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PRAGMATIC LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SOME WORDS USED IN FITRAT'S ARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

This scientific article presents a linguopragmatic analysis of some words used in Abdurauf Fitrat's articles. Additionally, the article examines subtle aspects observed in Fitrat's publicistic works.

KEYWORDS

literary, scientific, journalistic texts; formal, semantic, and lexical-semantic structure of texts; methodological and educational significance; dictionaries, manuals, and textbooks; lexical-semantic, syntactic-semantic, semantic-pragmatic, cognitive-semantic, functional-stylistic, communicative-pragmatic, and other aspects.

INTRODUCTION

At the current stage of global linguistics, communicative relations are studied based on anthropocentric principles, with a focus on linguistic phenomena and their expressive potential. The disciplines of ethnolinguistics, text linguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguoculturology, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and other fields increasingly center on the role of individuals. Notably,

the study of human factors and speech in literary texts from a linguopragmatic perspective raises linguistics to a new qualitative level, enriching the 21st-century linguistic theory with new concepts and optimizing pragmatic knowledge.

In world linguistics, significant attention is given to the linguopragmatic analysis of literary texts, the unique stylistic and descriptive tools within them, and



linguopoetic approaches. This enables a deeper understanding of both social systems and the worldview of creators. Modern analytical approaches in linguistics demonstrate the dynamic development of the field.

In Uzbek linguistics, the wide application of linguopragmatic methods in the analysis of literary texts highlights the need for further exploration of the subject. The recent focus on the linguistic features of writers' works and the composition of literary texts reflects changes in the scientific field, driven by independence. The interconnectedness of language, literature, and culture emphasizes the growing need to foster reading culture. As noted: "Paying attention to literature, art, and culture is, above all, paying attention to our people and future. If literature and culture thrive, the nation thrives" [1].

This article aims to explore the pragmatic features of the language used in Abdurauf Fitrat's articles, given his distinct mastery of expression and his role as the first Uzbek linguist to stand out for his artistic skill and original use of words.

LITERATURE REVIEW

To date, studies of literary, scientific, and journalistic texts have focused on their formal, semantic, and lexical-semantic structures, as well as their methodological and educational value. The results have contributed to developing dictionaries, manuals,

and textbooks that explore the lexical characteristics, genre specifics, and communicative potential of journalistic texts. Analyzing the vocabulary and linguistic properties of publicistic genres remains an essential area of research, especially regarding the national lexicon used by prominent writers.

Despite significant research into the linguistic heritage of Uzbek Jadid scholars and their literary, scientific, and journalistic works, current findings provide only a partial understanding of the literary language of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As emphasized: "We must deeply study the work of our Jadid forefathers, who bravely promoted knowledge, human freedom, and patriotism under harsh conditions" [2:4]. A comprehensive linguistic study of all genres created by Jadid writers is essential to resolving these theoretical and practical issues.

The language of Jadid publicistic works contributed significantly to the development of the literary lexicon and terminology of the time. Linguistic research into these works offers valuable insights into the development trends of Uzbek literary language in the early 20th century.

This article aligns with the tasks outlined in several presidential decrees, including the 2016 decree on establishing the Alisher Navoiy University of the Uzbek Language and Literature, the 2017 Development Strategy of Uzbekistan, the 2019 decree on promoting



the Uzbek language, and the 2020 decree on improving language policy. It also supports the objectives of the 2023 decision to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the adoption of the law on the state language.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Although articles about Abdurauf Fitrat’s creative, educational, and pedagogical activities were written during his lifetime, his legacy has gained more attention since independence. Notable studies include works by B. Qosimov [3:7], A. Aliyev, Sh. Rizaev [4:38], and S. Avazov. However, there has been limited research on the linguistic characteristics of Fitrat’s literary works, with only a few exceptions, such as those by H. Boltaboyev [5:5-11]. These studies highlight the general linguistic features of his works, their lexical structure, and their contribution to the formation of early 20th-century Uzbek literary language.

This article focuses on the vocabulary of Fitrat’s publicistic works, identifying their distinct lexical and semantic features.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The early 20th-century Uzbek literary language was characterized by complexity and variation, influenced by social, temporal, and regional factors. Fitrat’s articles exemplify the interplay of these linguistic and non-linguistic factors, reflecting both the stability and fluidity of language norms during the period:

- “The wise and scholars have strived to develop rules for household management, known as ‘manzil tadbiri’ (domestic management)” [4:215].

Fitrat’s language reflects themes of enlightenment, patriotism, and social responsibility. For example:

- “Wherever family relations are based on discipline and order, the nation thrives. When disorder undermines family values, the nation’s well-being and future are at risk” [4:215].

- “We often show more sympathy for animals than for women, who endure constant humiliation. We neglect the suffering of our women” [5:240].

Fitrat also emphasizes the need for introspection and self-improvement:

- “Examine your moral, intellectual, and physical state with the measure of reason and wisdom” [5:264].

The emotional and pragmatic aspects of Fitrat’s language enhance his articles’ impact, employing expressive vocabulary and figurative language to convey profound ideas. His use of synonyms, antonyms, and symbolic words further enriches the text:

- “Words like wishes, desires, hopes, and needs reflect the depth of a person’s aspirations” [5:12].

- “In poetry, placing a word appropriately can elevate the meaning from earth to sky” [5:2].



Fitrat's creative use of language also includes introducing new terms and expressions:

- “The German general Fundurgorevich made observations about the Ottoman army” [5:10].

His linguistic efforts played a pivotal role in the formation of the new Uzbek literary language, bridging tradition and modernity.

CONCLUSION

The examples provided demonstrate that Fitrat's linguistic views significantly contributed to shaping the Uzbek literary language of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. His publicistic style—marked by logical argumentation, vivid expression, and appropriate use of linguistic units—helped establish linguistic norms for the emerging literary language. Fitrat's linguistic contributions reflect his deep understanding of language's power to shape thought, inspire change, and foster national identity.

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