Discursive markers' communicative-pragmatic characteristics

Nozima Abdulboqiyeva Qazaqova, Associate Professor at Namangan State University, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology

Abstract: Nowadays, the term 'discourse' is one of the most actively used terms in global linguistics and several other social and humanitarian fields. There are also several related concepts, one of which is discursive markers. In this article, the place of discursive markers in the speech communication system, their communicative-pragmatic aspects, and examples taken from literary discourse are analyzed. The role and significance of discursive markers in expressing the speaker's intensity are highlighted.

Key terms: discourse, discursive markers, communicative-pragmatic features, speech situation, speaker's intention, speech act theory.

Introduction

World linguistics began to develop pragmalinguistics as a separate field in the 1970s of the 20th century. From the semantic point of view, it indicates the scientific necessity of studying additional meanings that are expressed in the speech communication process through the influence and effectiveness of pragmatic features of language units. As a result, analyzing the communicative characteristics of the text, the relevance of language, and the wide range of expressive possibilities related to it, pragmalinguistics contributes to the development of literary texts that are rich in pragmatic aspects.

In today's world linguistics, pragmalinguistics is evolving as a broad and promising field, recognized as one of the anthropocentric trends in language studies. Research on communication processes and their pragmatic context, as well as their connection with individual characteristics and speech act theory, has been conducted. Specific attention is paid to implicature, presupposition, and thematic issues, as well as modality and evaluative categories. Pragmalinguistics also develops in a systematic manner concerning discourse processes and text, including its phonopragmatics, lexopragmatics, pragmasyntax, and pragmasemantics.

Literature Review

   Discourse Category in Communicative Linguistics:**
  - The term "discourse" is widely used in communicative linguistics and various social sciences.
  - M.Makarov highlights the existence of three main approaches to discourse analysis:
   - Formal-Structural Approach:** Focuses on the structural aspects of discourse, considering gaps between two or more connected elements.
   -Functional Approach:** Views discourse as a means of communication.
   -Formal-Functional-Situational Approach:** Considers the context and situational factors in analyzing discourse[1].
2. **Research on Discourse and Discourse Analysis:**
  - Various studies explore discourse and its analysis in global and Uzbek linguistics.
  - In European linguistics, scholars like T. van Dijk, J. Searle, and J. Austin, and in Russian linguistics, N. Arutyunova, A. Maslova, M. Makarov, and L. Skrebsova, have contributed to discourse analysis and the theory of discourse[2].
  - Similarly, in Uzbek linguistics, researchers such as A. Nurmonov, Sh. Safarov, M. Hakimov, M. Ernazarov, A. Pardaev, D. Lutfullaeva, L. Raupova, and U. Rahimov have explored various aspects of discourse, emphasizing its significance[2].

Results

Discourse Markers in Communicative Linguistics:
In research related to communicative linguistics, discourse markers and pragmatic markers are

_____

identified.

These terms serve to attribute discourse-specific characteristics to speech actions.

In Uzbek linguistics, A. Pardaev considers the effectiveness of these markers in discourse processes and their relevance to conveying meaning.

Both speakers and listeners frequently use these markers in speech, ensuring natural and contextually appropriate communication.

Consequently, many independent words also contribute to this process by "filling in" additional semantic nuances and enhancing the overall meaning of the discourse.

The choice of discourse markers also reflects the speaker's subjective modality, their internal state, experiences, and emotional nuances within the conversation.

These markers add emotional shades to the text and facilitate interpersonal interactions.

Pragmatic Function of Discourse Markers:

Discourse markers play an active role from a pragmatic perspective, signaling the speaker's specific attitude toward the utterance or the author's intention in the text.

Additionally, these devices enhance the emotional-expressive meaning within the text.

Even in the literary works of Gafur Gulom, discourse markers are actively used.

Examples include "olgur" (probably), "tushmagur" (never), "tushgur" (not yet), "qurgur" (maybe), "olsin" (let it be), "kim-san" (who knows), "ishqilib" (with love), "kelinlar" (brides), "kelib-kelib" (repeatedly), "deyman" (always), "ho'sh" (good), "aytmoqchi" (want to say), "aylanay" (wandering), "o'rgilay" (turning around), "o'rgilib ketay" (going around), "qaniydi" (what if), "qani" (what), "qoy" (put), "yo'g-e" (whether or not), "u yoqda tursin" (let it be), "qip-qizil" (red-hot), "quling o'rgilsin" (turn around), "boldi" (it happened), "boringchi" (going), "qoyingchi" (putting), "olib ketay agar" (if it goes away), "harom o'lgur" (probably forbidden), "baraka topgur" (probably find a blessing), and others.

For instance, in Gafur Gulom's work "Shum bola," the following phrases serve this purpose:

"Ahir boshda bay qilishgan edik-ku, aylanay hozhayin, har zamonda bir yolgon gapi ramandeb" ("Shum bola").

"Yangalarim tushmagur, juda ham pazanda ekan..." ("Shum bola").

Occasionally, authors also use "qurgur" and "tushmagur" to express their anger or frustration in a more subtle and civilized manner.

In the story "Yodgor," the phrase "tu'shmagur" is used for a similar purpose: "Nega emadigan bolani onasidan ajratib olib kelasan, men endi bunga nima beraman, egaching tushmagur ham o'lguncha beparvo" ("Yodgor").

Discourse markers are of particular importance in shaping the content of speech acts. For example: – Oh my, mom, there isn't a single blue thread left, what will I sew on the leaves? – Sew cherries. – Oh no, cherries don't go with leaves. – Why are you so stubborn, it seems you want to go to the market, you silly girl. ("Girl"). In this discourse, the verb "to die" is used 4 times, not having a lexical meaning, but serving as a discourse marker. In the first speech act, it expresses surprise and regret, in the second speech act, objection, in the third speech act, interrogation, and dissatisfaction. Because if we remove these discourse markers from the speech acts, the meaning of the question and statement will be expressed, but the additional shades of meaning will be lost.

Conclusion

Morphological means such as particles, prepositions, interjections, and discourse particles have pragmatic value and are important in reflecting additional shades of meaning related to national, socio-cultural, psychological, interpersonal, age, and gender factors in the communication process. Especially, discourse markers in various speech acts actively express the speaker's different psychological states, attitudes towards the addressee and the speech situation, and the objective reality. The analysis of the above examples shows that these means are important in realizing the categories of modality and evaluation, which are significant for pragmalinguistics.

References

1. Макаров М.Л. Основы теории дискурса. – М.: ИТДКГ «Гнозис», 2003. – С.86.

_____

_____

2. Ван Дейк Т. Язык. Познание. Коммуникация. – БГК им. И.А. Бодуэн де Куртенэ, 2000. – 308 с.
3. Ван Дейк Т. Вопросы прагматики текста / Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Выпуск VIII. Лингвистика текста. – Москва: Прогресс, 1978. – С. 259-334.
4. Серль Дж. Что такое речевой акт? / Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Выпуск XVII. Теория речевых актов. – Москва: Прогресс, 1986. – С. 151-170
5. Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент, 2008.
6. Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек илмий матнининг синтагматик ва прагматик хусусиятлари:Филол. фанлари номзоди … дисс. – Фарғона, 1996. – 165 б.
7. Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек тилида матннинг прагматик талқини: Филол. фанлари д-ри … дисс. -Тошкент, 2001. – 265 б. Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси асослари. – Тошкент, Академнашр: 2013. – 176 б.
8. Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фанлари д-ри…дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – 235 б.
9. Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари. Филол. фанлари номзоди… дисс. – Самарқанд, 1993. – 140 б.
10. Раупова Л. Диалогик дискурсдаги полипредикатив бирликларнинг социопрагматик тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари д-ри … дисс. автореф. –Тошкент, 2012. – 48 б.
11. Пардаев А. Ўзбек тили ёрдамчи сўз туркумларининг лисоний тизимдаги ўрни ва лингвопрагматик таҳлили. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – 262 б.
12. Қозоқова Н. Бадиий матн прагматикаси. – Наманган: Аржуманд-медиа, 2022. – 130 б.

_____