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PRAGMATICS AS ONE OF THE MAIN ASPECTS OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH
Annotation

In this article, pragmatics is analyzed as one of the main aspects of linguistic research and several scientists' studies about pragmatics are provided. Pragmatic features of journalistic discourse are analyzed.
Key words: Pragmatics, pragmatism, aspect, conservation, expressions, recipient, observer, lingua-pragmatics.

PRAGMATIKA LINGVISTIK TADQIQOTLARNING ASOSIY JIHATLARIDAN BIRI SIFATIDA
Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada lingvistik tadqiqotlarning asosiy sohalaridan biri pragmatika xususida fikr yuritilgan va bir qator olimlarning pragmatikaga oid tadqiqotlari tahlil qilingan. Maqolada publitsistik diskursning pragmatik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi.
Kalit so'zlar: Pragmatika, pragmatizm, aspekt, saqlanish, ifodalar, qabul qiluvchi, kuzatuvchi, lingvopragmatika.

ПРАГМАТИКА КАК ОДИН ИЗ ОСНОВНЫХ АСПЕКТОВ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ
Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается прагматика, одно из основных направлений лингвистических исследований, и анализируются исследования ряда ученых по прагматике. В статье анализируются прагматические особенности публицистического дискурса.
Ключевые слова: Прагматика, прагматизм, аспект, сохранение, выражения, реципиент, наблюдатель, лингвопрагматика.

Introduction. In modern linguistic linguistics, the term "pragmatics" (from Greek tsrautsa - "deed", "action") - one of the most frequently used terms. According to C.W. Morris, the term "pragmatics" was created with looking back at the term "pragmatism", "since it is pragmatism that is back serious attention to the relationship of signs to their users and for the first time deeply and completely substantiated your meaning of this relationship understanding of mental activity" [12, 3]. However, the author emphasizes that pragmatics should be rebuked from pragmatism; because pragmatics, being a specifically semiotic term, has its own formulation. It was this scientist who introduced into scientific circulation.

Literature review. The term "pragmatics" is popular nowadays. Charles Morris, developing the ideas of Charles Pierce, divides semiotics into semantics, syntactics and pragmatics. This is division has already become a classic and adopted not only by philosophers, but also linguists. Pragmatics is an aspect of the semiotic approach to linguistic phenomena.

Different researchers focus on different aspects pragmatists. Let's consider the most popular points of view of Russian and foreign researchers.

The most laconic definition was proposed by C.U. Morris, creator of the popular term that interprets pragmatics as a discipline, studying the relationship of signs to their interpreters. Besides, the researcher identifies two aspects of pragmatics: "the first arises in connection with trying to develop a language in which to talk about pragmatic dimension of semiotics; the second one deals with the application of this language to the analysis of specific cases" [14, 3].

According to the lingua-pragmatic concept of V.L. Naera linguistic pragmatics is "the focus of the influencing potential of the text" [15, 2].

The researcher also believes that they have a pragmatic aspect of texts of different functional styles and genres. However, the author notes a number of differences, in particular, we can talk about the number of differences (intensity of impact), as well as qualitative differences (texts differ in the content of their pragmatics and the means of its implementation in the process communications) [16, 3].

A. A. Chernobrov also pays special attention to the connection between pragmatics and concept of context. The author believes that "... pragmatics in strictly linguistically there is maximum consideration of cultural, historical, psychological, target conditions for the functioning of the text" [18, 4]. In addition, the scientist also emphasizes the importance of two directions in this aspect - coding pragmatics and decoding pragmatics.

Decoding A.A. Chernobrov notes that "... the pragmatics of coding this is an adaptation of the text by the author to achieve his goal communication department.

Decoding pragmatics is the interpretation of text the listener (recipient) with the trill of a correct understanding of the communal author's tasks" [18, 4].

Russian scientist V.Z. Demyankov also notes the role of interpretation for understanding pragmatics in general. The author emphasizes that the rules pragmatic interpretation are at the same time rules of conducting conversation, and those rules and techniques that the interpreter uses (communication participant or observer) when rethinking statements, relying on location and semantics [19, 2].

V.Z. Demyankov believes that the pragmatic interpretation contains "... 1) description strategems that motivate the actions of the communicating parties (specific strategies "stitch" episodes of discourse into a thematically organized whole). And 2) assessing the effectiveness of the discourse and its parts used within the framework tactics that implement strategies in specific circumstances of communication. In pragmatic interpretation thus includes an assessment of coherence" [19, 2]. Thus, the scientist interprets pragmatics as a discipline that deals with identifying pragmatic interpretations.

Other scientists N.D. Arutyunova, E.V. Paduchev are being considered pragmatics as a discipline that studies the behavior of signs in real life communication processes. In addition, the authors note the scientific approach pragmatists to language, but at the same time the authors emphasized the importance of speech acts for pragmatics, assuming that the context is in relation complementarity to another concept central to pragmatic - speech act. Scientists, the interaction of speech act and context constitutes the main core of pragmatic research [20, 1].

A D. Schweitzer believes that the pragmatic level is communicative intent, communicative effect and installation on addressee [18, 3];

Yu.S. Stepanov believes that in semantics language is described from the point of view the relationship of signs to what they designate (objects of reality); syntactics examines the relationship of signs to each other; in pragmatics is studied in relation to signs to the person who uses the language. Author adds that language unfolds in these three dimensions [17, 2].

Result And Analysis. Despite the huge number of definitions of pragmatics, in general they come down to two points of view:

1) pragmatics - a doctrine that explores signs in their relation to those who create, accept and send them;

2) pragmatics is the correlation of linguistic features and extralinguistic conditions within the framework of any communicative situations.

It is known that the pragmatics of any text is one of its integral features. Thus, the very concept of the text as a sign, i.e. editshce, by definition presupposing the presence of an interpreter and designed for interpretation and through it - for a behavioral reaction, organically includes a pragmatic aspect. Pragmatic the permeation of the text is reflected in the very definition of linguistics as a scientific discipline, the purpose of which is to analyze the essence and organization of prerequisites and conditions of human communication.

From a historical point of view, as an early form of pragmatics, it is often consider rhetoric. Even in the classical definition of signs there is indication of the interpreter and interpretation. We can assume that we already have Aristotle laid down the first elements of modern pragmatics. Aristhotel talks about words as conventional signs of thought that are common to all people [3, 54]. But still, pragmatics and rhetoric are not exactly the same thing.

Recognizing the similarity between pragmatics and rhetoric, Yu.S. Stepanov also points to differences. The scientist believes that the difference between the new pragmatics and stylistics rhetoric consists only in means: pragmatics must empirically describe how does a person act when solving problems for himself in his practical language use, and then theoretically generalize these observations.

In addition, the author offers his point of view on problem of pragmatics, arguing that the category of the subject is central category of modern pragmatics [14, 6].

T.A. Van Dyck and V. Kinch do not contrast or compare at all rhetoric and stylistics with pragmatics. These authors are confident that stylistics and rhetoric can draw attention to important concepts, act in as incentives for local and global connectivity, to promote acceptable pragmatic interpretations and pragmatic elements semantic representation of structural organization [8, 3]. Thus, scientists talk about interconnection and complex the influence of rhetoric, stylistics and pragmatics in the process of understanding connected text.

Van Dijk believes that to identify pragmatics proposals, the following components play a decisive role:

A) Properties of the grammatical structure of the utterance (given rules of grammar);

B) Paralinguistic characteristics, such as speech rate, stress, intonation, pitch, etc., on the one hand, and gestures, facial expressions, movement bodies, etc. - on the other side;

C) Observation/perception of the communicative situation (presence and properties of objects, people, etc. located in the field of view);

D) Knowledge/opinions stored in memory about the speaker and his properties, and also information about other features of this communicative situation;

E) In particular, knowledge/opinions regarding the nature of what is happening interactions and the structure of previous communicative situations;

F) Knowledge/opinions derived from previous speech acts, i.e. previous discourse, both micro (or local) and large (or global) levels;

G) General knowledge (primarily conventional) about interaction, about rules, mainly pragmatic;

H) Observation/perception of the communicative situation (presence and properties of objects, people, etc. located in the field of view);

I) Knowledge/opinions stored in memory about the speaker and his properties, and also information about other features of this communicative situation;

J) In particular, knowledge/opinions regarding the nature of what is happening interactions and the structure of previous communicative situations;

K) Knowledge/opinions derived from previous speech acts, i.e. previous discourse, both micro (or local) and large (or global) levels;

L) General knowledge (primarily conventional) about interaction, about rules, mainly pragmatic.

The importance of the above components cannot be underestimated.

Discussion. It is impossible to determine the pragmatic orientation of the statement, limiting itself only to understanding the general meaning of the sentence. The idea was proposed by the English logician and philosopher J. Austin [6, 2]. His doctrine of speech acts played an important role in the development of pragmatics as one of the main aspects of linguistics. J. Austin introduced the distinction of constative (describing some state of affairs and having truth value) and performative (serving as a basis carrying out some action - requests, promises, etc.) expressions, and proposed an apparatus for making performative utterances. Later the scientist introduced the concepts of locution, illocution and illocutionary force, perlocution.

Closely related to illocution and the illocutionary force of an utterance is the concept intentions. According to the definition of the logic of G.P. Grice, 1st principle is the speaker's intention to communicate something, to convey a certain thing in an utterance subjective meaning [6, 2].

American logician and philosopher J. Searle, developing the ideas of J. Austin, classifies illocutionary acts, highlighting representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, declarations [8, 2]. In pragmatics, the functional nature of the phenomena being analyzed is important. The pragmatics of any text is its characteristic feature, which is determined the nature of the text

as the main unit of communication. In progress communication, along with empirical and logical functions, is realized also the evaluative and communicative function of language, directed simultaneously both from the individual and to the individual.

Conclusion. The need to take into account the so-called "human factor" in any linguistic study does not cause doubts in pragmatics. As a special aspect of language, the most important are the relations between language and its user, therefore, speaking about the mathematical aspect of language research, we are talking about the study and analysis of linguistic material, from the point of view of persons who use it, taking into account all the factors that we can observe when fusing signs.

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