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Inference as a Pragma linguistic Phenomenon

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Abstract. The article discusses the phenomenon of inference related to pragmalinguistics. The phenomenon of inference is distinguished by its involvement in the implicative structure of the sentence. Also, the phenomenon of inference is a concept related to the addressee.

Key words and phrases: pragmalinguistics, inference, implicative structure, cognitive linguistics, addressee, addressee, communication participants.

Introduction

Today, a number of new fields are emerging in linguistics. Pragmalinguistics, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics can be cited as examples. As a new branch of science emerges, new terms come along with this branch. As a result of not being able to understand the essence of these terms correctly, the concepts expressed by the term are misunderstood, the essence of events in the field begins to be misinterpreted. As a result, scientific consistency is lost in the text. Therefore, it is necessary to understand and interpret the terms like experts in the field. In working out the definition of the term, the researcher is required to compare existing views with logical consistency. It is necessary to be able to analyze the dictionary of science and the explanation and definition of the terms in it based on the sequence. It is important to understand the duality of some terms, to clarify the content of concepts expressed by vague terms, and to distinguish their initial, initial, and basic meanings and points in understanding the concepts expressed by terms.

The main part

As a result of interpreting the term in such a way, it is possible to understand and correctly interpret the essence of phenomena in science and the field. The research will be effectively completed only if new and unknown terms for the field can be introduced in the above order.

It is known that the phenomenon of implication is studied in the framework of pragmalinguistics as one of the new fields. The terms related to this phenomenon are sometimes misinterpreted by linguists. That is why in this article we will discuss inference and its essence.

In the special dictionaries of cognitive linguistics, the term inference is defined as follows: "... is one of the most important cognitive processes of human thinking, based on the information contained in the text, the listener understands new ideas from this information" [1, 33-35]. Therefore, the following conclusions can be drawn about the term inference: firstly, the term inference is a text-related phenomenon. It consists of an implicit structure. Secondly, the inference term is directly connected with the addressee.

Inference (eng. inference < lat. infero) is a cognitive process related to the acquisition and processing of knowledge and information from the content of the text [2]. From this point of view, inference ensures the content integrity of the text. It brings out the implicit ideas in the explicitly expressed information.

"A person receives various informative signals about the external world through his sense organs. Such signals, called "input signals", are transmitted to the brain through nerve networks. Received information is stored in memory, processed and its activity is determined: a certain reaction is called by action or new information of various types is processed. "Input signals" are converted to "output signals". ...is an "outgoing signal" for the speaker and an "incoming signal" for the listener. Thus, when receiving new information, the chain of "incoming signal" and "outgoing signal" is repeated[1].

Also, the inference is determined by the addressee based on the mechanisms expressed through the content of the text and its components. Thus, inference is one of the parts of the hidden thought, which is a component of the text. It shows a detailed, complete form of the content structure of the text. The text is a

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[1] Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. III томлик. II том. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012, 145-бет.

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complex whole, which consists of internal and external links. That's why it causes the action of textual inference connecting text parts with context, concrete situation, relevant background knowledge. It also helps to reveal the intention of the author of the text. Based on these features, two large classes of inference are distinguished:

1) inference connecting the text;

2) an inference that fills in the disconnected meaningful parts of the text. Inference should be seen as a process of signs and categories in an interconnected movement, while recognizing the holistic features of the text.

Kuz faslida to'kilmagan barg boshqa barglar ko'ziga xiyonatkor, daraxt ko'ziga vafodor va fasllar ko'ziga esa isyonkor bo'lib ko'rinadi.

Holatga hamma o'z tomonidan boqadi.

(In autumn, a leaf that does not fall off seems treacherous to the eyes of other leaves, loyal to the eyes of a tree, and rebellious to the eyes of the seasons.

Everyone looks at the situation from their side.)

In this passage, the lyrical hero (addressee) appears in the form of a leaf. Other leaves, trees and seasons are displayed in the addressee view. From the above theoretical views and the definition of the term, it is known that the inference considered as the content component of the text should be understood, understood and based on the final conclusion by the addressee. The final logical conclusion is that the leaf appears traitorous in the eyes of other leaves, loyal in the eyes of the tree, and rebellious in the eyes of the seasons.

The existence of a single, truly correct conclusion for the addressee and its manifestation in the mind is related to the inference process. Inference in logic is distinguished not only by the manifestation of truth, but also by the fact that it is determined only from the position of the addressee [3].

In cognitive linguistics, the term inference was first used in 1953 by V. Sellars. The scientist studies the phenomenon of inference as a syntactic-semantic phenomenon related to understanding the information contained in the text as a result of individual knowledge. In the works of N.N. Boldrev, the phenomenon of inference is seen in "...determining, forming, and concluding the meaning on the basis of additional knowledge by secretly referring to another concept." The scientist also points out that the phenomenon of inference is directly related to the addressee. The addressee realizes that an opinion is expressed about "...for example, He graduated from Harvard, through the expression some educated and prestigious person" [4].

In English linguistics, the term inference is used in two different senses. In the first sense, it is used as a conclusion in works of art, and in the second sense, as a pragmatic term, it is used to describe processes of logical presupposition. S. Fillmore studies inference as a semantic mechanism of information contained in the text [5].

Conclusion

Pragmalinguistics is one of the newly formed fields in linguistics. The implicative structure of the language is recognized as the problem of this field. In the process of speech communication, the implicit expression of information and the means of its expression are different, and they serve to express the thoughts of the communicators. Means of expressing thoughts are divided into content levels such as propositional, presuppositional, subtextual and inferential. The inferential content level of an expression has a logical and linguistic basis. Even if inference is manifested by means of linguistic means, it does not have the characteristic of linguistic status. At the same time, it is significantly different from proposition, presupposition and subtext. The phenomenon of inference related to the implicative structure of language is now being distinguished as a new area of the field.

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