Pragmatic Power Of Linguistic Units

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Abstract: Language is a means of communication between people, which allows not only to transmit information, but also to achieve certain goals, regulate social relations, and express thoughts and views. In this process, linguistic units, that is, words, word combinations, sentences, texts, and other linguistic elements, have a special importance. These units have their place not only syntactically or semantically, but also from a pragmatic point of view. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the functions of language in the process of use, the relationship between the speaker and the listener, and the degree of intentionality of the communicative process. Therefore, a deep analysis of the pragmatics of linguistic units is one of the important tasks of modern linguistic science.

Introduction: The pragmatic power of linguistic units is not limited to the grammar and semantics of language tools alone, but also includes the social and psychological aspects of the communication being conducted. When language tools are correctly and efficiently selected by the speaker, their pragmatic power increases, and as a result, communication is highly successful. Each speaker selects and educates and uses linguistic units under certain circumstances, advancing a specific task. During this process, the pragmatic potential of the selected units is determined, depending on the relationship between people, social status, situation and context. The pragmatic power of language tools is, first of all, evident in speech activity. The speaker, in expressing his opinion, is not limited to the transmission of certain information. It also has instrumental or direct goals in evoking a certain attitude, mood, or reaction in the listener, encouraging them to take a certain action, or influencing or influencing them. In this respect, linguistic units, along with their semantic, syntactic, morphological and lexical properties, also serve a communicative function. Often, the same word or sentence can acquire different pragmatic loading in different conditions. At the same time, change in context, the experience of the speaker and the listener entering into communication, social status, intention and other factors determine the pragmatic power of linguistic units.

METHOD

The language system, according to its internal order, identifies each linguistic unit as having a certain meaning and function. But the importance and strength of these units in real life depends on how they are used, that is, on their pragmatic capabilities. In particular, the speaker can make a statement, comment, order or propose an event, express his attitude, ask questions and many other pragmatic actions. In this process, the same linguistic unit can serve different purposes, and their real value depends on the context, the communicative situation and the variety of relations between the participants. Taken from this point of view, each linguistic unit has a certain pragmatic component in its composition, hidden or open. In linguistics, the concept of pragmatic power was studied, initially, in the analysis of speech actions and communicative intentions. This theory suggests

that a person uses every word, every sentence, with a certain intention, that is, on the basis of a communicative goal. As a result, each word or sentence carries not only information, but also a pragmatic load. Information transmission is a traditional function of linguistic units, while pragmatic power is an indicator aimed at meeting the real needs of the speaker and the listener in the process of interaction, that is, at the moment of communication [1].

The pragmatic potential of linguistic units is especially highly manifested in the social environment and in the comunicative context. Therefore, this issue is a special focus in today's comunicative linguistics. The fact that people use the same linguistic unit differently in different life situations means that their pragmatic capabilities are extremely wide. People entering into communication often use language tools to express their attitude, their desire for trust and compromise, their firmness or softness, their caution or openness. An important role in this is played by the choice, order and method of use of linguistic units. As an example, the choice of words in formal and informal communication, careful phrases, word games, sarcasm and figurative expressions, further increase the pragmatic power of linguistic units. The importance of language in social life is determined, above all, by its pragmatic capabilities. Through language, people express their thoughts, intentions, desires and views. Their main goal in this process is not only the transmission of information, but also the establishment of a certain influence, attitude, cooperation, strengthening their position, or adaptation to a social situation through the information being transmitted. In this process, each element of language, whether a word or a sentence, manifests pragmatic possibilities and ensures the effectiveness of the communicative process [2].

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies human speech, its purpose, content, and the action of language units in speech. Language units perform a pragmatic function only when they are used in speech. Because pragmatics studies the purpose for which the speaker uses these language units and their impact on the listener. Pragmatics is a relatively new direction in Uzbek linguistics, and has been studied by a number of linguists in recent years [3].

Sh. Safarov and M. Hakimov published their initial works on the pragmatics of the Uzbek language. Since this area is a relatively new area in our linguistics, it needs a lot of research and discussion. Especially in the current era of communication, the need for pragmatic knowledge is much stronger than in previous centuries in order to convince the listener, avoid encountering pragmatic obstacles in the speech process, reach a compromise between the speaker and the listener, and avoid being manipulated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The study of pragmatic power in current linguistics is leading to a new stage in language theory. The analysis of pragmatic aspects of linguistic units in both simple life treatment and formal speech and textual structure is becoming important for linguistic scholars. Linguists see the study of linguistic units on the basis of not only lexical and grammatical, but also communicative principles as a contemporary requirement. This clearly shows the real power of language in social life and its role in communication and understanding. Pragmatic power is directly related to the ability to select and use linguistic units in a situation-appropriate and goal-oriented manner. Through these characteristics, language shows its real strength in communication, meeting the needs of the speaker and the listener. Pragmatic power is also characterized by the interplay of language elements, their expression in a sentence, their adaptation to a particular speech. In his speech, the speaker uses linguistic units, sometimes indirectly, sometimes directly, depending on the situation, and thereby achieves the realization of his intention [4].

Pragmatic power is also associated with the expressive possibilities of language. All the communicative process between the speaker and the listener is successfully carried out precisely because of pragmatic factors. In his speech, the speaker usually prioritizes communicative goals. These goals determine how language units are selected, in what order they are applied. As a result, the same sentence or word can have different meanings, different social or psychological influences. The pragmatic power of linguistic units is clearly manifested in their role in regulating social relations between people, even more than they are intended for information transmission. The speaker adapts his speech, taking into account such factors as the social situation, the status of the interlocutor, the purpose of communication. Through this, he achieves his goal, establishes effective communication with the listener.

The pragmatic power of language units is important not only for the speaker, but also for the listener. In each communication process, the listener identifies the speaker's intention, true purpose, through linguistic units, reacting to them consciously or not. Pragmatic power also finds expression in speech etiquette, rules of treatment, nuances of communication and many other linguistic phenomena. As communication technologies develop and the scope of communication expands, the need for the pragmatic power of language tools is also increasing. Pragmatic capabilities of

language units are actively used in social networks, online communication, mass media, political and economic activities. This assumes the importance of pragmatic analysis in linguistics, in particular, and the in-depth study of linguistic strategies. Thus, the pragmatic power of linguistic units is the expression of their potential in serving communicative purposes, providing mutual understanding between the speaker and the listener, transmitting information and influencing. Pragmatic power is primarily associated with the social nature of the language system, its role in the development, culture and life of mankind. Linguistic units, in the process of satisfying communicative needs, exploit their pragmatic capabilities, are the main tool in defining and regulating interpersonal relationships [5].

CONCLUSION

In summary, the pragmatic power of linguistic units is an important possibility in their use in a real communicative situation. Language tools allow you to express everything from sincerity, formality, trust, caution, demand or suggestion, to conduct communication effectively. Because the true power of language is determined by its pragmatic capabilities. Therefore, every linguist, language learner, or user should pay attention to evaluating and consciously choosing linguistic units not only from a lexical and grammatical, but also from a pragmatic perspective. A deeper study of the pragmatic power of language will further develop understanding, communication, and social relationships between people.

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