

# The Significance Of Pragmatic Linguistics In Contemporary Language Research

Alfiya Rinatovna Galyamova

Uzbek State World Languages University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

**Received:** 18 October 2025; **Accepted:** 08 November 2025; **Published:** 14 December 2025

**Abstract:** The article discusses the role of pragmatics in the study of language and communication, as well as its contribution to revealing the deep semantic and communicative processes underlying human interaction.

**Keywords:** Pragmatics, language, speech, speech situation, communication, speech situation.

**Introduction:** In modern linguistics, language is viewed from various perspectives, but the central focus of research is on humans as subjects of communication. Contemporary linguists focus on the analysis of speech situations, emphasising the importance of speech impact as a fundamental means of interaction in human communication.

Pragmalinguistics occupies an important place among contemporary linguistic studies, focusing on language as a means of communication. Unlike traditional approaches focused on the study of the structural elements of language, pragmatics analyses the meaning of utterances depending on the context, the intentions of the speakers and the characteristics of the speech act. This allows for a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms of information transmission and perception in everyday and professional communication.

Pragmalinguistics examines the role of context in the functioning of language and in the process of understanding its meanings, taking into account factors such as the communicative situation, the intentions of the sender of the message, cultural and social characteristics, and interpersonal relationships between participants in the speech act, which have a significant impact on the interpretation of utterances. Pragmatic linguistic analysis attaches particular importance to the speaker's intentions, which may be expressed explicitly or implicitly.

Unlike traditional semantics, pragmatic linguistics analyses how specific communication situations influence the semantic and communicative aspects of language. Researcher Susov I.P. notes that 'the

pragmatic turn meant that the focus is now on living language in action, in all its diversity of functions and socio-functional variants' [5, p. 22]. Indeed, language is studied as a living, dynamic phenomenon, as a means of communication.

Pragmalinguistics as a scientific discipline includes a number of key concepts that determine its role in language research, among which the following stand out: speech acts, implicature, principles of politeness, context.

As an example, speech can be used not only to convey information, but also to perform various communicative actions – for example, asking questions, expressing wishes or orders, apologising, and so on. Examples of speech acts include statements, questions, commands, and promises. For example, a request for help is not just information, but a specific action aimed at prompting action.

Implicature is the implied meaning that is not explicitly expressed in the utterance itself, but can be understood by taking context into account. It plays a key role in understanding what the speaker really wants to convey, beyond the literal meaning of their words. For example, the phrase 'You're late again!' can mean not only a fact, but also dissatisfaction or reproach.

The principles of politeness are theoretical approaches that study how and why people use polite expressions in communication to maintain social relationships and avoid conflicts.

Context is one of the most important aspects of pragmatic linguistic analysis. Context includes not only

the physical conditions of communication, but also social, cultural, and psychological factors that influence the perception and interpretation of statements.

Pragmalinguistics allows us to study how language can influence the behaviour and perception of interlocutors. The use of speech acts such as requests, demands, promises or threats helps us understand how social relationships are established and various actions are performed through communication.

One of the main themes of pragmatics is understanding the meaning of statements from context. For example, the phrase 'That's not enough' can mean an expression of dissatisfaction, surprise, or even approval, depending on the communicative situation. Pragmalinguistics explains how various aspects of context – physical environment, cultural norms, previous communications – influence the understanding of utterances.

Language does not always convey meaning in the same way. Pragmalinguistics helps us understand how people hide or imply information using implicatures, and how these hidden meanings can be extracted and interpreted. For example, the phrase 'You have interesting taste in music' may actually imply criticism or irony – that the interlocutor's choice is unusual or questionable – even though it literally sounds like a compliment. The meaning depends on intonation, context, and the relationship between the speakers.

Understanding and studying effective communication is impossible without taking pragmatics into account, as it focuses on the actual use of language, not just its theoretical constructs. Bagdasaryan T.M. emphasises that 'speech behaviour, personal and psychological characteristics of communicators represent an inseparable unity of individual, psychological, social, ethnic and cultural characteristics of behaviour' [1, p.53].

Pragmalinguistics has a significant impact on various aspects of intercultural communication, as it helps to identify and overcome linguistic and sociocultural barriers that arise between speakers of different cultures. Differences in speech etiquette norms, preferences for direct or indirect forms of expression, and interpretations of implicatures often lead to misunderstandings. Moreover, the pragmatics approach allows for the development of strategies for successful interaction that take cultural characteristics into account.

In pragmatics, dialogue is seen as a dynamic mutual process in which participants respond to each other's speech acts, forming lively and multi-layered communication. This approach deepens understanding of the mechanisms of interaction and increases the

accuracy of deciphering the communicative intentions of interlocutors. Awareness of the principles, politeness and patterns of speech interaction contributes to more effective and productive communication.

Pragmalinguistics plays an important role in the study of language and communication, as it focuses on how context, social norms, and culture influence language use in real life. This allows us to better understand how people interact through speech, how meaning is created and interpreted, and how different communication strategies can influence the perception and effectiveness of communication. Thanks to pragmatics, we gain a deeper understanding of how language functions in different contexts and how it can be used to achieve communicative goals.

## REFERENCES

1. Bagdasaryan T.M. Pragmalinguistika (rechevoe povedenie) // Filologicheskie nauki. Voprosy teorii i praktiki. Tambov: Grammota, 2017. № 3(69): Ch. 3. S. 50-53.
2. Maslova A.Yu. Vvedenie v pragmalinguistiku: uchebnoe posobie. – M.: Izdatel'stvo «Flinta». – 2014 g. – 149 s.
3. Maslova V.A. Sovremennye napravleniya v lingvistike: ucheb. posobie dlya stud. vuzov, obuch. po napravl. «Filologicheskoe obrazovanie». – M.: Akademiya, 2008.
4. Norman B. YU. Lingvisticheskaya pragmatika (na materiale russkogo i drugikh slavyanskih yazykov): kurs lektsiy [Linguistic pragmatics (based on Russian and other Slavic languages): a course of lectures]. – Minsk, 2009. – 183 s.
5. Susov I.P. Lingvisticheskaya pragmatika. M.: Vostok-Zapad, 2006. – S. 22.