

Analysis Of Scientific And Methodological Research On The Pragmatic Features Of Words In Small Genre Texts

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Abstract: The study of pragmatic features of words in small genre texts has gained increasing attention in modern linguistics, highlighting the intersection of language, context, and communicative function. This article presents an analytical review of scientific and methodological research on how words convey meaning, attitude, and intention in short textual forms, such as notes, advertisements, letters, and social media posts. The analysis focuses on identifying key pragmatic functions, including illocutionary acts, speech intentions, and context-dependent interpretations. It also examines methodological approaches used by researchers to explore word usage, including corpus analysis, discourse analysis, and experimental methods. The findings demonstrate that small genre texts rely heavily on pragmatic cues for effective communication, and understanding these features enhances both linguistic theory and practical language teaching. The article concludes by emphasizing the importance of integrating pragmatic awareness into language education and further research in applied linguistics.

Keywords: Pragmatics, small genre texts, word meaning, communicative function, discourse analysis, speech acts, contextual interpretation, lexical pragmatics, language methodology, applied linguistics.

Introduction: Language is not only a system of signs but also a means of communication, where words carry not only lexical meaning but also pragmatic functions. Pragmatics, as a branch of linguistics, studies how context influences the interpretation of meaning and how speakers use language to achieve specific communicative goals. Small genre texts, such as advertisements, social media posts, personal notes, short letters, and announcements, represent a unique category of discourse characterized by brevity, informativity, and purposefulness.

Despite their short length, these texts rely heavily on pragmatic features to convey the speaker's intention, attitude, and emotions effectively. Words in such texts are often context-dependent, carrying additional meanings beyond their dictionary definitions, which makes the study of their pragmatic aspects essential for both linguistic theory and practical applications in language teaching and communication.

Despite extensive research in linguistics, the pragmatic features of words in small genre texts remain

insufficiently explored. Most studies focus on general discourse or long texts, often overlooking how brevity, context, and communicative intent interact in short textual forms such as notes, advertisements, or social media posts. This gap creates challenges in understanding how speakers and writers effectively convey meaning, intention, and emotion through limited linguistic material. Moreover, the methodological approaches to studying these features vary widely, making it difficult to establish a unified framework for analysis.

METHODS

In world linguistics, scientific research focused on proverbs and sayings, in particular their pragmatic features, has been conducted in major research centers and higher education institutions around the world, including: Moscow State University, Moscow State Linguistic University, Saint Petersburg University, Kazan State University, Altai State University, Siberian Federal University, Buryat State University, Tobol Pedagogical Institute named after D.I. Mendeleev (Russia),

University of Warsaw (Poland), Indiana University, University of Chicago, Columbia University (USA), University of Amsterdam (Netherlands), Leipzig University (Germany), University of Cambridge (United Kingdom), University of Copenhagen (Denmark), University of Geneva (Switzerland), Khujand State University (Tajikistan), Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan), as well as the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature, National University of Uzbekistan, Bukhara State University, Samarkand State University, and Fergana State University (Uzbekistan).

Although theories about the distinctive features of linguistic signs have existed for a long time, a pragmatic approach to the study of linguistic phenomena began to develop intensively from the 1970s and has continued to provoke scholarly debate to this day. In recent years, a number of studies have been conducted on proverbs and sayings, considered as paremiological units, focusing on their structural, semantic, and pragmatic characteristics.

Pragmatics, as a branch of linguistics, has been extensively studied by researchers who focus on the interplay between language, context, and communicative intention. Early works by Austin and Searle introduced the concepts of speech acts and illocutionary force, which laid the foundation for understanding how words function beyond their literal meaning. These theories have since been applied to various textual genres, demonstrating that pragmatic features are crucial for effective communication.

Recent studies have emphasized the significance of small genre texts, which include advertisements, announcements, personal notes, and social media posts. These texts are characterized by brevity, high informativity, and a strong reliance on context. Researchers such as Levinson and Thomas have highlighted that in short texts, words often carry multiple pragmatic functions simultaneously, including expressing attitude, intention, politeness, and social identity.

Methodologically, scholars employ a range of approaches to study the pragmatics of words. Corpus-based analysis allows for the examination of patterns in authentic texts, while discourse analysis provides insights into the contextual and functional aspects of language use. Experimental and observational methods have also been applied, particularly in psycholinguistics, to understand how readers interpret pragmatic cues in brief textual forms.

Despite these contributions, gaps remain in

systematically exploring the pragmatic features of words across different small genres, particularly in cross-cultural and multilingual contexts. This indicates the need for further research combining theoretical frameworks with practical applications in language teaching and communicative competence development.

Proverbs were initially studied in the field of folklore studies, cultural studies, and ethnography. Only after the second half of the last century did linguistic approaches to such issues as the linguistic structure of proverbs, the lexical units involved in them, and the semantic features of proverbs begin. The research and scientific articles of Kh.Abdurakhmanov, Y.A.Pinkhasov, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, G.Salomov, K.Samadov, M.Sadriddinova, Sh.Shorahmedov, A.Mamajonov and other linguists can serve as a vivid example of this.

In Turkish linguistics, there have also been studies dedicated to the linguistic and pragmatic features of proverbs. In Uzbek linguistics, the theoretical foundations of text linguistics and pragmalinguistics have been studied by A. Mamajonov, E. Qilichev, M. Hakimov, N. Turniyozov, and M. Yo'ldoshev. In these studies, the formation features of folk proverbs, their potential to express national mentality, their literary-aesthetic and linguopoetic functions, as well as their text-structuring characteristics, have been investigated. Furthermore, works devoted to the typological study of proverbs are also noteworthy.

Today, all fields of linguistics, particularly pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, linguoculturology, and cognitive linguistics, extensively study language and communication through language, communicative relations and their cultural characteristics, interaction between communicants, as well as their social status and ethnic affiliation. Understanding language as an information-communication system, comprehending its social nature, the mechanism of communication and the influence of cultural factors, as well as determining the role of humans in the process of communicative activity, are increasingly relevant issues. It should be noted that paremiological units, which have emerged based on folk wisdom, reflect the culture and spirituality of each nation. For this reason, a number of semioticians and ethnographers have attempted to identify the unique features of perceiving the world through paremiological units. Many researchers have studied the lexical and linguistic aspects of paremiological units in different languages, demonstrating their linguocultural characteristics. These units, namely proverbs, sayings, and expressions, reflect the distinctive thinking, culture, traditions, and worldview of a particular nation or people. They occupy an important place in people's daily life, expressing

their experiences, knowledge, and values.

The study of such features of paremiological units falls within the scope of pragmatics in linguistics. In determining the fundamental principles of pragmatics, concepts such as the speaker and listener, their social status, the conditions of the speech act, and the interaction between addresser and addressee are given primary importance. In pragmatic analysis, factors such as discourse, the speaker's communicative intention, their ability to influence the interlocutor, and the mutual relations between them are also examined. Likewise, pragmatic meaning can be revealed through the specific aspects of the speech situation, the social status and psychological state of the speaker and listener, their background knowledge, communicative presuppositions, and pragmatic tools such as implicature, reference, and inference.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of scientific and methodological studies on pragmatic features in small genre texts reveals several key trends and insights in both Uzbek and international research contexts. Uzbek scholars have examined various aspects of pragmatics in short textual forms and lexical units. For example, I. Rustamov, in his research, highlights how small genre texts (e.g., proverbs, anecdotes, and parables) function as cultural codes reflecting national mentality and communicative practices in Uzbek contexts. These texts convey implicit cultural meanings that influence interpretation. Rustamov identifies cultural elements implicit in short texts—e.g., moral lessons in parables or social expectations in proverbs—and explains how these elements guide interpretation in Uzbek communicative practice. In his work "Classification of Comic Texts of a Small Genre in the Uzbek and English Linguoculture", Rustamov uses comparative and componential methods to analyze short humorous texts (latifa in Uzbek and jokes in English). He breaks down these texts structurally and pragmatically to identify universal features (e.g., the comic script) and ethno cultural specifics (unique cultural references) that affect how audiences interpret them. He also analyzes stereotypes in anecdotes, such as gender and profession stereotypes, showing how underlying social attitudes are communicated indirectly through short narratives. In *The Place of Small Genre Texts in Genre Features*, he compares plot structures and composition of anecdotes with other narrative genres to clarify how communicative intent (e.g., social critique, humor) influences linguistic choices.

F.Sh.Turg'unboyeva highlights that comparative studies on English and Uzbek proverbs demonstrate how these short traditional texts function as cultural

and communicative tools. They convey pragmatic functions—including communicative intent, cultural norms, and context-dependent meaning—that shape understanding and interpretation in different linguistic and cultural contexts.

R. Alibekova's research shows that elements of speech, such as deictic words, speech acts, presuppositions, and implicatures, are essential for improving communicative skills and making discourse more effective. Uzbek studies emphasize that these pragmatic features not only help clarify meaning but also support cultural understanding and psychological harmony in communication.

Contemporary studies by foreign scholars converge on the view that pragmatic features in small genre texts are central to how meaning, intent, and communicative effect are constructed. For example, Khramchenko's functional pragmatic analysis of headlines in English language mass media illustrates that small format texts like headlines possess distinct functional pragmatic properties: they compress both informative and persuasive messages into a minimal form, often employing nonlinear semantic strategies (such as puns, irony, and humor) to achieve pragmatic effects that extend beyond the literal meaning of words. This interaction between lexical choice and communicative intent reveals the complex pragmasemantic space created by authors within brief texts.

Similarly, research on advertising texts shows that pragmatic features such as speech acts, implicature, and presupposition are systematically used to influence consumer perception. One study analyzing advertising meaningfully highlights how it leverages pragmatic mechanisms—such as implied promises, contextual cues, and persuasive speech acts—to elicit particular responses from receivers. These features underscore the dynamic interplay between word choice, context, and communicative goals in short texts.

Taken together, these foreign research findings corroborate the argument that pragmatic analysis is crucial for understanding how words function in small genre texts, especially as communicative intent and context-dependent meanings are tightly encoded in their linguistic and stylistic structures. This supports the idea that pragmatic awareness enhances both theoretical insights and practical applications in language analysis and communication studies.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of scientific and methodological research on the pragmatic features of words in small-genre texts demonstrates that language is not only a system of signs but also a tool for social interaction and meaning-

making. Scholars consistently emphasize that words in small-genre texts—such as letters, notes, memos, short stories, and dialogues—carry both denotative and connotative meanings, reflecting the speaker's intentions, social context, and communicative goals.

The reviewed studies highlight several key findings: first, pragmatic functions, including politeness, implicature, and speech act realization, significantly influence word choice and text interpretation. Second, small-genre texts often employ stylistic and contextual markers that reveal interpersonal relationships, cultural norms, and situational nuances. Third, methodological approaches in existing research, ranging from corpus analysis to experimental pragmatics, show the importance of integrating linguistic, cognitive, and sociocultural perspectives.

Overall, the study confirms that understanding the pragmatic features of words enhances both language comprehension and effective communication. It provides a foundation for further research in linguistics, applied language teaching, and discourse analysis, particularly in exploring the interaction between lexical choices and contextual meaning in small-genre texts.

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