



The Role of Parasite Words in Providing Speech Intention

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ABSTRACT

In ensuring the culture of speech, the role of such communicative qualities as purity, correctness, consistency, richness, accuracy, expressiveness, expressiveness is important. Parasitic words, which are considered to be detrimental to the purity of speech, can sometimes serve pragmatic functions. In some speech situations, they are for the speaker one of the main means of achieving the intended goal of speech.

Keywords:

Intention, parasitic words, purity of speech, pragmatic tasks, speech situation

As conveying one's opinion to listeners (students) in oral and written forms clearly and fluently" [1] is a requirement for mother tongue education, an Uzbek speaker has to get knowledge about all spheres of the language. "Each of us should regard attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language as respect and loyalty to the Motherland, and make this view as the rule of our lives"[2] determines the importance of the purity of our speech. Certainly, the spiritual maturity of every person depends on his speech culture. It seems that language is not only a means of expressing thoughts, a means of communication, but also a means of reflecting our nationality and culture. After all, it is said in hadiths, "A person's beauty and adornment is in his language."

Purity, which is one of the features that indicate the culture of speech is the extent to which it corresponds to the standards of the literary language and the standards of etiquette followed by members of society. As dialectisms, barbarisms, vulgarisms, and chancelleryisms parasitic words are also means of damaging the purity of the literary language. [3;p.48]. Parasitic words (also called discursive words, "useless words") are "units that are not semantically related to the speech fragment

that reflects reality, or to the intended purpose of the monologue and dialogue" [p. 292-297] . Most scientists believe that such words appears in speech when the speaker is not ready to speak and because of the suddenness of the speech. Such words do not have specific functions and do not carry a semantic mean, so it is often suggested that they are useless and that it is necessary to get rid of them in speech [5;p. 258-259], [6;p. 410], therefore the term "parasitic words" is applied to them. Parasitic words are shown as functions in speech: 1) to replace the pauses necessary for the speaker because he is not ready for the speech process; 2) ensuring the coherence of the text - demarcation, connecting the thoughts in the sentence or marking the end and the beginning of the thought¹.

A.M. Shofgarov as reasons for the appearance of parasitic words in speech claims the followings: 1) limited vocabulary; 2) low concentration ability; 3) laziness in acquiring speech culture; 4) deliberate use of such words in order to show that the communication method is modern; 5) the speech of the speaker in a state of intense excitement, stress, etc. [7; p.771]. Agreeing with the opinion of the

¹ https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Слова_паразиты

scientist, it is also appropriate to emphasize that the parasitic words are one of the main tools that reveal the unique character, level of knowledge, social affiliation of the heroes in fiction. Sometimes it goes to the point that the word "parasite" can become a sign and even a nickname that distinguishes the hero from others. Such as "So-so master", "Cobber", "Such as, teacher" prove our opinion.

In our opinion, there are almost no redundant, "non-working" (this term is also sometimes used for parasitic words) units in the process of speech except for some places. That is, parasitic words also perform a specific "pragmatic task" in the speech process. The words such as *that's right, so, thus, so that, that is, hmm this, let's say, understood, if I tell you, the matter is that, look* are used far from its dictionary meaning but they serve the speech intention (speaker's purpose of speech) depending on the speech situation. Special non-linguistic functions of exclamatory words such as *e-e, yeah, well...* are revealed in the speech process. For example:

– *Boss, if you say so, so. So... our car is on the other side of the pass, the radiator is punctured, so it's stuck.*

– *What kind of car? Mirvali said surprisingly.*

– *So, the car is coming from Tashkent now, so, one "Zhiguli" came to the garage and said so.*

– *What kind of car I'm asking you.*

– *So... The car, so, that took the beekeeper's luggage to Tashkent, so...*

– *Why are you telling me, tell the garage manager.*

– *So, his wife was pregnant, it was high time for birth and he drove to the hospital, so.*

– *Ok, tell the chief mechanic. The guard was about to say something else with so, Mirvali waved his hand and made the sign "you may go" (Said Akhmad).*

The word "so", which is evaluated as a parasitic word in the text, actually fulfills the pragmatic function of "sensing the inconvenience of conveying an uncomfortable message to the listener". Sometimes the use of such words is also used in order to "show the

interlocutor that he has a deep sense of guilt." Such examples prove that the ideas about the non-functioning of "parasitic words" come from not taking into account the cooperation of linguistic factors with pragmatic factors in the speech process. It should not be forgotten that pragmatic factors can sometimes prevail over linguistic factors in the process of creating speech. In places where the noise is extremely loud, or when two interlocutors are representatives of different nationalities, gestures (gestures are also considered a non-verbal tool) take the main place in conveying the idea. For instance:

– *Will they let me in? Bektemir asked.*

MAZs loaded with ore were passing by. Akbarali did not hear.

– *I have no documents. Will they let me in?*

– *"I'm here!" Akbarali shouted with a laugh. Thinking that he didn't hear, he hit his chest and said: Me, me! Put it on, if he sees this, he will not stop, said Akbarali, shaking his jacket (Asqad Mukhtar).*

It can be seen that non-verbal factors take the lead in places where it is not possible to express thoughts through oral and written speech. The hero of Askad Mukhtar also used this tool and it was influenced by the noise of the environment.

Therefore, parasitic words which at first glance are considered as words that destroy the effectiveness of cultural speech and damage its purity, serve as an important tool for expressing pragmatic factors. Speech processes such as the use of parasitic words as a result of the unlimited respect of one of the interlocutors for the other or the desire of one to show guilt in front of the other can be a clear example. As a result, the punishment applied to the person who utters parasitic words on purpose is slightly softened. Parasite words in such places play an important role in the achievement of the intended goal of the speaker. It is illogical to call parasitic words "useless" in various speech situations, such as asking for a loan, proposing marriage to girls, and a conversation in front of a decent person.

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