

STUDY OF PRAGMATIC MEANING OF ENGLISH IN UZBEK LANGUAGE**Eshtayeva Dildora Kakharovna**

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ANNOTATION

Linguistics today pays great attention to the differences between Uzbek and English etiquette. The method of comparative research is especially important. This article provides an overview of etiquette and then compares the differences between Uzbek and English etiquette. The peculiarities of translation pragmatics in the translation from Uzbek to English are described in the example of translation into Uzbek.

Key words: *culture, primitive period, people's worldview, human history, ethics, speech etiquette, speech process, human speech activity*

Today, the development of Uzbek linguistics is based on four most important trends, one of which is the desire to understand the linguistic essence of speech events based on the achievements of the practical stage of learning the Uzbek language. enriches the cognitive sciences such as cognitive theory with categories specific to cognitive, cognitive, comprehensible, analytical activities. The relationship between "person and language" that is currently attracting the attention of linguists requires the study of its direct connection with cognitive linguistics. Because "linguistic analysis is a kind of cognitive analysis, its manifestation in a certain way."

As language develops in tandem with the development of society, human thought, and emotion, the lexical meaning of the word, the semantic structure, expands. Subjective relationships play an important role in the development of such a meaning of the word. At the same time, "social life, the material world, differences in a particular environment, peculiarities create imbalances in the system of concepts." It is well known that the expressive and expressive relations of a linguistic sign are a social and individual phenomenon that forms a stable connection in the human mind, and are subject to the general laws of asymmetry of the language system.

The pragmatic aspects of language, which have attracted the attention of researchers in recent years, require the translator to be aware of many other disciplines and cultures in addition to in-depth linguistic knowledge. Appropriate use of pragmatic means in translation serves to convey the full meaning of the original.

So, bottom line is that we're really looking forward to it that is, to have a complete knowledge of the pragmatic features of translation, to analyze them, to present them in translation, to illustrate them with sound examples; can be used as an additional or basic guide for students on the topic in their independent work, abstracts, or as a special topic in lecture texts.

Today, any science has moved from the stage of emotional cognition (empirical) to the stage of theoretical knowledge and is constantly evolving on the basis of a systematic approach. "It is no secret that in the dialectical development of the universe, any event in nature and society constitutes a systematic relationship." It is only a human phenomenon that as we become more and more aware of the nature of language and its essence in human life, new questions arise and the need to re-examine previous questions and their answers grows.

Modern trends in linguistics: formed on the basis of problems and solutions. Therefore, linguists are inevitably interested in studying the basic components of language (phonemes, morphemes, words, sentences,

etc.). But in order to fully understand the essence of language, in addition to external phenomena, it is necessary to study the organizational parts of human linguistic activity, the phenomena within it. "

Nowadays, the semantic and onomasiological study of language units narrows the scope of analysis of linguistic units. The pragmatic analysis of language units is one of the most pressing issues of our modern linguistics. This is because pragmatic analysis provides ample opportunity to analyze unexplored aspects of linguistic units. "The pragmatic features of linguistic activity, the study of the factors that give rise to these features, are important in determining the social nature of language. This allows us to find evidence that linguistic communication takes place in accordance with social and psychological laws, and thus the development of the language system. It can be said that the starting point for the development of the language system is pragmatism. It's a phylogenetically and ontologically sound claim. "

Hence, it is necessary to start linguistic analysis with pragmatics. As syntactic research in linguistics has intensified, it has become clear that the definition of linguistic units by form and content does not allow for a complete interpretation of language. Linking linguistic units to context and speech situations provides a great opportunity to study and understand their meaning. This has fueled interest in the pragmatic side of linguistic units. Indeed, in the Uzbek language, there are many variants of linguistic units for each speech situation to express meaning and content. The great thinker Alisher Navoi writes about this in his book *Muhokamat ul-lughatayn*: "It's difficult to combine this with good order and content. " That is, the Turkish language has a variety of wonderful words and phrases. It is difficult to combine them with a pleasant order and attractive tone.

When the text is analyzed on the basis of anthropocentric theory, a number of new terms are added to the list of linguistic terms, which cannot be said to cover only the content of linguistic issues. Depending on the scope of the field, these terms also serve to interpret aspects of the interpretation of the content of language units, taking into account the individual factor. It can be said that the formal means of language are closely connected with the content and practical aspects. The content expressed through the form is mixed with the essence, logic and human psyche.

Early studies of linguistics focused on such issues. Especially in the development of a person, in which the ability to express his speech and opinion is considered to be one of the most important conditions in the creation of a human image. For example, it is well known that in history, princes, especially the Timurids, were given special knowledge and special training in this area. Later, the problems of linguistics become more specific and the range of problems narrows, that is, they think only about the analysis of linguistic units - the meaning and content understood through the form, and deal with the causes of this form outside the scope of this science. they began. However, to date, it has become clear that linguistics cannot achieve perfect results in its linguistic analysis without a thorough study of the factors that give rise to the text. For the same reason, a new field in linguistics - the anthropocentric approach to the text - was formed. Anthropocentric analysis of the text is based on the psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors of the realization of language units in the speech process, i.e., the view of the text as a process related to the mental activity of the individual.

The most important aspect of anthropocentric analysis is that in it the text is studied taking into account the person who created it, the personality factor is given priority in defining the sign of linguistic units. This is

especially true of passages from the text of works of art, the characters of which reveal the personality of the protagonists, and this is the main purpose of the research. In studying the text in this way, the range of linguistic issues is significantly expanded, and linguopragmatics is enriched with new perspectives.

Individual traits, such as spiritual imagination, upbringing, and character, which are inherent in human thinking and are based on perception, are reflected in his speech in their own way and in their own way. Issues in this area further enrich the content of linguistics. "Linguistics is gaining more and more attention due to the importance of the human factor in communication. In linguistics, the concept of the individual is seen as the result of social development, the result of a person's professional, social, sexual, age-based, racial, ethnic, religious, legal, and other relationships. " This means that while the occurrence of language units in speech serves as a database of information about the speaker, this issue is directly related to stylistics. However, these two areas of study of the use of language units in the text are radically different in their purpose.

Language activity is the selection and combination of language tools based on the interaction of the participants in a communicative act, their social status, the purpose of communication, their attitude to the subject of discussion, and the state of communication. The choice of language means is determined by logical, psychological, sometimes aesthetic, and sometimes pragmatic factors. Hence, the issues of methodology and anthropocentric analysis of speech are very close to each other. However, they differ in the way they study language units: the use and choice of language units in methodological matters determines the speaker's style, while in anthropocentric analysis of the text, personality traits are considered the first factor in the formation of the speaker's speech. That is, in methodology, the process of analysis and conclusion is directed from the text to the person, and in anthropocentric analysis, the person and his characteristics are the basis for the occurrence of certain forms in his speech.

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