

so'zlarni o'z ichiga olgan, ularning aksariyati din va siyosatga tegishli edi. Demak ingliz tilining tarixi anchagina yuksak davrlarni o'z ichiga olar ekan.

THE PRINCIPLE FEATURES OF ENGLISH PRAGMATICS

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Annotation: *This article discusses the principle features of English Pragmatics, differences between and the problem of pragmatics, semantics, syntax and semiotics. Grammatical, lexical, lexio-grammatical word meaning and the semantic structure of word meaning. The concept of pragmatic information refers to information which is in some sense meaningful for a system, the study of the use of natural language in communication; more generally, the study of the relations between languages and their users.*

Key words: *Pragmatics, Semantics, Syntax, and Semiotics, Brief Overview of Pragmatics.*

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies what a speaker indicates and what a listener infers from a conversation based on various contexts, mental states of the participants, previous interaction, and other components.

Pragmatics, a specific area of linguistics (the study of language), focuses on the interaction between speakers of a language and other speakers of that language. Conversational implicatures, or what a speaker implies and what a listener infers, are the focus of pragmatics. In order to describe pragmatics, professionals occasionally contrast it with semiotics (the study of symbols), syntax (word order), and linguistic semantics (the meaning of a phrase), all of which are separate words. The constant presence of pragmatics limits people's ability to produce and process language in context in real-time. Through a closer investigation of the subjects we investigate, the particular tasks used to gauge understanding, and the real complex meanings people interpret in various settings, experimental pragmatics should pay more attention to the particularities of pragmatic experience. The numerous details of human pragmatics necessitate research into and theoretical consideration of the various physiological, verbal, and contextual elements that go into each instance of meaning creation.

Though these terms have separate definitions, pragmatics is frequently confused with other branches of linguistic research like semantics, syntax, and semiotics. Syntax describes how words are put together to form sentences with specific meanings, while semiotics is concerned with the use and interpretation of signs and symbols. Semantics is the study of rule systems that establish the literal linguistic meanings of expressions.

It should be noted that the difference between pragmatics, semantics, syntax and semiotics. The study of pragmatics focuses on both the literal and nonliteral components of language, as well as how physical or social settings affect how those linguistic expressions are used, in contrast to semantics, syntax, and semiotics. It is considered very

important to acquire basic knowledge about pragmatics. The study of language's suggested and inferred meanings is the focus of the discipline of pragmatics. Many ideas are involved in this area of linguistics, such as these major areas.

Cognitive pragmatics: This field focuses on cognition, also known as the mental processes involved in human communication. Language difficulties in people with developmental impairments or those who have experienced head trauma that impairs their speech may be the focus of researchers studying cognitive pragmatics.

Intercultural pragmatics: This branch of linguistics examines how speakers of various first languages communicate with those from other cultures. Similar to second language acquisition, interlanguage pragmatics benefits language learners.

Speech acts: The concept of "speech acts" in linguistics is more conceptual and unrelated to phonology (the branch of linguistic study concerned with the specific phonetic sounds or dialects of a language). According to the speech act hypothesis, people utilize language and linguistic conventions to carry out tasks and achieve objectives. A spoken act would be something like asking for a glass of water or telling someone to drink a glass of water, whereas a physical act would be drinking a glass of water and a mental act would be considering drinking a glass of water.

EXAMPLES OF PRAGMATICS

"Hello", "How are you?" Rarely does one respond to an ordinary greeting by going into great length about every medical and personal issue that might be affecting how they are feeling at the time (which would make up a literal response to the question). You may reply, "Fine, how are you?" as an alternative. This would be a practical response because you are assuming that the speaker intended the question to be taken as an inferred greeting rather than as a direct inquiry about how you are doing at that precise moment.

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