



Presupposition of Adjectives

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the adjectives are used semantically in the structure of the sentence, refer to the event of presupposition and express a hidden meaning. At the same time, the hidden meaning (presupposition) represented by the adjectives was analyzed through the adjectives.

Keywords:

Presupposition, pragmatics, presupposition of adjectives, hidden meaning, pragmatic aspect, context, meaning types of adjectives.

According to the theoretical literature, presupposition makes the text "semantically complicated. In such a case, the proposition expressed by some words or grammatical form will have its most compact form. Presupposition helps to make it understandable for the speaker and the listener [1:113].

Presupposition is a linguistic phenomenon that secretly demonstrates the features of a language unit related to the speech situation, the text, the general knowledge of the speakers about the object of speech, it appears in adjectives under the influence of certain external and internal factors, and causes speech economy in the sentence. brings Demonstrates the pragmatic aspect of linguistic unity. The speaker refers to the event of presupposition when he does not find it necessary to directly express information about a certain part of existence in a sentence. This phenomenon is defined as the "common fund of knowledge" between the speakers, which allows for the correct understanding of the proposition expressed by a certain text [2:28]. The main sign of presupposition is the

understanding of the substantive relation to the proposition-judgment expressed through the text. Due to the economy of language, the task of referring to information that is not directly reflected in the sentence is assigned to a part of the sentence and thereby becomes the basis for the occurrence of the phenomenon of presupposition. For example, "Ganiyev's venomous answer will shake the heart of any reader. Such a loving attitude towards people can be seen in all the works of the writer" (Khurshid. Do`stmuhammad "The Secret of Fame" article). The language units highlighted in this sentence serve as a signal for the occurrence of a presupposition event. Thanks to the signal of these units, we can understand another information from the content of sentences, i.e. hidden information. If these units are dropped, this hidden information will also be lost. In this case, these language units: zaharkhanda, become a signal of loving presupposition. As a result, the content of the sentence becomes semantically (substantively) complicated, that is, through these signals, we can see the presupposition (hidden

information) that "no good words come out of Ganiev's mouth."

In most cases, a certain presupposition is opened in the sentence through the dictionary meaning of the adjectives. The words expressing the meanings of the adjectives also point to a certain presupposition in the sentence and make the sentence more complicated. We will consider the presuppositions that arise from the types of adjectives according to their meaning and relationship through examples:

- ❑ Characteristic adjectives
- ❑ Status adjectives
- ❑ Color adjectives
- ❑ Taste qualities
- ❑ Odorous adjectives
- ❑ Quantitative adjectives
- ❑ Place adjectives
- ❑ Adverbs of time

Characteristic adjectives carry an additional meaning along with the meaning they express in the sentence, that is, another additional meaning is understood from the content of the sentence. This allows the phenomenon of presupposition to occur. For example, the word "grateful" means "one who deserves God's mercy" [4:48]. This word is applied to dead people. By using this word in the speech, a hidden presupposition is expressed. "They told me that their grandfather Fazil was a tinsmith, that he could speak Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Russian, and that he was always familiar with such and such fiction" (Khurshid. Do`stmuhammad. "Uch lavha") The word "thankful" opens the way to the presupposition that the person has passed away from this world with the word of the grandfathers of Fazil with which he is connected, "Fazil Baba Tunukasoz has died".

Adjectives denoting the state also express the state of a person or an object at a certain level and affect the meaningful relationship of the sentence, causing the summation of meaning. For example, let's take the sentence "Hasanali stunned those sitting with his witty words" (Abdulla Qadiri, "Otkan Kunlar"). In this sentence, the tense indicates a hidden presupposition, that is, if the reader understands the meaning of the sentence well,

he can understand the presupposition that "Hasanali is still strong, he can get out of any situation with his words and thinking."

At the same time, the presupposition phenomenon can be opened through adjectives expressing color: "It's simpler, black work will be fine" (Khurshid. Do`stmuhammad. "Dev bilan pakana") the word black is a lexeme of work not the meaning of the color, but the presupposition that conveys information about the difficulty, difficulty, and manual labor of the work. For this reason, the presupposition "hardness and difficulty of the work" is understood from the phrase "there will be black work".

Adjectives denoting taste also express a certain meaning in the context, but also point to its hidden meaning, i.e. presupposition. For example, "Umar Zakuchi took Rana to Tashkent to get rid of this bitter truth" (Otkir Hashimov, "Between Two Doors"). The word "bitter" is actually used for food and food. But here, combined with the word truth, it refers to the presupposition that "the bitterness and evil of the truth is on an unacceptable level."

Adjectives denoting smell are used in one sense in any context. The rest of the meanings are implicitly understood as presuppositions in the meaningful structure of the sentence in which the word is a part. For example, "You are a human being if you use it so much, look at your scars" (B. Rahmonov, "Secrets of the Heart"). The word used in this sentence does not mean smell, but rather the presupposition "rough and unpleasant": "You are a very rude and unpleasant person." Let's look at another example: "Whether he is walking or standing, his - Kadirkul's words are used in his imagination." The word used in this sentence does not express the meaning of smell. Whether he is walking or standing, his - Kadirkul's unpleasant, ugly speech is in his mind. In the imagination of the reader who reads this sentence, the image of Kadirqul and his words appear in a negative form, that is, we can understand the hidden meaning that "no good words came out of his mouth."

In addition, the adjectives expressing the size also create a reference to the presupposition: "Because I am a small person, I

said that I did not take care of that person's life in difficult days" (O'tkir Hashimov, "Uzbeklar"). The quality of small is actually applied relative to the age of the object or person. Here, combined with the word "person", it means "a person who works in a minor position". The word "heavy" in this sentence is not used in the meaning of weight and measurement, but in the hidden meaning of "in difficult, helpless days".

Adjectives denoting the meaning of place and time also express a certain hidden meaning in the structure of the sentence along with the relationship of place and time. For example, "His flowing face reflected his inner experiences" (P. Kadirov, "Three Roots"). In this sentence, we can understand the presupposition that the word inner, along with the meaning of place, expresses the worldview of a person's spiritual world and experiences, that is, "his flowing face reflected his spiritual world, experiences, and heart."

It is known that the presupposition of adjectives is a hidden phenomenon in the sentence in connection with the speech situation. Its correct understanding is helped by non-linguistic factors - speech situation, context, general knowledge known in advance to the speaker and the listener, and the language skills of the speakers. It is understood that the phenomenon of presupposition is closely connected with the concepts of context, speech situation, the knowledge of the speakers about the object of speech as a phenomenon that shows the pragmatic aspect of the language, and as a phenomenon related to the semantic structure of the sentence, it requires special research.

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