

INTERPRETATION OF HIDDEN PRAGMALINGUISTICS IN ZULFIYA KUR OLBOY KIZI'S WORKS

(Examples of stories: "Jealousy", "Eve", "Bride")

Rakhmatova Rayhona

The Master of the Samarkand State University

Annotation

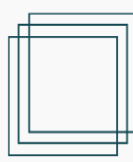
This article analyzes pragma linguistics and its important aspects, such as hidden pragma linguistics, presupposition, and hidden meaning, based on the stories of Zulfiya Kurolboy's daughter.

Keywords: pragma linguistics, hidden pragma linguistics, presupposition, hidden meaning, pragmatics.

Introduction

The concept of pragmatics first appeared in semiotics, where it is understood as the science of expressing the functional properties of different characters in the semiotic system, storing and transmitting various information about them. Pragmatics (Greek pragma - action, action) is a philosophical concept that was used in pre-Socratic times, and later, as a result of the development of science, entered linguistics. It is known that pragmatics as an independent branch of linguistics was formed in the 60s and 70s of the last century. In the study of pragmalinguistics, the concepts of discourse, dexterity, speech act, presupposition, linguistic personality, hidden pragmatics, rhetoric, and others are encountered. The study of the pragmatic features of linguistic units in Uzbek linguistics began in the 1980s. The research of linguists N. Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, M.Khakimov, D.Lutfullayeva, Sh.Safarov, U.Rahimov, and Z.Burhanov are a clear example of this. implicature units that express the hidden content of a verbal expression: presupposition, allegory, irony, pragmatic barrier. A number of phenomena, such as pragmatic barriers, hidden pragmatics, presuppositions, implications, and tags, are important areas of pragmalinguistics. Sh. Safarov said, "One of the phenomena that determines the content of the text and various speech structures in general is presupposition. The German logician H. Frege claims that the presupposition is connected with the secret sentence, the tagma, hundreds of years ago. Muhammad Hakimov said, "Proposition is expressed through devices." At the same time, these devices also express presuppositions, complicating the semantic structure of the text. It is concluded that the determination of presupposition is done by the method of analyzing the semantic structure described by the text.

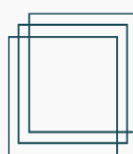
Events such as presupposition, which are the hidden meanings of pragmalinguistics, are also evident in the stories of Zulfiya Kurolboy's daughter. For example, at the beginning of the story "Jealousy" we encounter a presupposition: "The most beautiful girl in the



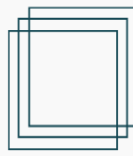
village was Khasiyat, a seventeen-year-old girl when she married Sherali, the eldest son of the old man Donaboy from the neighboring village" [p. 286]. It turns out that Oysulu was, firstly, the most beautiful girl in the village, and secondly, when she was seventeen, she came to the neighboring village as a bride, not to her own village. Khasiyat was seventeen years old at the time of her marriage, and now, much later, she is older and may not be as beautiful as she used to be. Another example: "He would like to have so many perfumes that he would never be satisfied." It smells of roses, not tapies. " [P. 289] The woman is so busy with household chores that she doesn't even have time to look after herself. He wanted the woman to have a lot of perfumes or not at all, so he wanted her to have a lot of perfumes and give her perfumes, and they would never run out, and again, she always smelled good. I would like to stand. An important point to note at the end of the story is, "He was trying to take the dog out of the yard and tie it up, and as he passed, he looked at it again, and the fire of revenge burned in his eyes." And "accidentally", the chain fell out of his hands. Still in a rage, the barking dog ran towards the "lover". A moment later, a woman was screaming in agony. " There are many presuppositional phenomena that also arise from this text. For example, while taking the dog to the kennel, he looked again, which means that Khasiyat had seen or observed the lovers before, and that jealousy was mixed with pain and hatred in his heart without his knowledge. A sense of revenge engulfs her body, and the thought of revenge involuntarily arises, and the chain in the woman's hand falls "accidentally." In fact, the chain does not really fall out of his hands, but at Khasiyat's will. The condition of the dog also helps to clarify the situation further. That is, the dog was previously tied up in another place, and when he could not stand still, the bride untied him to change his position, and the dog's constant barking was caused by strangers in the house. It is said that a dog foresees a bad person when it sees a "woman who wants to freeze". That's why the dog keeps on barking in a panic, and when the chain is loosened, it runs towards the "lovers" and the woman's screams are heard. The woman's screams indicate that the dog is attacking the woman, not the owner or anyone else. The fate of a woman is understood by the reader based on the content of the speech. In addition to these examples, there are many examples of presuppositions in the story. The story does not explain why the protagonist, Sherali, has changed, why their relationship has become more and more estranged, and why Sherali has suddenly left teaching to pursue a field he does not understand. The reader learns these things on his own and is able to tell the story.

5. Zulfiya Kuroloy qizi. Woman. - Tashkent, 2019

Zulfiya Kuroloy's story "Momo Havo" also contains a lot of presuppositional units and metaphors. Nafosat called an acquaintance. "It's all alcohol," said the young doctor with the beard. Then he wrote a world of medicine on a piece of paper. "Don't drink a drop." Not allowed! Nafosat took a moment to go out to see the doctor. This touched Akbar's



instincts. "Have you known the doctor for a long time?" He asked as Nafosat returned. The subtlety went unanswered for a moment. Then: "He works in our factory's outpatient clinic," he said. He is an acquaintance of all workers, not just me. "It's not enough to call it home anyway!" [Eve, p. 223] In this text, the presupposition and subunits of presupposition, one of the basic units of pragmalinguistics, as H. Frege points out, point out that the presupposition is related to the secret sentence, the subtext, several hundred years ago. The following presuppositions can be identified from the text: Nafosat called an acquaintance... Nafosat went to see a doctor and stayed for a while. This means that the doctor may have known Nafosat for a long time, discussed something with him after they were out, and the relationship between Nafosat and the doctor may be much closer. Because a woman who went to see a normal stranger had to return to her husband immediately, there was no reason for a woman who used to only come out for half an hour and never leave her husband to stay in front of a foreign doctor. In the next sentence, it is clear from Akbar's statement and Nafosat's response that something may have happened between them. Nafosat does not answer Akbar's question as boldly as before, but thinks for a while and then answers, and through Akbar's suspicion, the doctor and Nafosat's closeness are revealed. In the text, the following phrase can be deduced from Akbar's sentence: "No matter how much you call him home, he will not be able to run." It is possible that Akbar did not like their closeness and wanted Nafosat to not contact the doctor if possible. "She paid more than she was supposed to," he said. I found out after going outside. She is happy. I flew to a familiar pub. Now... Here it is... swallows that bully in one gulp and feels like he's back in the world. Threshold line... No, the threshold line could not be entered, it turned back as if someone had called. Two steps away, yesterday's beauty was smiling! An "angel" was spotted inside the bottle. Without hesitation, Akbar turned away from the pub and walked towards the young woman. " [The Story of Eve, p. 209] From the text of this story, we learn the following: The protagonist, Akbar, sold something to a woman and agreed to give her as much money as he could afford, just to drink. But the woman gave Akbar more money than she expected. Akbar, on the other hand, didn't know it at the time, because he didn't count the money. He flies to the pub where he always goes to get a drink for the money he gets. This suggests that Akbar is addicted to alcohol, that he is addicted to alcohol, and that he always goes to a pub to drink. That's why the brewery is so familiar to him. And because of the humor of alcohol, it quickly "flies". Akbar can't cross the threshold when he goes to the brewery. The reason is that yesterday's mistress called him. According to yesterday's statement, Akbar met the woman yesterday, talked to her, and did not know her name. Writing "an angel swimming in the eye" from the bottle, Akbar says that only alcohol is valuable and that he is ready to share everything with him. But for that acquaintance, she was able to turn away from alcohol, which has become the meaning of her life, and find the strength to do so. At the end of the story, the whole essence of the story is understood. That is, it is revealed what kind of woman



Nafosat is, whether she is, in Akbar's words, "Eve" or a fake woman who does not give up in the pursuit of her own evil goal:

"It was Dr. State. Why did you bring this girl home? Asked Nafosat, who was smoking in the kitchen.

"What's the matter?" She replied casually.

"It's a pain in the ass." What was needed?

"I need to!" I really need it! "You want to take care of a girl with a disability for the rest of your life.

What's the matter?

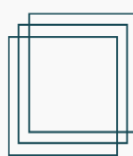
"How do you get rid of it if it touches your soul? The woman sighed.

- It's easy... "More dead?"

"What's the matter?"

"Nafosat dropped the cigarette butts and stood up." He walked with dignity and approached the State, which was leaning against the door frame. "What's the matter?" He repeated. "If we increase the dose a little this time, our problems will not last long." Can you find another little marginal, my dear? .. Nafosat smiles. But that smile was different. The woman's eyes had changed, and the sincerity that had been so skillfully attached to her face was shattered. "[P. 226] The following presuppositions can be deduced from this story: The girl who brought Nafosat was the daughter of her late husband Akbar and Gulshoda, and she was brought from an orphanage. The girl was too young to take care of herself and needed care. In addition, the girl was disabled, that is, completely unaware of what was happening around her, and she still did not understand what was happening. "Is it dead again?" It is possible to understand that Dr. Davlat and Nafosat have the same language, that he used it before, what the consequences were, and that he had done it before. "Can you find another little marginal, my dear?" and the original face of Nafosat is revealed. In other words, Nafosat is not really Eve, as Akbar said, but a lowly woman who does not back down from anything, even suicide, for her own benefit. He had used marjoram before, which he had tried on Akbar, and it was Nafosat who caused Akbar's death. Not only that, but when Nafosat gets home, he pretends to be a hero and takes the girl home. But to get rid of him, he tries to do what he did to Akbar. The word "dear" at the end of the sentence indicates that he has a close relationship with the State. "After performing the night prayer, Muslim momo went out as usual and stood for a few seconds in the courtyard, which was lit by the full moon rising from the tree. The kitchen and barn lights are off, which means that the bride-to-be, Holder, has turned everything off. The old woman applauded her daughter-in-law, saying, "May God bless her and make her children happy." [Story of the Bride, p. 227]

The following presuppositions can be deduced from the text of this story: A Muslim grandmother is an old woman who prays five times, and after praying the night prayer, it is clear that the day is late and it is already late. When he finished praying, he went



out into the yard and looked around. The lights in the kitchen and the barn are off, and the bride is done. The fact that she embraced her daughter-in-law shows that she is happy with her daughter-in-law, that she likes him, and that she is satisfied with him. Old Tursunboy smiled as if he was relieved that his grandmother's opinion of the "bride" had changed for the better. In fact, the Muslim grandmother has returned from the city in a very different state. He no longer thought the same way as before. Aigul was not cursed in vain. Until then, Holdor had taken the bride's side, but now, as a mother, she began to feel sorry for her son, feeling that she could not "hurt" him. "How can my child drink soup that he doesn't like? Rather than marrying the girl of their choice and living a life of hardship so as not to offend her parents, my child will be born once!" - these thoughts began to flow into the old woman's mind through carefree, sincere ways and... abundance. He began to feel indebted to Aigul. "[P. 250] The text shows that the old woman's views were not as good as those of the second bride. When Momo returned to the city, it is known that she lived in a rural area. He did not curse Aigul in vain, and he claimed that the old woman who cursed Aigul did not like him and did not hug him. When he returns to the city, he changes his mind about his son. So the mother used to think differently about her son. He has been "wronged" before, but he no longer wants to be wronged. He tries to understand his son by giving him a wife he doesn't like. He intends to agree to allow his second wife to live comfortably and is ready to support her. These thoughts begin to affect the old woman's mind. That is, the grandmother does not want to be deprived of luxury. Aigul begins to feel indebted, which is the meaning of the sentence.

From the above examples, it can be concluded that pragmalinguistic phenomena such as presupposition, pragmatic meaning, and tagmano are less complex. In fact, they are the language units we use in our everyday speech. Every sentence, text, and form of speech in general has its own meaning. It is only important to fully understand them. In understanding such important aspects, the science of pragmalinguistics helps us closely. In short, in the process of studying the science of pragmalinguistics, it is very important for pragmalinguistic units to fully understand the essence of this science. Linguists and literary critics play an important role in the study and analysis of works of art, texts, and forms of communication that are the objects of study today.

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