



Expression Of Presupposition In Artistic Texts

**Pulatova Dildora
Dilmuradovna**

Associate Professor of Shakhrisabz State Pedagogical Institute,
[PhD]

E-mail: pulatovadildora0@gmail.com
<https://orcid.org/0009-0008-3637-8095>

ABSTRACT

In the article, the presuppositional features of the forms of reference in the Uzbek language are analyzed on the basis of the linguopragmatic approach on the example of literary texts. The function of address units in the speech situation and their role in expressing the relationship between the addresser and the addressee are highlighted. Also, transmission of hidden (presuppositional) information about the characters' social status, age, gender, and psychological state is revealed through the forms of reference.

Keywords:

presupposition, forms of reference, linguo-pragmatics, subtext, hidden meaning, artistic text, communication, discourse, social information

Introduction. In the Uzbek language, forms of address are an important means of speech and are of great importance in expressing hidden information and relationships in the communication between the addresser and the addressee. Address forms in literary texts not only determine the speech situation, but also provide additional information about the social status, age, gender, and psychological state of the characters. From this point of view, the research of the presuppositional features of the forms of reference with a linguopragmatic approach allows for a deeper understanding of the semantics of the artistic text and further enrichment of the images.

Literature Review. The problem of pragmatics was first raised in the works of C.Peirce, W.W.James, D.Dune, and C.Morris at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century [1] and was widely studied in world linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, researches have been carried out on the speech situation, context-related aspects of language units, speech etiquettes expressing the relationship between people, social characteristics of speech,

access to the subjective modal aspect of expression, evaluation words and tools, discourse expressing the inner subjective psyche of a person, and the phenomenon of presupposition [2].

Based on the study of the pragmatics of the sentence, scientific and theoretical conclusions were made in linguistics about a special feature of this syntactic unit - the presuppositional aspect of the sentence [3]. Initially, the use of this term is associated with the name of P.Strawson, which is described as a process that determines the semantic bases in sentences. In this regard, linguist A.Nurmonov says: "Presupposition shows that there is a special type of implication in language. This type of implication is interpreted very close to G.Frege's "natural foundation" [4]. In linguistics, the term presupposition refers to a meaning that is not directly expressed, not exactly described, and hidden in a certain sentence.

The views on presupposition, which is one of the directions of pragmatics, were put forward by the German logician G.Frege. P.Strawson and G.Frege say that presupposition arises from the

semantic relationship between sentences. He stated: "Presupposition is the logical basis of judgment" [5]. The German logician H.Frege said hundreds of years ago that presupposition is related to a hidden judgment and implication [6]. G.Frege calls the second judgment of existence a presupposition and cites the sentence "Kepler died in poverty" as an example, where as a presupposition he refers to the existence of a man named Kepler [7]. The term "presupposition" is associated with the name of P.Strawson, whose views are similar to those of Frege.

Regarding this issue, the scientist N.Makhmudov says: "For the correct and realistic implementation of speech communication, communicants (participants of the dialogue) must be familiar with certain facts before the speech situation, and have certain knowledge - awareness in connection with the general situation. These facts and knowledge are summarized in linguistics under the name of presupposition" [8].

In most cases, presupposition appears hidden in the sentence based on the indication of a specific language unit. When the speaker does not want to openly express certain information about objective reality in the sentence, the way to presupposition is opened. Expression of a presupposition in a sentence requires a specific speech situation and the language skills of the speakers. The language skills of the speakers, their general knowledge about the object of speech allow the presupposition to be comprehensible [9].

Research Methodology. In Uzbek linguistics, representatives of the field such as D.Lutfullaeva, U.Rakhimov, H.Makhmudov analyzed the phenomenon of presupposition within certain levels of the language in their scientific articles and research works [7]. Based on the opinion of scientists, it can be said that presupposition has a great influence on the communication process. For example, a person who wants to say something to someone first of all takes into account the relationship of the addressee with the presupposition of what he wants to say. That is, for the addressee, who is already familiar with the reality related to what is being said, it is enough for the addressee to

express the main idea in one or more words. For example, for a mother who is anxiously waiting for her son, whose arrival from somewhere is delayed due to an unknown reason, the very word "arrived" by the person who went to inquire about him gives the message that her son (not someone else's) has arrived from the expected place [10]. If the concern is expressed through the sentence, then the fact that his son did not come, that is, this information understood through the hidden meaning, is the presupposition of the sentence.

Presupposition can also be understood as a hidden meaning not expressed in a specific sentence, but linguist A.Nurmonov claims that if we associate presupposition with hidden meaning, we will eliminate the difference between presupposition and underlying meaning. In our opinion, presupposition is not the hidden meaning understood in the sentence, but the information hidden in the sentence. To this day, the terms presupposition, presumption, tagline, internal meaning, monema, pragmatic meaning, and sigmatic meaning are used in linguistics. [7].

Analysis and Results. In order for speech communication to be carried out correctly and realistically, communicants (dialogue participants) should be familiar with certain facts before the speech situation, and should have certain knowledge and awareness in connection with the general situation. These same facts and knowledge are summarized in linguistics under the name of presupposition [11]. The hidden expression of the presupposition makes it possible for it not to be confused with the proposition expressed through the external structure of the sentence. Scientist M. Hakimov, who compared the phenomena of presupposition and presupposition, notes that presupposition is a unit of textual semantic implicature. [12].

Presuppositional cases can occur in almost all sentences. Because the expression of a certain idea happens for certain reasons. It is these reasons that give rise to the presupposition. For example, to a mother who is waiting for the start of a TV series that she likes to watch in the evening, her child's saying "Oh, it's started" indicates that it is time to give this series, that

the series she is waiting for (not another series) has started.

Presupposition has a great influence on the communication process. For example, a person who wants to say something to someone, first of all, takes into account the relationship of the addressee with the presupposition of what he wants to say. That is, for the addressee, who is already familiar with the reality related to what is being said, it is enough for the addressee to express the main idea in one or more words. For example, for a mother who is anxiously waiting for her son, whose arrival from somewhere is delayed for some unknown reason, the very word "arrived" by the person who went to inquire about him gives the message that her son (and not someone else's) has arrived from the place where he is expected. [10].

Presupposition also represents a specific communicative content during the address. That is, it secretly expresses information signs related to the addressed person. In this matter, the attitude of the speaker to the addressed object is also important. In the forms of address, the presuppositional position, for example, in relation to a person, carries the function of carrying information related to issues such as his age, gender, lineage, social status, profession, literacy level, intellectual potential, mental, physical, biological, pragmatic, economic and social status, and even territorial affiliation:

– *Yes, you found a couple of orphans! - complained our **mother**. – Do not say that, do not say that, you children. (T. Murad. *Fields left by my father*. - B. 67.); "Okay, whatever you say, **doctor**." All you have to do is fix our woman. (T. Murad. *Fields left by my father*. - B. 114.)*

The address words **mother**, **doctor** in these sentences inform that the speaker and the listener are using a word related to the regional dialect. The main presupposition in this is the availability of information specific to the area of residence of the interlocutors.

- *Hotam shook the rider Normat, and when he couldnot get rid of him, he retreated and kicked him in the stomach:*

*"You're blind, **lame**!" (N. Eshankul. *People of war*. - B. 117.)*

In this example, the word **lame** gives additional information about a person's physical disability. This gives impetus to vivid and lifelike depiction of landscapes and plots in the work, full visualization of images.

Each language has its own external cues that point to linguistic presuppositions. U.Rakhimov divides the external signals of linguistic presupposition in the Uzbek language into lexical means, morphological means, and syntactic means [13]. It is clear from this classification that presupposition can be reflected in words and forms, even in sentence construction. For instance, – *Hey **orphan**, look at me, I said!* In the example, the reference is expressed by the word **orphan**, but the presuppositional feature in it is expressed by the suffix -cha. -cha is the diminutive form of the noun, and in this sentence it performs a stylistic function [14]. That is, he expressed the meaning of discrimination. The function of the suffix is reflected in the word and creates the meaning of discrimination against the person. It turns out that the presuppositional state can be created not only by lexical means, but also by morphological and syntactic units.

Conclusion / Recommendations. In the Uzbek language, the manifestation of the phenomenon of presupposition in forms of reference is an important source for understanding the deep pragmatic layers of the language. Means of reference in the literary text serve not only as a means of communicative communication, but also as a linguo-pragmatic signal carrying hidden information. Reference units are used to express the units of knowledge, such as the person's age, gender, social status, mental state, territorial affiliation, and profession, which are not openly stated, but are characteristic of the speech situation. This shows how powerful the role of presupposition is in creating the semantics of artistic texts and the psychology of images.

The research shows that the presuppositional possibilities of the forms of address are manifested through lexical, morphological and syntactic means, and serve to define interpersonal relations, determine the situation, reveal the character of the character, and increase the aesthetic effectiveness of the text.

Especially in the case of artistic texts, the hidden meaning of references reflects the national characteristics of the literary language more vividly.

Therefore, the expression of the phenomenon of presupposition in forms of reference is one of the urgent issues that need to be studied in Uzbek linguistics, and this direction should be researched in a wider scope based on artistic, oral and digital speech tools in the future.

References:

1. Петров В.В. Философия, семантика, прагматика // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып. ХУ1. - М., 1985. - Б.471.
2. Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек тилида матннинг прагматик талқини: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дис. автореф. -Тошкент. 2001. - Б. 15-17.
3. Нурмонов А. Гапнинг пресуппозиция аспекти / А.Нурмонов, Н.Маҳмудов, А.Аҳмедов, С. Солихўжаева. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. - Тошкент: Фан, 1992. - Б. 113-120.
4. А.Нурмонов ва бошқалар. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. - Тошкент: Фан, 1992. - Б. 298.
5. Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар I жилд. -Т. Академнашр. -Б. 404.
6. Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. Toshkent 2008. -B.123.
7. Yusupjanov E. Lingvistik presuppozitsiya pragmatik muammo sifatida yuzaga kelishi va o'rganilishi. Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. October 2021. -B. 261
8. Маҳмудов Н. Пресуппозиция ва гап // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1985. 6-сон, - Б.29.
9. Бурханов З.Б. Ўзбек тилида кўмакчилар ва уларга вазифадош келишиклар прагматикаси (пресуппозицион аспект): Филол. фан. докт. дисс. - Т., 2008. - Б. 12.
10. Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. докт. дисс.автореф. - Тошкент., 2000. - Б. 16.
11. Маҳмудов Н. Ўзбек тили синтаксисининг долзарб масалалари. "Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти". 1990. 2-сон, - Б.23
12. Ҳақимов М. Тагмаъно ва тагбилим хусусида баъзи мулоҳазалар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. - Тошкент. - 2001. - №1. - Б. 33.
13. Раҳимов У. Лисоний пресуппозиция / Айюб Ғулом ва ўзбек тилшунослиги: Илмий мақолалар тўп. - Тошкент, 2004. - Б.9.
14. Sayfullayeva R.R., Mengliyev B.R., Raupova L.R., Qurbonova M.M, Abuzalova M.Q., Yo'ldosheva D.N. Hozirgi o'zbek tili. - Toshkent, 2019. - B. 223.