

PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF COMPOUND WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Introduction

The attentiveness of the scholars on linguistic pragmatics is determined by moving forward the ideas of the priority of content and secondary position of expression. The existence of pragmatic meaning is admitted by many linguists. The term “pragmatic meaning” or the second name “pragmatic aspect” is widely used in current language sphere. Its place and part in the content of the meaning structure of the word, content filling of the pragmatic meaning or aspect is being explained. Pragmatics often determined by the concept of the usage: pragmatics studies the sign or symbol in its context. According to N. Salmon (2005), this is just an utterance which has no explanatory function that do not allow to make a certain boundary between two notions, in case when the meaning of the expressed idea is close to the means of expressing this idea. The utterance is used in a certain context because of its meaning, and vice versa, it gets its meaning through the use of the context. From this point of view, it is clear that the meaning and the use represent direct product of each other. G. N. Leech (1983) in his work ‘Principles of Pragmatics’ defines pragmatics as a study about situational meaning of the utterance. Pragmatics studies the language in speech, in the process of communication, so the meaning corresponds with the participants of communication. The researcher pays attention to the correlation between grammatical and pragmatic aspects of speech. The pragmatic explanation is less accurate and certain. The pragmatic principles do not limit language behaviour like grammar rules do. This is connected with functioning of the language as a communicative system (Leech, 1983; Posner, 1992). It is obvious that pragmatics focuses in cooperation between the speaker, form and meaning. It is also important to take into account one more participant of the communication process – the listener or reader (Yule, 2000). Some other linguists interpret pragmatics – as something which is meant by the speaker or something interpreted by the listener (Salmon, 2005).

The second major investigating thing is compound word which is a union of two or more words, either with or without hyphen. It conveys a unit idea that is not as clearly or quickly conveyed by the component words in unconnected succession such as blood pressure, patent right, real estate and so on. In the following research paper the pragmatic aspect of compound words will be analyzed.

Research questions:

Why should the pragmalinguistic features of compounds be studied?

When do we use the compound words for more expressive meaning?

What are the similar and distinctive features of English and Uzbek compounds in situational speech?

How often are the compound words used in mass media and political speech?

Why is the pragmatic meaning of compound words important?

The relevance of research. Unlike other investigations comparative approach does not define the notion “pragmatics” which complicates the adequate perception of the term. The objects of the analysis are to study previous resources to identify the topic widely; to gather mostly used compound words and identify their pragmatic meanings; to analyze deeply and show its distinctive features of pragmatic aspects from semantic meanings. Thus, the aim of the research is to identify structural and semantic features which determine the realization of pragmatic potential of compounds used in speech and study the mechanisms influencing the appearance of secondary colloquial words.

Literature review

As mentioned above studying pragmatic aspect of compound words is becoming a new branch of science. It includes nearly done researches and resources transparent data and results. If we preview the materials that can be seen a number of significant and productive works.

First of all, the term pragmatic should be taken into consideration. Pragmatics is one of the branch of linguistics that deals with language use in context. The article "Pragmatics always matters: an expended vision of experimental pragmatics" by Raymond W. Gibbs, Independent researcher of Soquel, CA, United States Department of Linguistics, explains the pragmatics as a study which typically explores what kind of pragmatic processing emerges at what points during people's use and interpretation of language. Another precious source is a set of articles on pragmatics and discourse by the scholars of European Association of Pragmalinguists which is called "International review of pragmatics", also shares the same idea but its prospective is a bit wider. It gives information about pragmatics, compares and contrasts the results internationally among a number of languages including English as well. In this field Kazan University professors Elena A. Smirnova, Ella I. Biktemirova and Diana N. Davletbaeva's (2016) article is also proper which is entitled "Semantics vs Pragmatics of a Compound Words" can be measured as a guideline. This work explains mainly the semantic and pragmatic meanings, their distinctive features and the role of utterance in speech.

Before combining the pragmatics and compound words, the compound nouns should be overviewed independently. The book "The representation and processing of compound words" by Gary Libben and Christina L. Gagne review the morphological and semantic aspect of the target term. Willaam Synder nad Jozeph Pater, the professors of Oxford Developmental Linguistics, wrote about compounds and their revealing stages on the book "Compound word formation". They found systematic crosslinguistic and instrumental variation of compounds.

After deeply understanding the pragmatics and compound words, the usage of compound words and their pragmalinguistics features will be discussed. The research work "Pragmalinguistic Aspects of Compound Nouns in English and Uzbek" by Nargiza Ergashbayevna Yuldasheva from National university of Uzbekistan (2021) is also one of the best source to investigate the pragmatic meaning and usage of nouns. Among other linguistic units nouns are mainly focused in this research paper and with the help of comparing the other parts of speech can be revealed. Yulia Vorobeva, PhD Department of English and Literature College of Arts University of Bahrain wrote an article "Cognitive-Pragmatic Approach to the Meaning of New Compound Nouns in English" (2016) and it aims to investigate how the meaning of new compound words can be activated applying conceptual integration approach on the one hand and relevance principle on the other. The principles of compositionality theory proved to be inactive while analyzing the meaning of new compounds. It is stressed that meaning activation is a cognitive operation which takes place by means of inference strategies. It is underlined that during meaning activation certain mental space configurations are preferred over others due to a relevance principle that triggers this process.

Among the authors, most of them touched the issue of pragmalinguistic feature of compound words. However, not all of them (excluding Kazan University professors) proposed the idea of compound words utterance in situational speech. The current research paper aims to the mechanisms which initiate the appearance of colloquial compound words both formal and informal speech and answers several unanswered questions.

Research gap

The primary reason of choosing this topic as it has novelties that have not been determined yet. Especially comparing and contrasting two languages: English and Uzbek. Secondly, in this field sufficient and productive materials are rare and have not been adopted to the mother

tongue so far. Thirdly, as the pragmatic aspect is situational and unpredictable practical experiments are underdeveloped. Only in this case pragmalinguistic meaning can be proven widely both formal and informal speeches. The research objective is to fulfill the explanation of pragmatic aspect of compound words and making the list of compounds in all parts of speech according to the utterance.

Methodology

In collecting and reviewing the data in this field descriptive, statistical and comparative methods can be used. As it was mentioned the initiative reason why this phenomenon will be investigated by means of a pragmalinguistic analysis and why descriptive method will applied is that the data is provided in words. Secondly, the current method gives better idea about the topic ; it is convenient for the writer to open every edge of the theme and from readers' point of view it is easy to understand the core of the project. Next, statistical approach will be applied as it is the most beneficial method so as to collect data from related sources and determining the frequency of the usage of the figures of speech in a pragmalinguistic sphere. As English and Uzbek compound words are analyzed according to their pragmatic meaning, comparative method should be used to find out the similar and distinctive nature of these two target languages.

Resources: five articles, three research papers, books, compulsory participants (Scientists, lexicographers, philologists, ethnolinguists), volunteer participants (students, language learners and children), editors and publishers.

Pragmatic meaning reveals in situational speech of everyday life so in this research from ordinary people to the specialists are needed to investigate the topic fully and deeply.

Timetable

March 2022 – August 2022 (6 months) – collecting data, note taking process, sort out the gathered information including both English and Uzbek sources.

September 2022- November 2022 (3 months) – organizing questionnaires and analyzing the pragmatic aspect of compound words in daily situations

December 2022- February 2023 (3 months) – drafting, having conversation and taking advice from specialists for additional fulfillment.

March 2023 – May 2023 (3 months) editing and publishing.

Conclusion

The meaning of the word plays important role both in pragmatics, so the study of correlation of semantic and pragmatic components within the word is quite significant. The pragmatic component carries certain lexical and semantic information and also fills the semantics of the colloquial word. The component analysis of colloquial compounds points at the dependence of the meaning of the word on the semantics of its components. The informal speech contains compounds with apart-directed meaning. The semantics of the colloquial compounds has a peculiarity of dividing the words into colloquial words proper and compounds with colloquial meaning. In the first case the focus is on structural motivation of the meaning which gets stylistic markedness 'colloquial', in the second case the semantic motivation is observed. The second group is characterized by the process of secondary. The research proves the fact that pragmatic components are equally represented in a colloquial compound word. On the one hand, it makes the inner structure of a compound word more complicated, but, on the other hand, this correlation reflects the main intention of the speaker – to impress the listener. The aim is not only in delivering information, but including subjective opinion, personal emotions and life experience. The benefits of my research is to identify structural and semantic features which determine the realization of pragmatic potential of compounds used in speech and study the mechanisms influencing the appearance of secondary colloquial words in Uzbek and English languages.

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