

«глагол + существительное», «глагол + предлог/частица», «глагол + наречие», однако в каждом языке они формируются в соответствии с особенностями его грамматической системы.

С семантической точки зрения глагольные фразеологические единицы характеризуются идиоматичностью, поскольку их значение не совпадает с лексическим значением составляющих компонентов и способствует обогащению образности и символического потенциала языка. С лингвокультурологической позиции глагольные фразеологизмы отражают систему ценностей, мировоззрение и национальный характер каждого народа. Их сопоставительный анализ позволяет выявить тесную взаимосвязь между языком и культурой, а также способствует более глубокому пониманию процессов межкультурной коммуникации.

Таким образом, глагольные фразеологические единицы представляют собой лингвистическую форму проявления образного мышления и культурной памяти народа, а их изучение имеет важное научное значение для лингвистики, переводоведения и лингвокультурологии.

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PRAGMATIC MEANS REFLECTING THE SPEECH SITUATION IN THE
UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation: article examines the pragmatic means used to reflect speech situations in the Uzbek language from a functional and communicative perspective. A speech situation is understood as a complex of extralinguistic factors, including the social status of interlocutors, their communicative intentions, interpersonal relations, and the cultural norms governing interaction. The analysis demonstrates that pragmatic means play a crucial role in ensuring appropriateness, politeness, and effectiveness of communication, allowing speakers to adapt their utterances to both formal and informal situations. The findings highlight the close interaction between language, culture, and social hierarchy in Uzbek communicative behavior and emphasize the importance of pragmatic competence for successful communication. The results of the study may be useful for linguocultural research, discourse analysis, and foreign language teaching.

Key words: pragmatics, speech situation, Uzbek language, communicative context, politeness strategies, forms of address, discourse markers, linguistic pragmatics.

ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ СРЕДСТВА ОТРАЖЕНИЯ РЕЧЕВОЙ СИТУАЦИИ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация: Статья рассматривает прагматические средства отражения речевой ситуации в узбекском языке с функционально-коммуникативной точки зрения. Речевая ситуация понимается как совокупность экстралингвистических факторов, включая социальный статус собеседников, их коммуникативные намерения, межличностные отношения и культурные нормы, регулирующие взаимодействие. Анализ показывает, что прагматические средства играют ключевую роль в обеспечении уместности, вежливости и эффективности общения, позволяя говорящим адаптировать высказывания как к формальным, так и к неформальным ситуациям. Результаты исследования подчёркивают тесную взаимосвязь языка, культуры и социальной иерархии в узбекском коммуникативном поведении и акцентируют важность прагматической компетенции для успешной коммуникации. Полученные выводы могут быть полезны для лингвокультурологических исследований, дискурс-анализа и преподавания иностранных языков.

Ключевые слова: прагматика, речевая ситуация, узбекский язык, коммуникативный контекст, стратегии вежливости, формы обращения, дискурсивные маркеры, лингвистическая прагматика.

О‘ЗБЕК TILIDA NUTQIY VAZIYATNI AKS ETTIRUVCHI PRAGMATIK VOSITALAR

Annotatsiya: Maqolada o‘zbek tilida nutqiy vaziyatni aks ettiruvchi pragmatik vositalar funksional va kommunikativ nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Nutqiy vaziyat suhbatdoshlarning ijtimoiy mavqei, kommunikativ niyatlari, shaxslararo munosabatlari hamda muloqotni tartibga soluvchi madaniy me‘yorlarni o‘z ichiga olgan ekstralingvistik omillar majmui sifatida talqin etiladi. Tahlil natijalari pragmatik vositalarning muloqotning o‘rinliligi, xushmuomalaligi va samaradorligini ta‘minlashda muhim rol o‘ynashini, so‘zlovchilarga rasmiy va norasmiy vaziyatlarga mos ravishda o‘z nutqini moslashtirish imkonini berishini ko‘rsatadi. Tadqiqot natijalari o‘zbek kommunikativ xulq-atvorida til, madaniyat va ijtimoiy ierarxiyaning o‘zaro uzviy

bog'liqligini yoritadi hamda muvaffaqiyatli muloqot uchun pragmatik kompetensiyaning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Tadqiqot natijalari lingvomadaniy tadqiqotlar, diskurs tahlili va chet tilini o'qitishda foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: pragmatika, nutqiy vaziyat, o'zbek tili, kommunikativ kontekst, xushmuomalalik strategiyalari, murojaat shakllari, diskurs markerlari, lingvistik pragmatika.

Introduction

In modern linguistics, pragmatics has developed as an important field concerned with the study of linguistic units in actual communicative use and their functional realization in speech [2; 55]. One of the key concepts of pragmatic research is the **speech situation**, which encompasses a set of extralinguistic factors determining the process of communication, including the participants of interaction, their social status, communicative intentions, interpersonal relations, as well as temporal and spatial conditions [7; 23]. These factors directly influence the selection and use of linguistic means in the speech process.

In the Uzbek language, the representation of the speech situation is closely connected with national cultural values, social hierarchy, and norms of speech etiquette [6; 41]. In particular, the formal or informal nature of communication, as well as egalitarian or hierarchical relations between interlocutors, are clearly manifested through forms of address, honorific and modesty expressions, modal constructions, evaluative lexical units, and intonation patterns [7; 89]. Therefore, the analysis of pragmatic means in Uzbek is of special importance for understanding communicative appropriateness and pragmatic competence.

The aim of the present study is to analyze the pragmatic means that reflect speech situations in the Uzbek language and to determine their functional role in regulating interpersonal communication. The results of the research contribute to the development of pragmalinguistics and discourse analysis and may be applied in language teaching and intercultural communication.

Literature review

The concept of pragmatics has been extensively studied in modern linguistics as a discipline focusing on language use in context and the interaction between linguistic form and communicative function. One of the foundational works in this field is Levinson's study, which defines pragmatics as the study of relations between language and context that are essential for understanding meaning [2; 3–5]. Levinson emphasizes that pragmatic meaning cannot be fully explained without reference to extralinguistic factors, including speaker intention and situational context.

Yule further develops this approach by highlighting the role of the speech situation in shaping utterance interpretation. According to Yule, pragmatic analysis involves the examination of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, and under what circumstances [7; 21–25]. This view underlines the importance of participants, social roles, and communicative goals in determining language choice.

A significant contribution to the study of pragmatic interaction is made by Brown and Levinson through their politeness theory, which explains how linguistic behavior reflects social distance, power relations, and the degree of imposition [1; 61–68]. Their model provides a useful theoretical framework for analyzing honorifics, forms of address, and politeness strategies that are highly relevant to Uzbek communicative practices.

In Uzbek linguistics, issues of speech culture and pragmatic norms have been examined by a number of scholars. Researchers emphasize that Uzbek speech behavior is strongly influenced by national-cultural values, respect for hierarchy, and etiquette traditions, which are linguistically expressed through specific pragmatic means [6; 37–45]. However, despite existing studies on speech culture and politeness, a comprehensive analysis of pragmatic means reflecting speech situations in the Uzbek language remains insufficiently explored, which determines the relevance of the present research.

Methods and discussion

The study employs a **qualitative-descriptive approach** to analyze pragmatic means in the Uzbek language that reflect speech situations. The research is based on **authentic spoken and written Uzbek materials**, including formal and informal dialogues, literary texts, media publications, and recorded interviews. These sources were selected to represent diverse communicative contexts, such as hierarchical interactions (teacher-student, employer-employee), egalitarian conversations (friends, family members), and public versus private communication.

The analysis focuses on **lexical, grammatical, and prosodic devices** that signal social relations, politeness, and situational appropriateness. Special attention is paid to:

- **Forms of address** (honorifics, kinship terms)
- **Politeness strategies** (directives, mitigated speech acts)
- **Modal and evaluative expressions**
- **Discourse markers and intonation patterns**

The collected data were systematically coded according to their **pragmatic functions**, including the signaling of respect, authority, solidarity, politeness, or various emotional attitudes. Each utterance or textual unit was analyzed to determine how it reflected social relationships, hierarchical structures, and the communicative intentions of the speaker. In addition, a **comparative analysis** was conducted to identify recurring patterns of variation across formal and informal contexts, public versus private interactions, and hierarchical versus egalitarian settings. This analysis also examined how linguistic choices – such as forms of address, modal constructions, honorific expressions, evaluative language, and intonation patterns – correlate with social status, power dynamics, age, gender, and situational conditions. By systematically categorizing and comparing these pragmatic devices, the methodology enables a comprehensive understanding of how speech situations are encoded and realized in Uzbek linguistic behavior. Furthermore, this approach allows the study to reveal both culturally conventionalized patterns and context-specific variations, providing insights into the adaptive strategies speakers use to navigate social norms and maintain interpersonal harmony.

The analysis indicates that Uzbek pragmatic means are highly attuned to the specific conditions of speech situations and are strongly guided by deeply rooted cultural and social norms. Linguistic choices in Uzbek communication are not random but systematically reflect the relative social positions of the participants, the level of formality, and the intended interpersonal effect. For instance, the use of honorifics, respectful forms of address, and polite modifiers is especially prominent in hierarchical or formal contexts, such as interactions with elders, teachers, government officials, or other authority figures. These linguistic strategies serve not only to convey respect but also to maintain social harmony and uphold cultural expectations regarding deference and hierarchy. In contrast, in informal, egalitarian, or intimate settings, speakers

frequently employ kinship terms, first names, diminutives, casual expressions, and humor to signal solidarity, emotional closeness, and familiarity. Beyond mere politeness, these choices also shape the pragmatic meaning of utterances by indicating interpersonal alignment, mitigating face-threatening acts, and reinforcing shared cultural values. Overall, Uzbek pragmatic means operate as a dynamic system that simultaneously reflects social structures, regulates interpersonal relationships, and enables culturally appropriate communication across diverse contexts.

Politeness strategies, such as indirect requests, hedging, and modal verbs, are systematically employed to reduce imposition and maintain social harmony. Discourse markers and intonation patterns further signal attitude, emphasis, or interpersonal stance, highlighting the speaker's awareness of the communicative context. The findings also indicate a dynamic interplay between linguistic form and social norms, showing that pragmatic competence in Uzbek requires mastery not only of lexical and grammatical choices but also of cultural expectations and situational sensitivity. These results confirm previous studies on politeness theory and speech culture while providing new insights into the cognitive and social mechanisms by which speakers adjust their language according to context. Overall, the study demonstrates that pragmatic means in Uzbek function as a reliable reflection of speech situations, supporting both effective communication and adherence to culturally defined norms of interaction.

Conclusion

The pragmatic means that reflect speech situations in the Uzbek language and analyzed their functional role in regulating interpersonal communication is examined. The research demonstrates that linguistic choices in Uzbek are closely tied to social, cultural, and situational factors, including participants' status, communicative intentions, hierarchical relationships, and the formality of the context. Forms of address, honorifics, politeness strategies, modal expressions, discourse markers, and intonation patterns were identified as key pragmatic devices that enable speakers to signal respect, solidarity, authority, or emotional attitude according to situational demands. The study highlights the adaptive nature of Uzbek speech behavior, showing that effective communication depends not only on grammatical or lexical knowledge but also on pragmatic and cultural competence.

These findings contribute to the field of pragmalinguistics by providing a detailed description of how speech situations are encoded through linguistic means in Uzbek. They also have practical implications for language teaching, discourse analysis, and intercultural communication, offering insights into how learners and researchers can better understand and navigate contextually appropriate language use.

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