



THE CAUSE OF PRAGMATIC CONCEPT FORMATION IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES (PROPOSITION AND REFERENCE PHENOMENA IN THE EXAMPLE OF FLOWERS CONCEPT)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study to analyze the cause of pragmatic concept formation, to give further information on proposition and reference phenomena, to support them with some examples of flowers concept from different Uzbek and English sources.

KEYWORDS: *pragmalinguistics, communicative activity, semantic content, proposition, reference, different color roses.*

INTRODUCTION

The younger G.G. Pocheptsov, who chose the aspects of communicative semantics as the subject of his doctoral dissertation 20 years ago, set the question "What is the essence of the analysis of communicative meaning?" seeking an answer to the question, he was astonished by the impact of non-verbal sciences on the lexical unit and their fixed arrangement for example, paralinguistic (non-linguistic) factors in the realm of pragmatics. "In any case, the verbal science should be in the center of attention. Therefore, in the field of communicative semantics, we are not interested in external relations of the sign, but in the fact that these relations appear in the speech structure within the sign. Since linguistics studies the linguistic context in a broad sense, communicative semantics must also deal with this, and of course it (linguistic context¹) is studied in relation to the nonverbal context."² It is not surprising that in this conclusion, the scientist relied on his father`s opinion stated a little earlier, a professor at the Kiev Institute of Foreign Languages G.G. Pocheptsov. In 1985 father Pocheptsov explained the difference between semantics and pragmatics as follows: "semantics is a permanent property of the language system units." Pragmatic features occur and exist as a result of many, a series of usage."³

So, the use of linguistic units in the context of clear and real communication is the object of pragmatic analysis. The speaker-listener relationship occurs in a verbal communication setting, the speech action requires a communication text, and it has meaning in the context of that communication. There must be an environment for communication to take place. The environment, in turn, has a social character, which appear in relation to the social stratum, the group culture. Those in this group will have a general knowledge base that will allow overcoming various misunderstandings, spiritual ambiguities, and inaccuracies, as well as the ability of using rules that ensure the success of communication. A person who does not have such a qualification will not be able to achieve any effect in communication. In verbal communication, the "burden" of distributing information,

¹Safarov Sh. Pragmalinguistics. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan State Scientific Publishing House, 2008. -P.116-120.

²Pocheptsov G.G. (junior) Communicative aspects of semantics. -Kiev: Higher School, 1987. -31s.

³Pocheptsov G.G. On the place of the pragmatic element in the linguistic description // Pragmatic and semantic aspects of syntax. - Kalinin: Publishing house, 1985. -S.12-18..



of course, on the "shoulders" of linguistic units, but it is impossible to communicate without mastering the norms of interpersonal relations, the system of national-cultural values.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Thus, communicative activity requires a variety of knowledge, of which, for instance, linguistic knowledge is related to the structure of the language system, encyclopedic knowledge expresses reality, and finally, interactive knowledge requires knowing a set of rules that are common to a social group. When we say 'linguistic communication ability', we mean the same knowledge. It is preferable that interactive knowledge be at the same level for the communication participants, because only in this case it is possible to achieve unity, mutual understanding.

Mutual understanding of interlocuter is a key stipulation of linguistic communication. For example, in order to understand the phrases "Choy tugabdi", "Sovuq" in the meaning of "Choy damla", "Issiqroqiyin" or "Eshikniyop" you need to have shared background information as J.Serl told⁴ that is, "mutually generalized and predetermined information". But in this case and the meaning behind the "background" does not appear by itself.

The general structure of the text, the basic unit of communication, the semantic content of which is the experimental field that forms the communicative meaning of linguistic units. The semantic content of the text, that is a holistic communicative linguistic structure, consists of denotative and significative parts. The first of these refers to the relevance of text-meaning to the events that take place in reality, while the second is related to the speech-thinking activity of the text or the speech creators. M.L. Makarov, a representative of the Tver (Kalinin) pragmalinguisticschool, is one of the proponents of a "communicative-centric" approach to the text semantics. Following in the footsteps of his mentor, Professor I.P. Susov (Susov 1979), Mikhail Lvovich included proposition, reference, explicature, inflection, implicature, relevance, and presupposition among the denotative and significative peculiarities of the text semantics.⁵

Considering that the phenomena of proposition and reference, which constitute the denotative part of the text, are much thoroughly highlighted in the scientific literatures (see, for example, Nurmonov et al. 1992: 31-80; Mahmudov 1984), we did not find the necessity to explain them in more detail. We just want to remind you that proposition is a specific form of knowledge transmission that is included in the series of the cognitive structures of gathering and storing information. However, the analysis of the proposition phenomenon should not be limited to its information-transmitting peculiarities. Indeed, in this case the communicative features of this phenomenon are overlooked. Take the example of following speech structures:

- a) Anvar gave me the book
- b) Will Anvar give me the book?
- c) Anvar, give me the book!
- g) I believe that Anvar gave me this book.
- d) Anvar must have given me this book.

The structures in this line (the line can be continued) have a single proposition, i.e. their semantic structure formed by the terms "book", "Anvar", "I" and the predicate "give" is common, but this proposition is enriched with various pragmatic content through an active communication. Depending on the communicative purpose of the content, such extensibility tools include modality and time-aspect indicators.

We can also give examples of the phenomenon of proposition in the context of the concept of flowers(roses).

The rose has many different meanings based on its color. Any rose, on the other hand, is often regarded as a sign of love, honor, faith, beauty, balance, passion, wisdom, intrigue, devotion. Among the peoples of the ancient East, the rose is a sacred flower that symbolizes a divine mystery; in Christian mythology - mercy, forgiveness, divine love, victory and martyrdom. The leaves of the rose (joy), the thorns (sorrow), and the flower (glory) are also symbolic.

Every flower has its own symbolic meaning and symbolism, and this symbolic value has been developed by cultures all over the world. Every flower holds a vital message that we must grasp and learn about in order to fully understand what this flower is trying to say. The meanings of a particular type of flower vary depending on its color. We see this in the example of the rose. According to the English website <https://www.flowermeaning.com/> meaning of the different color roses are following:

⁴Searle J.P. Expression and Meaning. Studies in the theory of Speech Acts. –Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979. –158p.

⁵Makarov M.L. Fundamentals of the theory of discourse. -M.: Gnosis, 2003. –pp 180.



Red roses-I love you so much;
Dark pink roses-I am thankful to you;
White roses-I admire your purity and sincerity;
Yellow roses-Never doubt our friendship;
Black roses-I share your grief.

As we know, the meaning which is 'carried' by a sentence is a proposition. Importantly, there is no one-to-one correspondence between sentence and proposition because the same sentence can carry different propositions (e.g. I love you expresses a different proposition depending on who I and you refer to), and the same proposition can be expressed by different sentences. If we approach this from the point of view of flowers, we can see that the same type of flower (rose) can have different propositions depending on the color. On the other hand, the same proposition can be understood through different flowers. For example, if a red rose means "I love you so much", we can show the same strong love through flowers like periwinkle, carnation, gladiolus and etc.

Similarly, the phenomenon of reference is also interpreted in the sphere of denotative semantics, and has traditionally been defined as the relation of nominative linguistic units to an object in existence, its connection with it. In fact, in connecting the linguistic nominative with reality, the purpose of the speaker (the person using the language), the intention of the linguistic activity, plays an important role. According to J. Lyons, author of *Semantics*, a well-known semantics treatise, the speaker, acting on a reference, selects a linguistic phrase and "expresses the reference in the phrase context".⁶ The development of the discursive analysis theory has led to the interpretation of reference as a type of linguistic activity based on a "interpersonal movement" involving both speaker and listener, rather than as a result of unilateral action by the speaker or listener.⁷ We agree with this approach, because any linguistic activity requires a communication environment, and linguistic communication, no matter how, appears on interpersonal relationships.

In pragmatics, the act by which a speaker or writer uses language to enable a hearer or reader to identify something is called reference. We applied to different Uzbek and English sources to consider how roses of different colors are used for the purpose of expressing certain meanings and to determine if they matched their meaning in English.

In the music video that is called "Red Rose" by the Uzbek band "Yazgon", a boy is jealous of his beloved girl and hurts others because of his strong love. In Western art and literature, Scottish poet Robert Burns compared his love to a red rose.

Pink roses are your multi-purpose roses. They are mostly appropriate for say thank you cards. They use pink roses as decorations on thank you cards. This is a sign of a combination of meaning and concept.



Umida Mirhamidova, an Uzbek singer, in her music video "White Roses" a boy proposes to a girl as his feelings sincere and pure, but unfortunately the girl has already married. The singer compares the young man's sincere feelings to white roses. Actually, historically the white rose symbolized innocence and purity. This is how it became associated with weddings and bridal bouquets.



⁶Lyons J. *Semantics*, vol. 1 and 2. –Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. –pp 250.

⁷Makarov M.L. *Fundamentals of the theory of discourse*. –M.: Gnosis, 2003. –182 p.



When we searched the internet to know that “what kind of flowers for a friend” and the very first answer we came across was “Yellow roses”. Actually, there is one more Uzbek singer whose nickname is Sevara in her music video "Yellow Roses", a boy comes to a girl with yellow roses. The girl loves the guy, but her feeling is not mutual. The boy does not want to hurt her by telling it, so he gives her yellow roses.

“Black Rose” is an Uzbek TV serial in which women in prison tell a journalist about their sorrowful life experiences. They are all in great trouble; the name of the TV serial symbolizes it.

CONCLUSION

From the above examples, we can see that there is a connection between the meaning of roses of different colors and the expression of this meaning in the sources we use, including music videos and serial names, or greeting cards. In this, we have witnessed the usage of the meaning expressed in the proposition in the reference phenomenon in the form of flowers.

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