when - about what - to whom - why/. Violation of one of the parameters: violation of role results, lack of communicative competence, violation of norms of interpersonal relations, etc. leads to a violation of one of the main factors of communication - mutual understanding.

As an example to clearly imagine A. Let's look at the situation from Christie's novel *Lord Edward Dies*, in which the actress Jane Wilkinson's positional, positional and situational role is realized at the same time. His positional role is determined by his birth and upbringing, which predetermines his positional role - walking in his circle, among representatives of the middle class, and practically closes his way to the upper aristocratic society. Dj. Wilkinson's desire to firmly establish himself in another position is expressed in his intention to marry Duke Merton sky, a representative of the aristocratic

⁴ About local, positional and situational roles see: /Aznaurova E. S., 1988, 68; Gerhardt U., 1971/.

society. The hero almost achieves what he wants /to firmly establish himself in another position/, this is due to his talent, appearance, correct speech, specific characteristics of the external role - the way he behaves, imagining «how» and «what» to say in a specific situation /Erwin-Tripp S. M., 1971, 19/, i.e. knowledge of role relations, «role activities» specific to a given situation and part of communicative competence helps him. Jane Wilkinson's brilliantly designed plan goes awry due to a breakdown in communicative competence, a breakdown in role performance. The reason for this is the lack of class knowledge, the lack of awareness about the subject and the subject of the relationship, characteristic of the aristocracy. During a reception for aristocrats (nobles), the hero makes an unacceptable mistake, which leaves the assembled crowd embarrassed: when one of the participants mentions the sentence «Judgment of Paris» (myth./), he is the one who painted Paris as the only Paris, fashion and behavior He understands that he knows Paris . The results of the described broken role relations / in this situation, certain competence, intelligence, knowledge, etc. from the participants of the dialogue. expected/, although at this moment, due to their upbringing, they try to hide it, it arouses appropriate attitudes in those around them. The duke clearly understands that for someone in his position, marriage to a certain Jane Wilkinson involves certain complications and difficulties. Jane Wilkinson sat almost opposite us, and next to her, between her and Mrs. Widburn, sat the young Duke of Merton... He was a strictly conservative and somewhat reactionary young man - the kind of character that seemed to have stepped out of the Middle Ages by some regrettable mistake. His infatuation for the extremely modern Jane Wilkinson was one of those anachronistic jokes that Nature so loves to play. Seeing Jane's beauty and appreciating the charm that her exquisitely husky voice lent to the most trite utterances, I could hardly wonder at his capitulation. But one can get used to perfect beauty and an intoxicating voice! It crossed my mind that perhaps even now a ray of common-sense was

dissipating the mists of intoxicated love. It was a chance remark - a rather humiliating *gaffe* of Jane's part that gave me that impression. Somebody - I forget who - had uttered the phrase "Judgement of Paris" and straight away Jane's delightful voice was uplifted. «Paris?» she said. "Why, Paris doesn't cut **any** ice nowadays. It's London and New York that count. «As sometimes happens, the words fell in a momentary lull of conversation. It was an awkward, moment. On my right I heard Donald Ross draw in his breath sharply. Mrs. Windburn began to talk violently about Russian opera. Everyone hastily said something to somebody else. Jane alone looked serenely up and down the table without the least consciousness of having said anything amiss. It was then I noticed the Duke. His lips were drawn tightly together, he had flushed, and it seemed to me as though he drew slightly away from Jane. He must have had a foretaste of the fact that for a man of his position to marry a Jane Wilkinson might lead to some awkward *contretemps*./LED,157 -158/. There is a result of the violation of role results, which is caused by the lack of communicative competence, presupposition, which is called «the intermediate link between the models of linguistic and communicative competence, the fund of the common knowledge of communicants» / Aznaurova E. S., 1988, 75/ can be viewed. Dj. Wilkinson does not have a sufficient level of communicative competence to determine the meaning that the mythological phrase «The Court of Paris» carries, what additional meanings its metaphorical use carries, because he does not know it simply because of his insufficient knowledge. One of the most important factors of communication - the factor of mutual understanding is broken, it is the most important condition for achieving the pragmatic effect of the speech relationship. The speech relationship did not happen, on the contrary, it is interrupted, an awkward situation is created. The goal set by the author: to reveal the essence of the hero, to describe him without using the correct description, to give the people around him the opportunity to form the right opinion about him, has been achieved. Dj to all. Wilkinson's original character is

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