

Pragma-Discourse Characteristics of Artistic Text

Nuralieva Ozoda Norboevna

Teacher of Samarkand State Medical University

Abstract. Obviously, the assigned tasks are closely related to each other, and their systematic implementation made it possible to reveal the place and aesthetic essence of the artistic text in the context of human and intercultural communication. Pragmatically analysis, by taking into account the linguistic and non-linguistic factors that determine the nature of the studied object, creates conditions for explaining how the laws and possibilities of the language adapt to certain situations in the composition of the artistic text.

Key words: pragmatic, contextual, stylistic.

Linguistics is not only concerned with the analysis of the structural structure of the text, but also aims to explain the functions of these structures, so in literary studies it is necessary to discuss the nature of the text and the process of understanding its content. As long as the selection of linguistic forms in the creative process corresponds to the rules and requirements of the socio-psychological environment specific to a certain community, the reader also accepts the content of the text within the scope of social values. In addition, the need to take into account contextual elements and other pragmatic factors motivates the development of the direction of text pragmatics.

He foresaw the prospect of applying pragmatic principles to the field of literary studies. R.Sell writes the following in his book *Literary Pragmatics*: "Theoretical conclusions about communication cannot be complete without the work of art and its contextual features, and also literary analysis cannot do without taking into account the communicative tools used in the work" The first stage of pragmatics and its theory of speech acts, principles of respect and cooperation are many. although it is aimed at oral communication, further studies show that this principle and rules apply to written speech as well. The commonality between oral and written communication is especially evident in the realization of interpersonal relationships in them. Indeed, people use language not only to utter sentences or other speech structures, but also to perform activities that express interpersonal relationships (Austin 1986). Activity takes place in a certain context, in a communication situation. In a literary text, characters perform speech acts appropriate to certain situations. There is no doubt that such concepts as mutual cooperation, politeness, alternative to the situation can be found in the analysis of artistic texts, especially the dialogues reflected in them. L. Cummings, who tried to prove that pragmatics is a multifaceted research direction, points out that it is necessary to approach from the perspective of different disciplines in order to correctly understand the essence of pragmatic phenomena specific to the communication

system (Cummings 2005: 5). Literary studies in the field of pragmatism, which has an integrative character, takes the aim of discursive analysis.

Scientists are continuing research to determine the theoretical principles of pragmatist stylistics, methods of analysis, and are looking for opportunities to involve the obtained results in the research of texts related to the genres of prose and poetry. Over the past period, a number of monographs and scientific articles were published, the issues covered in which became the basis for the appreciation of pragmatism. The representatives of pragmatist stylistics are interested in the problem of mutual alternation of imaginary and real world scenes in the process of analysis of artistic texts and are trying to determine the communicative status of this type of texts. If we acknowledge that the language system is related to human experience, we will note that the artistic text is a continuation and product of human activity and actions. Thus, researchers tend to consider the formation of pragmatist stylistics as a specific turning point in modern linguistics. According to L. Hickey, one of the founders of the field, the filling of stylistic analysis with pragmatic principles created the basis for seeing language as a phenomenon in action. In such an interpretation, the problem of choosing the best of the available expression possibilities comes to the fore. It can be seen that pragmatics is a field that describes the process and results of linguistic selection aimed at expressing certain information and realizing the author's purpose. In this field, the means of describing a certain situation in different ways are also defined. Some argue that pragmatics is a field of research that arose at the "meeting" of areas such as linguistics, speech act theory, and text linguistics. In this, the literary work is considered as a discourse that reflects the social situation and relationships. According to the definition in the Dictionary of Stylistics published in London, linguistic features of the studied text show the relationship between the author, the text and the reader in the real social and cultural environment. Modality, deixis, presupposition, general knowledge, respect category etc. are described in it.

According to stylist P. Verdonk, the principles and methods of stylistic analysis are used for a certain purpose in pragmatics. In this direction of the description of language and artistic language, not only linguistic forms and structures are studied, but also issues related to how these forms are used in artistic style and their perception by the author and reader in one or another situation are put on the agenda.

The latter feature is considered by some to be an essential part of pragmatist analysis. In particular, the Chinese linguist Zongshin Feng, while studying the dialogues between the characters of dramatic works, paid attention to the analysis of the unspoken thought, the expression of hidden meaning, the control of the conversation, the manifestation of social relations in the language.

Uzbek scientists propose to perceive the artistic text as a dialogue between the writer and the reader, or through the "text world" of the "author's world" in the form of the "reader's personal world". According to them, the analysis of the following tasks is implied in pragmatist stylistics:

References :

1. Ashurova D.U., Galiyeva M.R. Stylistics of literary text. – T.: O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi, 2013. – 204 p.
2. Burton D. Dialogue and Discourse: A Sociolinguistic Approach to Modern Drama.

3. Feng Zongxin. *Pragmastylistics of Dramatic Text: The Play off the Stage*. - Beijing: Tsinghua University Press, 2002.
4. Fowler R. *Linguistic Criticism*. – Oxford: Oxford university press, 1986.
5. Hickey L. *The Pragmatics of Style*. – London and New York: Routledge, 1989.
6. Mey J. *When voices Clash: A Study in Literary Pragmatics*. – Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1999.
7. Page N. *Speech in the English Novel*. – L.: Macmillian Press, 1977.
8. Pratt M. *toward A Speech Act Theory of Literary Discourse*. – Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1977.
9. Van Dijk T.A. (ed). *Pragmatics of Language and Literature*. – North Holland: